THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LVI, No. 13 New York, March 30, 1918 Whole Number 1458

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

THE PERIL IN PEACE TALK

IN FIGHTING THE DEVIL WITH FIRE we must take care not to burn our hands, or, as our fighting men would say, "Be very careful when you use poison-gas, and look out for a shift of wind which may blow it back into your own trenches." This is virtually the answer given by a notable array of leaders in America and Britain and France to those who, with *The New Republic,* advocate a peace offensive to accompany our military offensive; or think we should imitate Germany in stirring up discontent among enemy peoples; or believe with Lord Lansdowne that some sort of negotiation with the enemy is possible; or hold with some of our pacifists that the war may be honorably ended without the complete and crushing defeat of German military power. The Prime Minister of Great Britain knows of no way "by which we can make peace without betraying the great and sacred trust for which we entered the war," and "short of that, mere peace talk is undermining the fiber and morale of the nation." "Like everybody else," the "Tiger" Premier of the French Republic desires peace, but, he cries, "it is not by bleating about peace that we shall destroy the Prussian militarism!" President Wilson's predecessor in the White House carefully writes these words with his own hands for a waiting reporter: "We can not make progress by further debate with Germany and Austria. Blows are the only arguments now possible to win permanent peace." Our other ex-President is sufficiently recovered from a dangerous illness to say with his accustomed vigor through his Kansas City mouthpiece: "To talk peace means to puzzle the ignorant and to weaken the will of even the stout-hearted. . . . Every peace utterance pleases the Germans, renders our allies uneasy, strengthens the pacifists, the pro-Germans, and the various seditious elements in our own country, and bewilders, disheartens, and weakens our honest citizens." Charles Evans Hughes, who so narrowly missed the Chief Magistracy, agrees that "this is no time for the discussion of peace. There can be at this time, it is quite evident, no negotiated peace but a German peace." Americans at a London luncheon hear a French statesmen declare "that there is nobody in Germany to-day who thinks of an honest peace; if we want to talk peace there is nobody to talk to." And they listen to the call of an Italian Deputy for the concentration of all thought and effort on the task of convincing Germany that we are going on with our whole strength "until the aims and false ideals of the Central Powers are entirely defeated." America's workingmen have a peace message for the workers of Germany, but it is exprest in these fighting phrases from the lips of Mr. Gompers:

> "You can't talk peace with us now. Either you smash your autocracy, or, by the gods, we will smash it for you. Before you talk peace terms get back from France, get back from Belgium, into Germany, and then we will talk peace."

German peace hints and peace propaganda have been officially answered, in so far as there can be an official answer, by the Supreme War Council of the Allies meeting at Versailles. The Allied Ministers declare that what Germany means by peace was revealed once for all at Brest-Litovsk and in the subsequent German dealings with Russia and Roumania. Then—

> "Why waste time over Germany's pledges when we see that at no period in her history of conquest . . . has she exhibited herself so cynically as a destroyer of national independence, the implacable enemy of the rights of man and the dignity of civilized nations? . . . . . .
>
> "Peace is loudly advertised, but under the disguise of verbal professions lurk the brutal realities of war and the untempered rule of a lawless force.
>
> "Peace treaties such as these we do not and can not acknowledge. Our own ends are very different. We are fighting, and mean to continue fighting, in order to finish once for all with this policy of plunder and to establish in its place the peaceful reign of organized justice."

This is taken by editors and press correspondents as a definite and final answer at once to the more conciliatory phrases of Hertling and Czernin, to the mysterious rumors of peace offers from Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey through the channels of secret negotiations, and to the repeated hints of German willingness to make a peace conceding all that the Allies want in France and Belgium in return for a free hand in the East. It proves that the Allies see through Germany's "game of keeping peace propaganda going to weaken military preparations in enemy countries and lull the war-spirit into half-speed efficiency." Press writers in both London and Washington speak of a renewed feeling in the Allied capitals that the war is to be fought to a finish, and is to be won in the field. In the press comment coming from Germany, too, the militaristic note is again in the ascendent. Army leaders speak of a victory to be won by the Kaiser's sword. And the people are at the same time asked to

TERMS: $3 a year, in advance; six months, $1.75; three months, $1; single copy, 10 cents; postage to Canada, 85 cents a year; other foreign postage, $2.00 a year. **BACK NUMBERS,** not over three months old, 25 cents each; over three months old, $1.00 each. **QUARTERLY INDEXES** will be sent free to subscribers who apply for them. **RECEIPT** of payment is shown in about two weeks by date on address-label; subscription including the month named. **CAUTION:** If date is not properly extended after each payment, notify publishers promptly. Instructions for **RENEWAL, DISCONTINUANCE,** or **CHANGE OF ADDRESS** should be sent *two weeks* before the date they are to go into effect. *Both old and new addresses* must always be given. **DISCONTINUANCE:** We find that many of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. Notwithstanding this, it is not assumed that continuous service is desired; still, subscribers are expected to notify us with reasonable promptness to stop if the paper is no longer required. **PRESENTATION COPIES:** Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

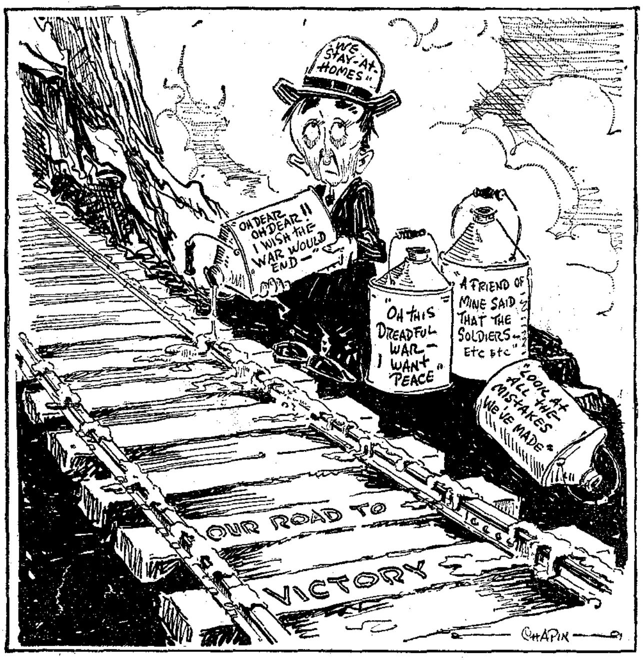
Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered as second-class matter, March 5, 1899, at the Post-office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

consider the spoils of victory in the East and the brutality of the enemy in the West. In his Reichstag speech justifying the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, Chancellor von Hertling thus prepared the honorable members for the coming shock of Allied offensives:

> "Among the Entente there is not the slightest inclination to abandon the war, but rather the intention is manifested to continue this terrible combat till we are destroyed. We shall not lose courage on that account, for we are prepared to make further sacrifices and stand firm as a rock in our confidence in our splendid army leadership and our heroic soldiers."


"WE STAY-AT-HOMES"
"OH DEAR OH DEAR!! I WISH THE WAR WOULD END—"
"OH THIS DREADFUL WAR—I WANT PEACE"
"A FRIEND OF MINE SAID THAT THE SOLDIERS—ETC ETC"
"LOOK AT ALL THE MISTAKES WE'VE MADE"
OUR ROAD TO VICTORY
CHAPIN

STOP GREASING THE RAILS.

—Chapin in the St. Louis *Republic.*

Now our peace advocates cherish the hope of breaking the force of such declarations as this. They would persuade the war-weary German people by quiet propaganda and by public protestations of pacifism to abandon their war-mad leaders and join the Western democracies in a permanent Peace League. Some, like Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist candidate for the United States Senate, call upon the President to make an immediate offer of a peace conference to work out "peace without victory." But more numerous and more influential are those whose thoughts are reflected in such publications as *The New Republic,* whose editor does not think that the rest of us realize how war-weary are the people in the Allied lands. "If they are to be asked to fight very much longer they will demand, and will be entitled to demand," we are told, "an assurance of the unequivocally democratic and popular character of the program for which they are fighting." *The New Republic* categorically asserts that "the people of the Allied European countries and of America will never be persuaded to undergo the additional sacrifices and sufferings which will be needed to defeat German aggression by an exclusive program of military victory." And it continues:

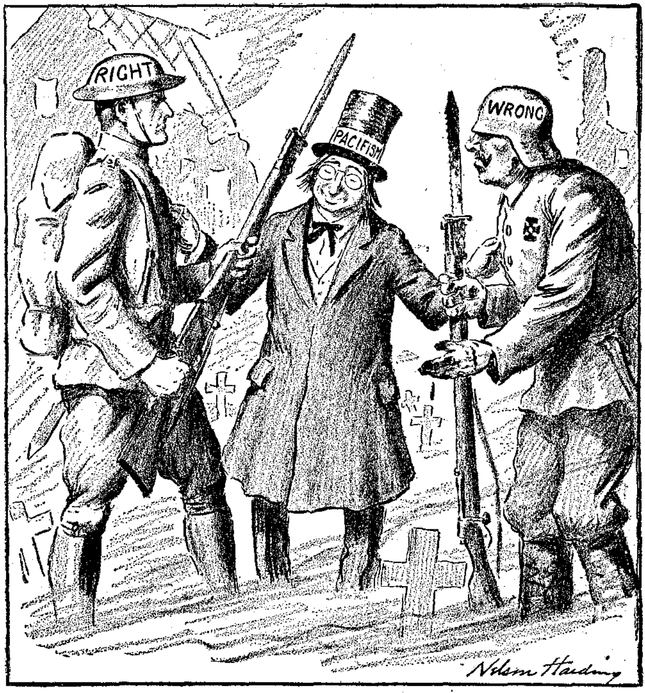
> "Military victory as the only war-aim, supplemented by silence and secret treaties, will present German diplomacy with the opportunity of picking off the constituent parts of the alliance one by one, as it has already picked off the Ukraine, by offering to satisfy some part of the particularist territorial ambitions, while it will deprive the masses of the people of the hope which the Wilson diplomacy has already aroused in them, that the war can be used to infuse democracy into the social and international bodies."

Similarly, *The Advocate of Peace,* which has whole-heartedly and unreservedly accepted President Wilson's war-aims and knows that "we must win this war," insists that the "war can not be won by arms alone," and is moved to call upon the associated governments "to apply their minds unto the great simple principles at the basis of a governed world, to state those principles, to agree upon them, to advertise them, especially in enemy lands, as the principles for which they fight. Once again we urge that such steps would not only work no harm to the military purposes we have in mind, but, on the contrary, make the realization of those purposes possible." Several dailies, whose loyal support of the war can not be gainsaid, agree that we should by no means neglect the psychological and diplomatic weapons in our armory.

Slightly different is the position of those who, in spite of all, still believe that peace can be arrived at through some sort of informal negotiations. In England, Lord Lansdowne and the labor radicals represented by Arthur Henderson arrive over different roads at the same goal—the desirability of a peace through agreement. Lord Lansdowne declares himself still unable to see why representatives of the Allies and Germany can not get together and discuss preliminaries of peace on the basis of the four Wilson propositions which met with the approval of the German Premier, while Mr. Henderson is confident that the German workers can be so reached as to make possible a real "people's peace" and not a "patched-up" peace or "peace at any price."

The words of Mr. Gompers already quoted are of themselves sufficient to show American labor's lack of sympathy with the Henderson program. What the American press think of Lord Lansdowne may be gathered from the remark of the Topeka *Capital* in the once pacifist State of Kansas, that the last Lansdowne letter "stamps the writer as a dangerous figure, who should be watched as narrowly as any German spy." The Philadelphia *North American,* tells Lord Lansdowne that "preliminary conversations" have been proceeding for three years and seven months—

> "German statesmanship has been vocal and explicit to a degree never equaled. From its first statement, which was the invasion of Belgium, down to its last, which is the enslavement of Russia and Roumania, it has never ceased to proclaim its policies, expound its designs, and declare its peace terms. . . . . . .
>
> "Germany knows that the beginning of negotiations means the ending of the war, and that when democracy consents to treat with Prussianism it confesses defeat and invites subjugation."

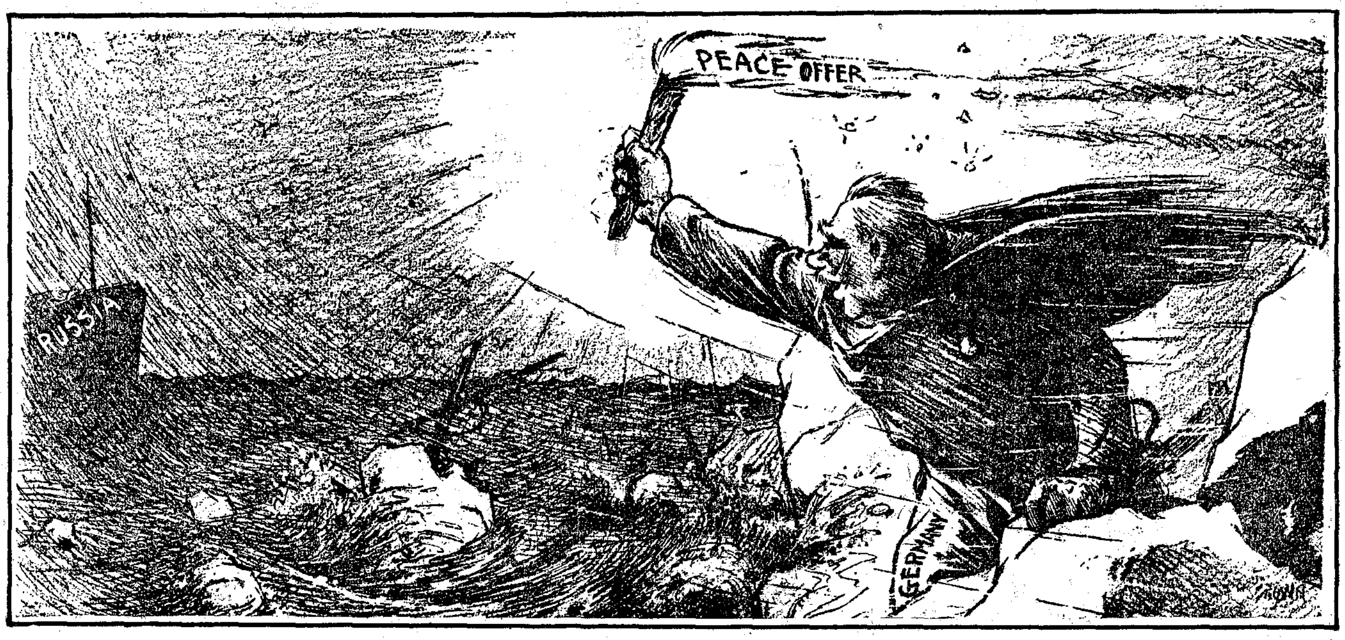


"YOU TWO MUST COMPROMISE."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

In another editorial the Philadelphia daily warns its readers against the "poison-gas" of German-inspired peace propaganda. It points out how sinister and subtle is this German offensive:

> "One day it is the demand of British labor-unions for a 'revision of war-aims' or passports for delegates to a German



THE WRECKER. —Brown in the Chicago *Daily News.*

Socialist conference in Stockholm. On another day it is the plea of an eminent statesman for 'a small and intimate meeting' of representatives of the belligerents, to seek 'preliminary agreement' as to terms; or, it is a declaration aimed to 'drive a wedge' between Germany and Austria, but succeeding only in creating disunion among the Allied nations; or it is an indorsement of Bolshevism, or an eager reaching toward negotiation with triumphant Prussianism on the basis of certain abstract principles."

The same warning comes from other important dailies and from distinguished visitors like the Archbishop of York and Major Gordon, better known as "Ralph Connor." The American Rights League and the American Defense Society have launched a nation-wide campaign against all talk of "victory by negotiation or compromise." "'Peace' is a Word We Should Drop from our Vocabulary until War Ends in Victory" is the caption of an editorial in which the Memphis *News-Scimitar* declares that just as the Germans are not making war upon President Wilson, but upon the American people, so are the American people making war not on the Kaiser but "on the German people—the people who murdered defenseless women and innocent children and neutral citizens, and if this war shall end before we have exacted retribution for every American soldier that shall sanctify the soil of France with his blood, and for every crime that Germany has perpetrated since August, 1914, then it will end with our defeat." The Des Moines *Capital* makes a similar assertion, being convinced that any hope of dividing the German people disappeared when Russia went to pieces. The Rochester *Post-Express* also disapproves of kind words for the German people, and asks:

> "Should we not bring a change of heart in them the sooner by telling them that every month they add to the war, every crime they add to their crimes, every new victim of their brutality and lust, every billion dollars they pile on the war cost, every score of thousands of cripples and corpses, will make it harder for them when the day of settlement comes?"

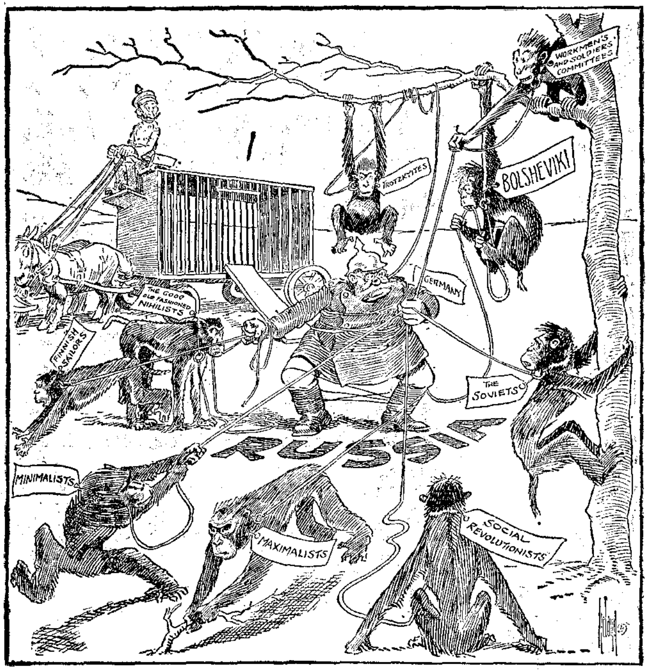
The constant exchange of peace views, which the Macon *News* says was entered upon in order to hold Russia into line, has, in the opinion of the Georgia paper, weakened the morale of every Entente country. It thinks we have really been half denying our own original war-aims, and it now rejoices to see something like a "reaction against the disastrous epidemic of peace talk" setting in. This reaction is evident in the uncompromising declarations of newspapers in every part of the country. Notable is the conviction of *The Public* (New York), a single-tax and radical weekly, that for the sake of democracy "this war must go on until the institutions and ideas that are Germany are discredited by decisive failure." The New York *Globe* takes issue with *The New Republic,* remarking that to say Germany can not be defeated by military force is to say "that her aggression can not be checked at all." *The Globe* asks us to realize that pacifism must beat militarism, and that "as a military victory lights the only lanterns of hope a military victory will be won." Secretary Daniels's Raleigh *News and Observer* sees victory virtually within our grasp and declares that "every step taken by the foes of Germany will be on the assumption that she is irreconcilable and that she will have to be conciliated by defeat." The Atlanta *Journal* declares that the one way to deal with the "bandit" nation is "by overwhelmingly superior force." The Chicago *Daily News* indorses Mr. Bonar Law's declaration that "Germany must be beaten before fruitful negotiations are possible," being itself convinced that the Germans have so acted as to make it clear to the world that they must "be humbled with the sword, that ungentle tool on which they themselves rely." In Missouri, the St. Joseph *News-Press* credits the American public with the possession of "a feeling that the time is come to quit parleying except with gunpowder." And the Portland *Oregonian* emphasizes the lesson taught by Russia—namely, "that in a world which holds an undefeated Germany there can be no peace."

Soberly and "advisedly" *The Metropolitan Magazine* declares its opinion that there is no chance of a social upheaval in Germany "either now or after the war, unless Germany suffers military defeat," and it protests against any fostering of the idea "that the revolutionary elements in Germany are going to fight our battles for us" as tending to "soften our fiber and discourage effort." *The Metropolitan,* in this editorial from its April number, declares that any peace made this year "will be a victorious peace for Germany." Mr. Frank H. Simonds makes the same assertion in one of his press articles and adds:

> "All explanation on the Allied side has become superfluous now that German deeds have disclosed German purposes as no words could. . . . . . .
>
> "It is no longer even possible to discuss the question of whether victory in the field is possible or impossible. If German defeat is impossible, if the German can escape with his profit, if the map of Europe and of Asia, which he has drawn, can endure, then there is an end of all prospect of world peace, of civilized existence for a future as remote as it is possible to fathom. It is no longer the problem of estimating what we can do, it is a plain question of recognizing what we must do. We have come to the end of any discussion, just as the city whose inhabitants saw a barbarian army approaching its gates had no choice but to defend itself, since to surrender meant slavery and worse."

WHAT NEXT IN RUSSIA?

FORMER GENERALS AND BANKERS in Petrograd are reported by the cables to be now earning their bread as street-cleaners and railway porters, while fur-coated ladies sell newspapers on the street-corners; we are told further that in many Russian towns the streets run red with the blood of the *bourgeoisie*, murdered by soldiers and sailors who long ago lost interest in the more dangerous occupation of killing Germans; that the All-Russian Council of *Soviets* at Moscow ratified the rapacious peace terms dictated by Germany at Brest-Litovsk, and at the same time authorized, "for the defense of the country," the creation of "a national army of both sexes"; and that the hope of the revolution now rests "in von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff." This last cryptic information is conveyed by Arthur Ransome, a Moscow correspondent of the New York *World*, who quotes "a prominent Bolshevik" as explaining that if these two German generals "are puffed up by their success in the East and refuse an agreement in the West, then the war will continue and the eventual victory of the revolution is assured," tho the dispatch does not make clear who is likely to offer von Hindenburg "an agreement in the West."



GERMANY WON'T ORGANIZE THIS OUTFIT IN A DAY.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

Despite Russia's desertion there is growing evidence that her former allies do not intend to leave her to her fate at Prussia's hands if they can help it. Thus in an Associated Press dispatch of last week from Moscow we read that there are "many signs of renewed cooperation between Russia and the Allies," and that—

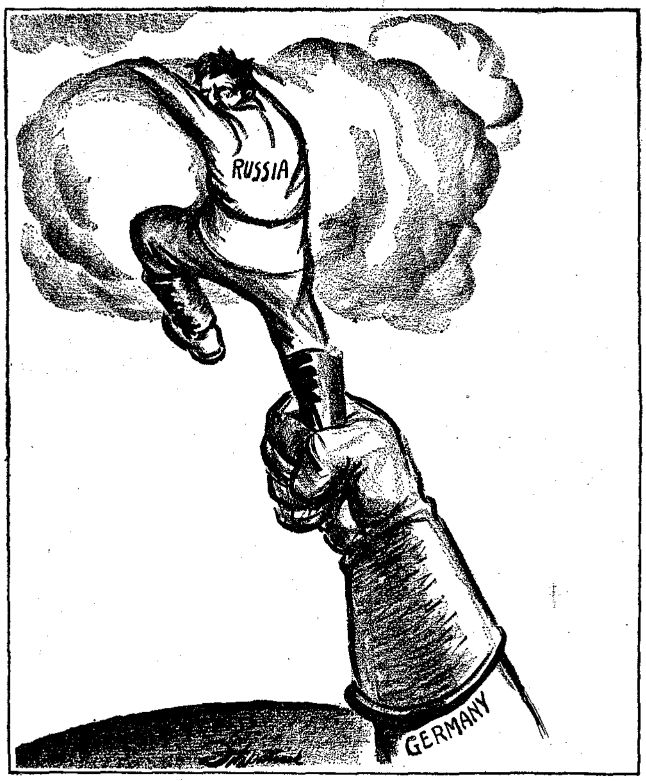
> "The Entente missions are no longer rushing away from Russia. The English, French, Americans, Italians, and Servians now have military missions in Moscow, and they are taking quarters, as they expect to remain."

Another Moscow dispatch of the same date quotes David R. Francis, our Ambassador to Russia, as declaring that "America still counts itself an ally of the Russian people, and we shall be ready to help any government which organizes a vigorous resistance to the German invasion." Mr. Francis said further:

> "I shall not leave Russia until compelled by force. The American Government and people are too deeply interested in the prosperity of the Russian people for them to abandon Russia to the Germans. America is sincerely interested in the liberty of the Russian people and will do everything possible to safeguard the real interests of the country.
>
> "If the brave and patriotic Russian people will forget political differences for the time being and act resolutely and vigorously, they will be able to drive the enemy from their territory, and by the end of 1918 bring a lasting peace for themselves and the whole world."

"Whoever wins Russia wins the war," declares Arthur Elliot Sproul, a New York business man who has studied the Russian situation at first hand. And he adds: "There can be no democratic triumph with a Prussianized Russia, and a Prussianized Russia means an ultimate peril of a size so colossal that the present onrush of the Central Powers against the rest of mankind will be infantile by comparison." "Civilization will be endangered if the monster of militarism swallows Russia," agrees the New York *Times*, which affirms that "it is the duty of the Allies to save Russia, not for Russia's sake so much as for the sake of the endangered world." The same thought runs through much of the editorial applause that greeted the message of sympathy to the Russian people cabled by President Wilson to the Congress of *Soviets* at Moscow. This message, dated March 11, reads:

> "May I not take advantage of the meeting of the Congress of the *Soviets* to express the sincere sympathy which the people of the United States feel for the Russian people at this moment when the German power has been thrust in to interrupt and turn back the whole struggle for freedom and substitute the wishes of Germany for the purposes of the people of Russia?
>
> "Altho the Government of the United States is unhappily not now in a position to render the direct and effective aid it would wish to render, I beg to assure the people of Russia through the Congress that it will avail itself of every opportunity to secure for Russia once more complete sovereignty and independence in her own affairs and full restoration to her great rôle in the life of Europe and the modern world.
>
> "The whole heart of the people of the United States is with the people of Russia in the attempt to free themselves forever from autocratic government and become the masters of their own life. "WOODROW WILSON."



BACK TO EARTH.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

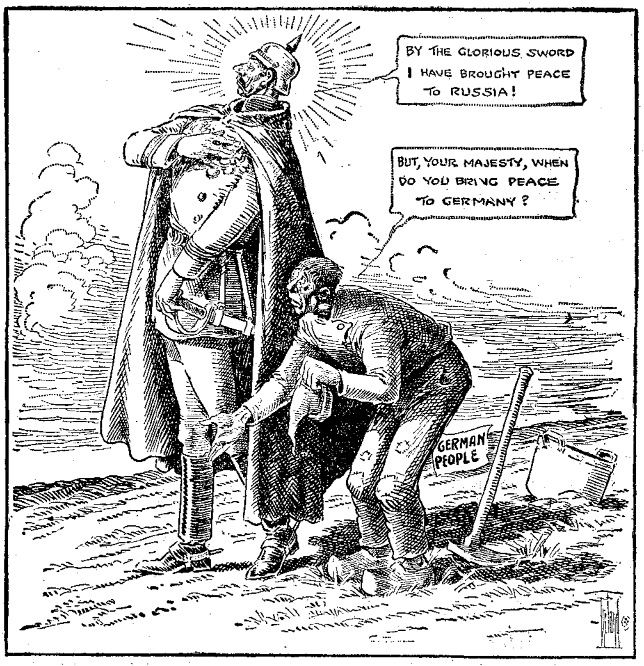
This message, as interpreted by a Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun*, means that—

> "The United States will stand behind the Russian people to the end.
>
> "The United States regards the so-called peace treaty between

Germany and the Bolshevik leaders as having no bearing on Russia's future.

"The United States virtually is pledged not to sacrifice Russia to selfish interests when the time comes to talk of peace."

This last point, adds the correspondent, "is of particular importance in view of reports that Germany might be willing now to invite peace proposals on the basis of making concessions in the West in return for a free hand to exploit her Russian conquests."


BY THE GLORIOUS SWORD I HAVE BROUGHT PEACE TO RUSSIA!
BUT, YOUR MAJESTY, WHEN DO YOU BRING PEACE TO GERMANY?
GERMAN PEOPLE

CAN THE SELF-ANOINTED WORLD-RULER ANSWER THIS?

—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

The President's message to the Russian people, remarks the Chicago *Evening Post*, "achieves two things," namely—

"It commits the United States to a finish fight, and it makes the issue of democracy the supreme aim for which we fight.

"It may be said that both these things had been done before, and they had—so far as phrases could do them.

"But this message to Russia is more than phrases. It is action in words. It hits a very evident and palpable mark, that mark being nothing less than the enemy's chief area of conquest and most substantial hope of victory.

"Whatever impression it may make on the Congress of *Soviets* at Moscow, there is no doubt it will strike home in Berlin. It is notice to Berlin that this war can not be ended upon any basis that leaves Russia or Russian territory subject to German control.

"There is something big and splendid in the manner in which the President, speaking for the United States, has calmly and deliberately taken up what appears at this hour to be a lost cause and declared that America will fight for that cause until it has been redeemed. The determination to fight through to complete victory could not be put in more concrete or convincing form.

"Furthermore, it is an objective dramatization of America's belief in democracy. It was well enough to enunciate in eloquent phrases our democratic faith, our ideals of freedom, our devotion to the right of self-government. But here is the opportunity to prove that our words mean all that they seem to say. And the demonstration is needed for the sake of those great countries overseas who are our comrades in the struggle."

In phrases characterized by the New York *Globe* as "derisive" Lenine's Government thus replied to the President:

"The All-Russian Congress of *Soviets* expresses its appreciation to the American people, and, first of all, the laboring and exploited classes in the United States, for the message sent by President Wilson to the Congress of *Soviets* in this time when the Russian Socialist *Soviet* Republic is living through most difficult trials.

"The Russian Republic uses the occasion of the message from President Wilson to express to all peoples who are dying and suffering from the horrors of this imperialistic war its warm sympathy and firm conviction that the happy time is near when the laboring masses in all *bourgeois* countries will throw off the capitalist yoke and establish a Socialist state of society, which is the only one capable of assuring a permanent and just peace as well as the culture and well-being of all who toil."

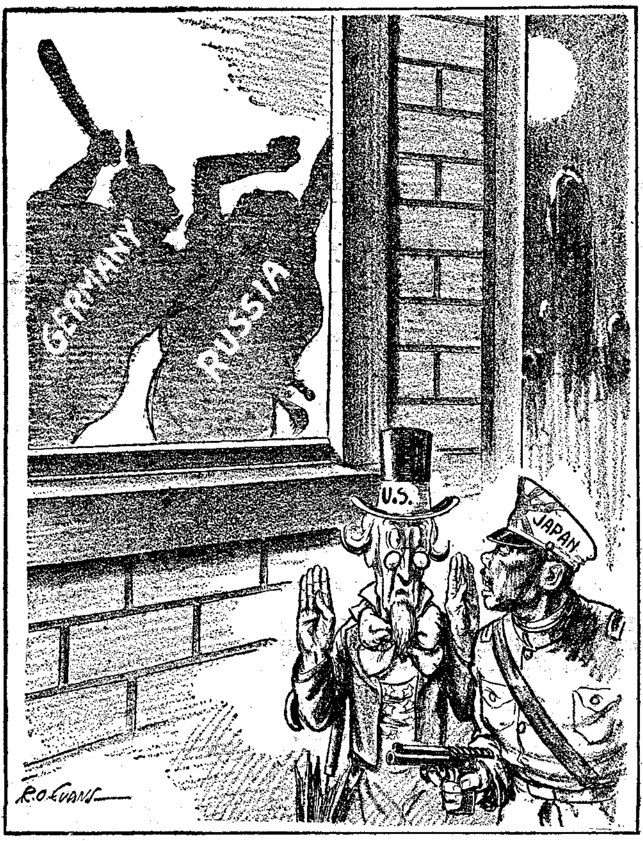
At the same time Leon Trotzky made what appears to be a friendly advance when he asked the American Military Mission for ten American officers to assist him as inspectors in organizing and training a new volunteer army. He also asked for the services of American railway engineers and transportation experts to assist in the reorganization of Russia's railways.

The answer of the Bolsheviki to the President's message is denounced by Colonel Roosevelt in the Kansas City *Star* as "an example of mean and studied impertinence." The Colonel notes that "there was no gratitude, no apology for their betrayal of America and of the cause of liberty, and no expression of hostility to their German masters, but there was a gratuitous and insulting expression for a class war in America, against what the Bolsheviki with ignorant folly speak of as capitalism."

There is, perhaps, some significance in the fact that the vote of the Congress of *Soviets* ratifying Prussia's peace terms was not unanimous, but stood 704 to 281. In a Moscow dispatch to the New York *Times*, Harold Williams writes:

"It is difficult to forecast the effect of the new situation of the *Soviet* Government in Russia. There are symptoms of internal instability. The Left Social Revolutionary Ministers have resigned owing to their disagreement with the peace policy, but whether this withdrawal is final remains to be seen. It is reported that two of the Bolsheviki, the Sailor Dvbenko and Mme. Kollantay, have resigned for the same reason.

"These changes are of minor importance so long as Lenine and Trotzky remain in the Government. Trotzky was opposed to Lenine's peace policy, but did not openly protest, tho he abstained from attendance at the Moscow Congress. He is now appointed Minister of War and announces his intention of organizing resistance to further aggression, whether from the Germans or Japanese."



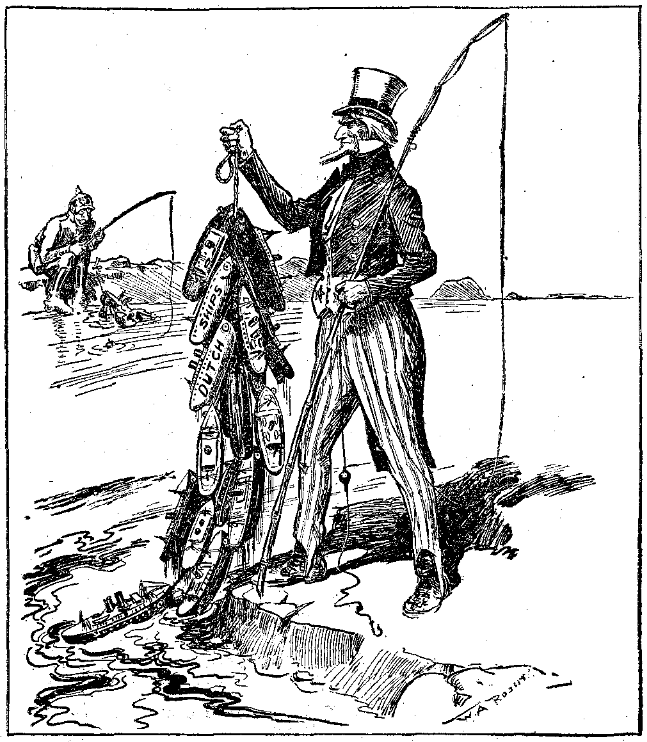
DON'T INTERFERE! THE LADY MIGHT MISUNDERSTAND!

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.

"We are drifting on and on through shame, prostration, and feeble violence," concludes Mr. Williams, "into the dreary unknown."

SEIZING DUTCH SHIPS

While the strangling of transatlantic commerce by the German *U*-boats has been bringing want to two-thirds of the peoples of the world outside the United States, some two-score freighters flying the flag of the Netherlands have for months been swinging idly at their midstream anchorages in one American port alone. As many more Dutch ships have been waiting in other harbors along our coast. All in all, some 400,000 tons of Dutch shipping have been tied up here, and 200,000 in Entente ports, while negotiations regarding their utilization dragged on fruitlessly. The seizure of these ships by the foes of Germany is therefore looked upon by our press in general as a welcome and necessary escape from what the New York *Evening Sun* calls an "absurd and impossible deadlock." A real and decided "victory" this seems to many editors as they consider it from various angles. The Pittsburg *Press* emphasizes the marked advantages to the Allies in the addition of 600,000 tons of active ocean service at a time when they "are straining every nerve to create new shipping, but as yet have not been able to build as much in any month as has been destroyed in the same period by enemy mines and submarines." The added shipping is taken by the New York *Tribune* as simply "another guaranty that Germany shall not achieve the mastery of the seas—the one thing that she needs in order to bring the war to a stalemate"; and the New York *Sun* points out that "it definitely puts an end to German hopes of a secret source of supplies through neutral nations."



Copyrighted by the New York Herald Company.

"70 TO YOUR 18, BILL!"

—Rogers in the New York *Herald.*

The advantage to the Allied cause in the acquisition of these ships and the corresponding disadvantage to the Teuton are perhaps evident enough without further quotation. But how do the Dutch feel about it? "Well, how would you feel if you had just had all your ships taken away from you?" a Dutch shipping manager in New York asked a *Journal of Commerce* reporter. And he promptly answered his own question by remarking: "I can tell you it makes me feel a little small." But after this newspaper man had talked things over with a number of Dutch shipping men he came to the very positive conclusion that while they "do not relish the taking over of the Dutch ships by the Allies, they are, nevertheless, well satisfied with it as a practical solution of the question."

This may not be the prevailing state of mind in Amsterdam and Rotterdam and Utrecht and Leyden. Indeed, such quotations from the Dutch press as are available show a sharp division of opinion, some editors denouncing the seizure, others apparently welcoming such a solution. "We shall have to acquiesce, but," says the *Tyjd*, of Amsterdam, "such rough misuse of power will not be forgotten by our people." The *Handelsblad*, of the same city, speaks of us and our associates in the war as "these piratical Powers." The *Nieuwe Courant*, at The Hague, calls the seizure "an act of violence to which we are subjected by the rulers of the ocean." But the vigorously pro-Ally Amsterdam *Telegraaf* counseled the Dutch Government to consent to the taking over of the ships, declaring significantly:

> "By choosing the right path the Government has in its power to maintain the liberty of the nation or irrevocably deliver it to the mercy of Germany, which, in its bid for world-domination, has long had envious eyes on Holland. The Dutch nation will not permit itself to be delivered over to the German junkers."

There are seven principles which, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, are held by the Governments of this country and Great Britain to underlie and to justify their action toward Holland and which are the basis of American editorial approval of that action. These may be given in brief as follows:

> "1. The proposal to take over Dutch ships involves nothing new in international law, but is an exercise of admitted and recognized sovereign rights, such as were exercised by the German states in the Franco-Prussian War and have been frequently exercised during the present conflict.
>
> "2. The United States and its Allies in taking this step have been influenced by the fact that Holland is obviously in a state of duress, terrorized by the German submarine menace from putting into effect the *modus vivendi* regarding shipping which was negotiated by voluntary agreement with Holland. Holland herself wished to put this agreement into effect, since it provided food-supplies for the Dutch people. The Allies go no further in their utilization of Dutch tonnage than Holland herself has proposed to go.
>
> "3. While compelled to take this step, the Allies grant freely to Holland concessions regarding food-supply, the return of the ships taken over at the end of the war, etc. Holland has been notified that a large quantity of food has been placed at its disposal, and that it can freely send its own ships to take this food back. If Holland, under these circumstances, is prevented from sending ships to lift the wheat and other cereals, the blame for cutting off her supply will rest only with Germany.
>
> "4. Every possible consideration will be shown the Dutch shipowners to insure them against loss from the seizure of the ships.
>
> "5. The United States and Great Britain undertake to facilitate the continuance of Dutch sailings to their East-Indian colonies, to permit an adequate amount of tonnage to ply in this traffic, and to provide bunker coal for such ships, so that Holland is relieved of any apprehension as to the future of its colonies and their trade during the war.
>
> "6. The step of the two Governments is inevitable if neutral nations are to be fed, as it is essential that for this purpose all available neutral tonnage must be put into useful service without further delay and no longer be tied up through German interference. This decision is taken in view of the evident German wish that adjacent neutral countries should be brought under her economic and political domination through the pressure of starvation.
>
> "7. Tho a considerable part of the Dutch merchant marine will be taken over, Holland will still retain for her own use an ample supply of tonnage. Dutch harbors are full of ships now tied up and these will be permitted to trade freely."

The United States War-Trade Board has issued a statement to the press contrasting this considerate and lawful action with Germany's employment of the submarine menace "to prevent neighbor neutrals receiving any food or favors at the hands of the United States and its associates in the war and to coerce these neutrals through starvation into political and economic dependence upon Germany, quite as much as to strike at the communications of its opponents—Germany's ostensible aim in proclaiming the ruthless submarine campaign." The War-Trade Board is also convinced that the submarines are being used "to destroy neutral shipping without regard to its employment, in order to weaken prospective neutral competition after the war."

The legal principle justifying the action of Great Britain and the United States is the "law of angaria," long recognized in international usage and incorporated in the Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907. According to an authority on international law quoted by the New York *Times*, "all sorts of neutral property, whether it consists of vessels or other means of transport, or arms, ammunition, provisions, or other personal property, may be the object of the right of angaria, provided the articles concerned are serviceable to military ends and wants." But, *The Times* points out, "the neutral owner must be fully indemnified." Our press, in general, accept this principle as justifying the seizure of the Dutch ships. But the Indianapolis *News* contends that the balance of legal opinion is against the practise, and says:

> "The American Government and people would have flamed with indignation had any of the belligerents in the early days of the war seized American ships in their harbors and used them against their enemies. We note that there is an appeal to German precedents, but that does not help matters. There is a German precedent for tearing up treaties, making war on neutral nations, and crucifying prisoners. This plea is good against Germany, which has no right to complain of anything. Moreover, whatever wrong is committed is not against the Imperial Government. But the Netherlands Government can not acquiesce in the exercise of such a right as we are proposing to assert. It is probably quite content, tho it must protest. But we think that even against such an enemy as Germany the United States should keep well within the rules of public law. The Government should be sure that it has done so in this case."

LOAFING A CRIME

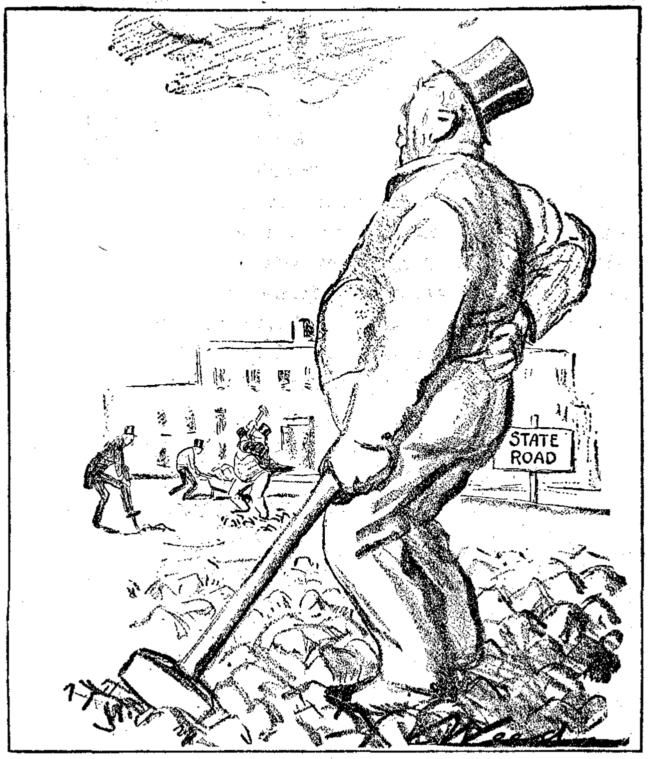
UNDER THE SPUR of war-conditions Maryland, West Virginia, and New Jersey have passed laws penalizing idleness, and a similar bill has been introduced in the New York legislature by Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Colonel Roosevelt. These laws apply to unemployed males between the ages of eighteen and fifty, and make no distinction between the millionaire idler and the hobo. And from Georgia comes word that Governor Dorsey is "preparing to take the lead in a movement to round up all the vagrants and idlers in the State and put them to work." These States, notes the Minneapolis *Journal*, are out after "the loafers and slackers who have inherited the railings and steps at the station-platform, the comfortable boxes in the stores, and the favored observation-posts around the pool-table," and "even the historical chair-warmers in the hotels are to be disturbed in their ancient privilege." This leisure population, *The Journal* goes on to say, is not all concentrated in the big cities:

> "Every town, village, and hamlet has its quota of idlers. Some live on their 'folks,' others have enough 'to get along,' and still others do just enough work to provide food and clothing for themselves alone, and they rest and recreate for the remainder of the year. As a rule, these natural resters are not vicious. It is simple inertia that imposes idleness upon them. Their lives follow the lines of least resistance, and they sit by the side of the road of life and 'muse upon the world that wavers by.' Farm work would be 'just splendid' for them, tho perhaps none of them suffer much from ill health."

The man who is able to work and will not work is entitled to little consideration, remarks the Troy *Times*, which thinks that there will be "wide-spread approval of efforts directed toward making him get busy." And in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* we read:

> "The United States has more need for workers to-day than ever before. The tasks we have before us are almost beyond calculation. We not only need the services of every man who can be brought to these tasks, but we have no time to bother with or be handicapped by the idle and slothful. Men who will not work should be made to work. Those who refuse should be put where they will not get in the way."

That New Jersey's antiloafing law has teeth is emphasized by Governor Edge's proclamation calling upon sheriffs and other peace officers to see that every idling male resident of the State goes to work or goes to jail. If these idlers say that they are unable to find work, the State Labor Department will find it for them. After calling attention to the fact that the new law makes it the duty of every able-bodied male citizen of the State between the ages of eighteen and fifty years "to be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful, and recognized business, occupation, trade, or employment on and after the date of this proclamation until the termination of the war in which the United States is now engaged," Governor Edge goes on to say:



"MARYLAND, MY MARYLAND."

—Weed in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*.

> "The selective service principle should prevail as in the making of our military forces. In this task we are drafting for the industrial army. There are kinds of work too severe, in a physical sense, for the 'society idler,' who may, however, be competent to handle such tasks which would be impossible for slackers of the hobo type. Sound judgment must be employed in our experiment to rid the human hive of its drones, and I call upon the Labor Department of the State to employ all of its available resources, including the Federal-State-Municipal Employment bureaus, in providing machinery to obtain the kind of work suitable for specific cases.
>
> "To put into motion the machinery thus to be provided by the State Department of Labor will require the cooperative touch of law-enforcing officers all over the State. I therefore call the attention of sheriffs, mayors, and heads of police departments in all municipalities to the necessity of maintaining sharp vigilance and a keen eye for those workless individuals whose lack of ambition and fondness for idleness constitute not merely a financial burden to every community, but also a genuine menace to the welfare of the nation's manhood under arms and their safety on the battle-front.
>
> "Executives of municipalities of 10,000 population or over will have their police departments compile a list of all habitual idlers in the community, to the end that each may be individually warned of the penalty of $100 or three months in jail, or both, prescribed for deliberate non-employment and that the names of those having no work may be certified promptly to the State Labor Department as available for employment.
>
> "Our farms and industries need more man-power than is

available to meet extraordinary demands for production. By making Chapter 55 of the laws of 1918 something more than a temporary sensation we shall be helping to supply this demand and at the same time curbing vagrancy, uselessness, mendicancy, immorality, and crime."

Immediately after the issuance of this proclamation the rounding up of idlers in New Jersey towns was begun, and in one day one thousand workless men applied for jobs at the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau in Newark.

GETTING UP EARLY TO BEAT WILHELM

WE ARE ALL GOING TO GET UP an hour earlier to beat the Kaiser. This, in brief, is the meaning of the Daylight Saving Law, by which all the clocks in the United States are to be set forward one hour at 2 A.M. of Sunday, March 31, the change to continue in effect for seven months. This reform has been tried and approved since the war in all the important European countries except Russia, whose fate everybody knows, and its advocates declare that it will make for greater war-efficiency, improve the general health of the nation, increase the production of food, and save fuel by reducing the use of artificial light. It will add one hour of daylight to the leisure time of the country's working people from April 1 to October 31. The change is made at 2 A.M., we are told, for the convenience of the railroads, because the smallest number of trains start from their terminals between the hours of 2 and 3. Because the change is universal it will cause no confusion, says Senator Calder, the father of the law, who points out that as far as the clock is concerned "business will go on just the same; appointments will be kept just the same; railroads will run on the same time-tables." And he adds that experts estimate that at least one million tons of coal will be saved in the United States annually by the reduced use of artificial illuminants.

For the individual to adapt himself to the new law is the simplest thing imaginable, says the New York *World*, which gives these brief instructions:

> "Go to bed an hour earlier on March 30. But before you go, set your clock and your watch an hour ahead. When you awake live your life as usual."

To guard us against exaggerated expectations and consequent disappointment the Springfield *Republican* calls attention to the following facts:

> "In the first place, it is to be noted that the gain depends on latitude, being insignificant in our most southerly States and even in the North much less than in northern Europe, for even southern England is ten degrees north of us. Again, it is not argued that rural communities will draw any great benefit from the measure, for on the farm the sun rather than the clock is the timekeeper, and farmers have little to learn about daylight-saving. The expected gain lies mainly in city life and in northern latitudes.
>
> "No magical results, therefore, should be looked for in the first weeks when the days are still short and what is gained at one end may seem to be lost at the other. This extension is frankly a war-measure, in line with the early closing of places of amusement, and meant to get people earlier to bed with a resultant saving of fuel and lights. But week by week the case will grow better; the morning hours, as the days lengthen, will cease to seem uncomfortably early and an extra hour in the afternoon will give the day a pleasant expansiveness."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Teuton war of "self-defense" against Scandinavian countries is about due.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Russia is learning that Germany's idea of peace is for the other fellow to stop fighting.—*Newark News.*

Another good home guard is the home garden.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Burglary alarmingly increases in Germany; and what can be expected when the state sets the example?—*Wall Street Journal.*

Manchuria seems to be again getting in readiness to play the rôle of an innocent bystander.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

Somebody has figured out that the new National party is the twenty-third "third party," but you can not scare it that way.—*Boston Herald.*

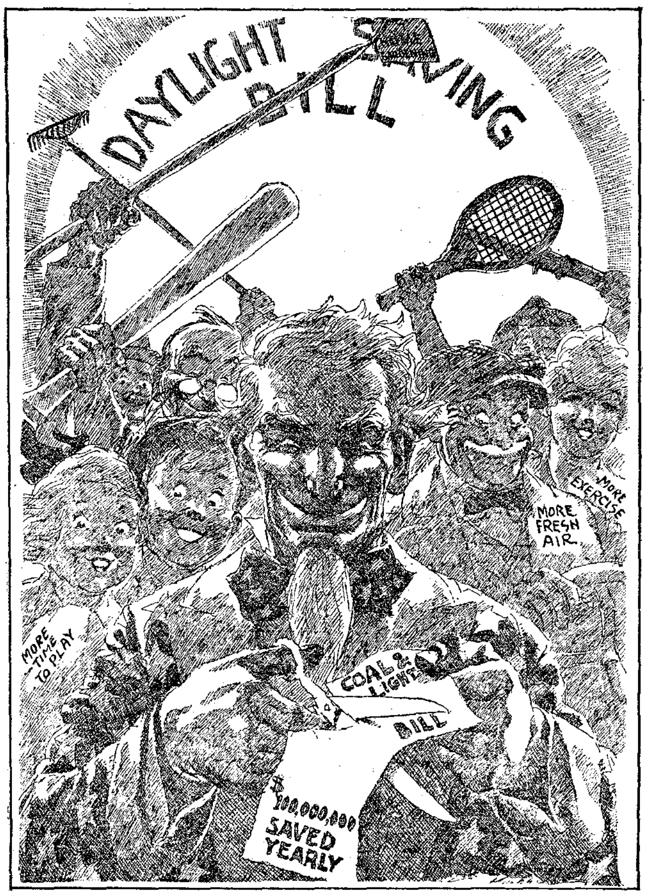
Bolshevik death-penalties for burglary seem to be inspired by hatred of the competitive system in industry under Bolshevik auspices.—*New York World.*

The star humorist of George Creel's staff touches high-water mark when he assures us that Secretary Baker has gone abroad "to speed up the Allies." —*Boston Herald.*

Isn't it remarkable how far into Russia the Germans are being carried by this deplorable war of self-defense which their enemies forced on them?—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Prophecies that the war will last three years longer hold out hope that by that time all German propaganda will have been eliminated from American text-books. —*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

"Dangerous, undemocratic, un-American, and autocratic doctrine," is the way La Follette refers to the measure which gives the President power to prosecute the war. Oh, for that gentle, humane rule of brotherly love —Prussianism!—*New York World.*



Copyrighted, 1918, by the International News Service. Reproduced by permission.

GIVE THEM THEIR PLACE IN THE SUN.

—Murphy in the New York *American.*

Japan is probably afraid that the Russians will retreat across her border. —*Atlanta Journal.*

"A mess of Russians left us but of late."—"Love's Labour's Lost." Mess is the word, now as then.—*Chicago Tribune.*

What are you going to do with your extra hour of daylight?—*New York Sun.*

Sometimes it looks as if the Bolshevik Government has adopted delirium tremens as its national policy.—*Dallas News.*

The "ideal generals" whom the Kaiser praised for the "great victories" in Russia are obviously Lenine and Trotzky.—*Boston Herald.*

The way Russia is now situated she does not need a minister of foreign affairs. All she needs is a German interpreter.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

Kindness pays. "Boiled potatoes," says an authority on culinary matters, "are ever so much better if they are gently boiled."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The Germans have put one over on Luther Burbank, for they handed the Russians a perfectly good olive-branch bearing full-grown lemons.—*Hickory (N. C.) Record.*

Mr. Hearst is opposed to the Japanese plan for sending troops into Siberia. On the other hand, there are a number of arguments against the project.—*San Francisco Bulletin.*

The Bolshevik Government looked for the German proletariat to help them, but unfortunately the proletariat arrived in uniform and in a high state of discipline.—*Chicago Herald.*

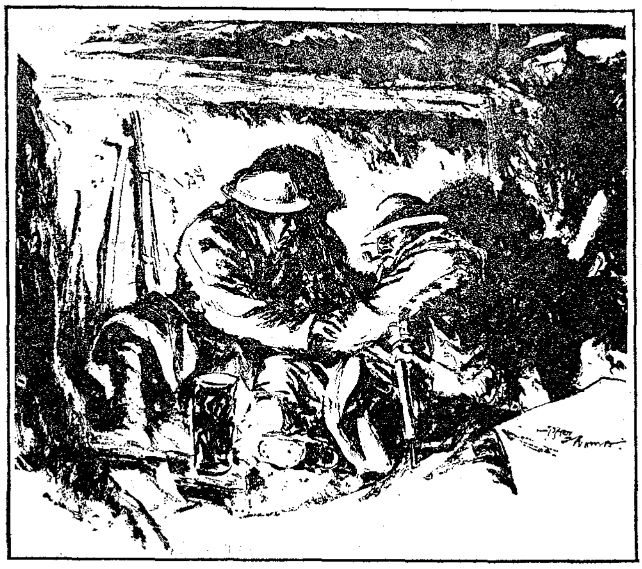
Roumania has ceded wide territories to Germany in a peace agreement. It is a hard matter to tell just now which war Germany is fighting—the one "for the liberation of small peoples" or the one "solely for the defense of the Fatherland."—*Kansas City Times.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

WHY THE GERMANS DELAYED THE SPRING OFFENSIVE

THAT LATE DRIVE on the Western front is not going to prove the decisive moment of the war, say the French critics, for the decision has passed to the Allies through Germany's decline in man-power and morale. Before the New Year came in, most of the French critics were convinced that the Germans would attack in force on the Western front early in January. For example, Mr. Henri Bidou, writing in the Paris *Journal* on December 21, considered that if the Germans did not take the initiative early in the spring of this year the power of decision would pass to the Allies. He wrote:

> "It is certain that the enemy has great interest in delivering a victorious offensive early in 1918, if he hopes that he may thereby prevent the Allies themselves from attacking. The Germans, in fact, believe that the United States will come into line early in the spring with a considerable number of divisions, and they regard this help at its proper value, which is considerable. Their game, therefore, is not to wait for the blow to be delivered, and it is to their interest to attack first. In other words, to act on the defensive by launching an offensive."



THAT UNIQUE AMERICAN ARMY.

HARRY (just "out")—"Listen, Bill! Sounds like ole Fritz comin' over in the mud—Squish, squash, Squish, squash."
BILL—"That's orl right—that's only the Americans farther up a-chewin' their gum-rations."
—*London Opinion.*

The Germans have made a tardy thrust, but the fact that the first three months of this year passed without a sign from the Germans the French attribute to a slump in the morale of the German Army. This opinion is borne out by a significant admission in the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, which, in the midst of a fire-eating article, incautiously remarked:

> "It would be shutting our eyes to the facts to say that Germany's nerves have remained strong. We all know that England's war of starvation has had at least one success—that of weakening the nerves of a great portion of our people. It matters now more than ever to keep our nerve. A great collapse of the Entente is coming. A kaleidoscopic change of lure and menace has already begun."

Not only was the question of morale an important factor in the delay, but there seems little doubt that Germany's man-power is not all that her military leaders would wish. Field-Marshal von Hindenburg has stated that the Allies' "unresponsive attitude" toward Germany's peace intentions render an offensive imperative, and Prussia's latest "blood and iron" darling has stated that he is prepared to sacrifice three hundred thousand men on the Western front. At the same time, General von Ludendorff, who plays Tweedledee to General von Hindenburg's Tweedledum, in an interview in the *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, is bitterly pained because the Allies are unresponsive. What he would like would be for the Allies to attack in force all along the line, and he intimates that the Germans will wait for the Allies to force a decision. In his interview he stated:

> "Our front in the West is now much more favorable for us than it was last year. How difficult the situation was must be gaged from the fact that we had to restore calm in the East and defeat Italy in the South. But now we are stronger than the enemy both as regards men, material, aerial forces, tanks. Everything, in fact, of which he boasted is standing in readiness on our side in the greatest abundance.
>
> "If the enemy wishes to attack now, let him do so. He will find us ready. If the enemy does not want peace, he will have to fight, and this fight will, of course, be the most tremendous of the whole war. With God's aid we will obtain a German peace, not a doubtful peace."

French observers consider that these Heavenly Twins of war can only afford to lose three hundred thousand men if they are absolutely certain of a victory, and from the fact that the Germans lost five hundred thousand men before Verdun, they think that the unwonted German economy in reducing the figure to three hundred thousand proves that there is an embarrassing shortage of men. The Paris *Excelsior* goes into the question of German figures, and says:

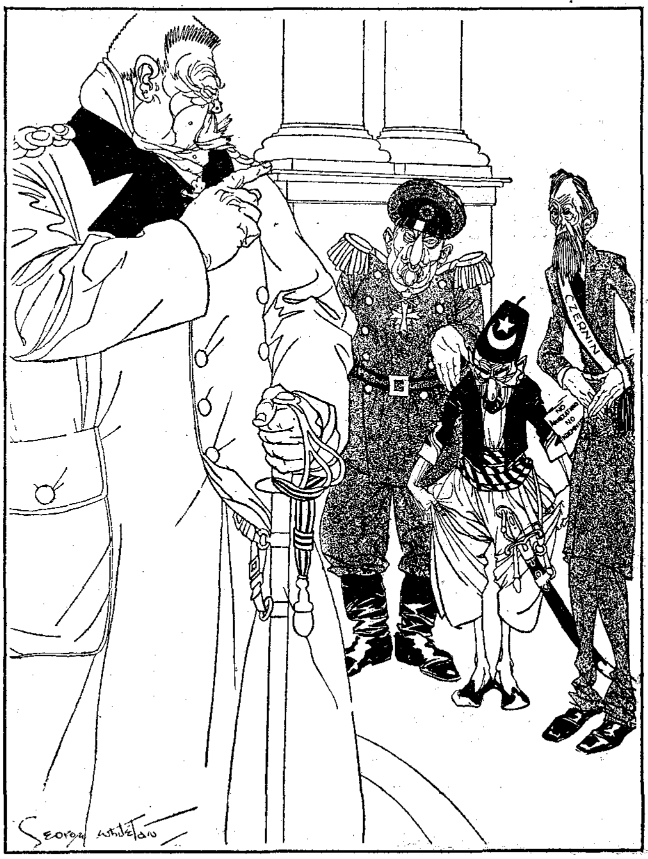
> "At the outbreak of the war Germany had about ten million men at her disposal. From this total, if we subtract those who have been discharged or who are in foreign countries, it may be estimated that there were 6,500,000 ready for mobilization. From August, 1914, till October, 1917, six new classes (1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919) had been called to the colors. This makes a total of 2,500,000, which must be added to the 6,500,000 which were ready in 1914.
>
> "Furthermore, taking into consideration the fact that many of those who at first had been discharged were later drafted, we may frankly assume that Germany had altogether at her disposal 10,500,000 men.
>
> "As to German losses, the most moderate estimates place these at four million. In addition there are about a million soldiers in the interior (wounded men under treatment, guards of railroads, bridges, prisoners, etc.). This leaves a total of 5,500,000 that can be employed at the front.
>
> "The Germans have lost on the average 1,200,000 men per year, and there is no doubt that a similar figure will be reached in 1918. A great army like that of Germany can not exist without spare troops, and in order to be able to continue the struggle a year longer, Germany must have a reserve of at least 2,000,000, and these she certainly has not got."

Another Paris paper, *L'Œuvre*, gives us perhaps the most significant reason for Germany's unwonted tardiness this spring, and that is that only a certain success, an absolute victory, would justify a real big drive on Germany's part under the present conditions. This is the reasoning of Mr. Gabriel Hanotaux, the distinguished French statesman, who founds his argument on the opinions of that undoubted military expert, Lieutenant-General Baron von Freytag-Loringhoven. In his book on "Lessons of the World War," Baron von Freytag discusses conditions on the Western front and says that Germany must break through. To do so, he remarks—

"The first requirement for success is superiority in morale and tactics on the part of the assailer, and especially a vigor in attack proportionate to the efficacy of his arms. Up to the present we have not gone to the bottom of this necessity, for we have not felt like using these means on the Western front up to a point which means success.

"The enemy line must be broken on a front large enough so that reserves can be rushed in to widen the break. The reserves must be at hand and the enemy must be prevented from uniting his two broken ends.

"An operation of this importance can only be undertaken if there is the certainty of a decisive success."



NOT SUCH FOOLS AS THEY LOOK!

Hindenburg—"Well, I know you are starving, but if you hold on a bit longer our friends in England will shortly arrange a general strike and then we shall gain the victory."

Hungry Skeptics (*in chorus*)—"Is this another first-of-April stunt?"

[⁂ *Hindenburg has promised to be in Paris by April 1.*]

—*Passing Show* (London).

Mr. Hanotaux thus comments:

"The question thus put is unfolded in all its proportions, both strategic and political. For these are the responsibilities of the German General Staff not only to the Emperor but to the German people. They are the responsibilities of the dynasty itself. To massacre half a million men and not obtain a decisive victory would mean to lose at the same time the war and peace. Consequently militarism and imperialism would at the same time play their last card. A second Verdun would be the end of both. If they try once more the result will be the same, but the consequences this time will follow swiftly. They are the prey of fate."

An official dispatch from France, issued by the Government at Washington, states that offensives in the West may be discounted and that Hindenburg and Ludendorff are talking to keep their courage up:

"Beneath the apparent confidence their words convey one can detect anxiety. They know that on the West they will come up against the victorious will of the great democracies of the world more formidably armed and determined than ever. Hindenburg could never achieve success except on the East front. He has always had great fear of the disillusion which the West has in reserve for him. However, it is possible that the Germans are carefully concealing their plans in the hope of deceiving their adversaries and upsetting public opinion, but whatever happens the Allies are prepared and nothing can surprize them."

AUSTRIA SADDENED BY GERMAN VICTORIES

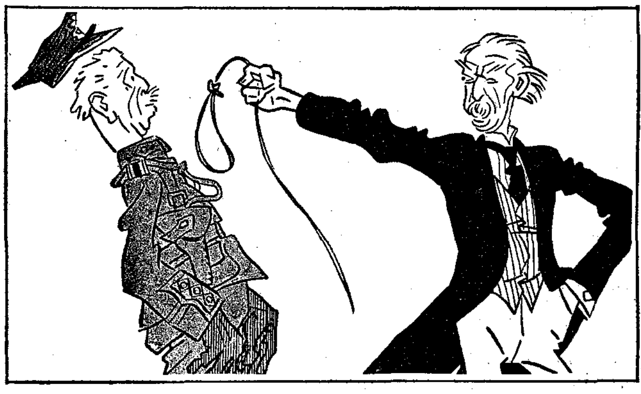
Dispatches say that the pessimism in Vienna has not been lifted by the great German expansion to the eastward, but rather intensified. This mysterious result of the triumph of an ally becomes clear when we learn that Germany's victories have inflated the egotism of the 10,000,000 Germanic people in Austria to the point where they openly inform the other 20,000,000 that they propose to run the Empire. They are now more determined than ever to ride roughshod over their fellow citizens of Slavic blood. The clear result will be to make Austria a German province. *The Westminster Gazette* tells us that owing to the union of all the non-Germanic parties in the Austrian Reichsrath, the Premier, Dr. Seidler, has been deprived of a parliamentary majority and forced to resign, yet the Emperor Karl could not accept the resignation, as the only other possible government would be formed by an antiwar and anti-German group of statesmen taken from the Slavic subject races. In this situation the Austrian Germans have felt it necessary to reemphasize their policy and to this end have held conventions at Vienna, Gratz, and Villach, to put their aims once more before the people. The Villach *Slovenski Narod* tells us what happened at the local meeting. The convention express its thanks to the Austrian and the German armies for the victories so far attained in a resolution which concluded with these cool words:

"In view of the fact that the power and security of the state, and, above all, the position of the Germanic people in Austria, are menaced not only by external enemies but by internal enemies as well, members of the congress express their firm conviction that a strong and united Austria can only exist if the Germanic party continue to exert the preponderating influence in the state and preserve the situation which now actually exists, namely, that the Germanic peoples take the lead in all questions of external and internal policy."

The congress then went on to express the aims of the Austrian Germans with regard to foreign policy, and listed them under four heads:

"We must exploit to the utmost the colossal military defeats which have been inflicted upon the enemy, owing to the enormous sacrifices of the German peoples. Present frontiers must be rectified in such a manner as to assure our future development and to prevent any attacks from our neighbors.

"We must maintain and extend the close union which exists between us and the German Empire in economic and military matters.



OH, YES! DO IT!

Lloyd George—"I'll hang the Kaiser with this halter. General, go and fetch him." —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

"We must aim at democratizing foreign policy.

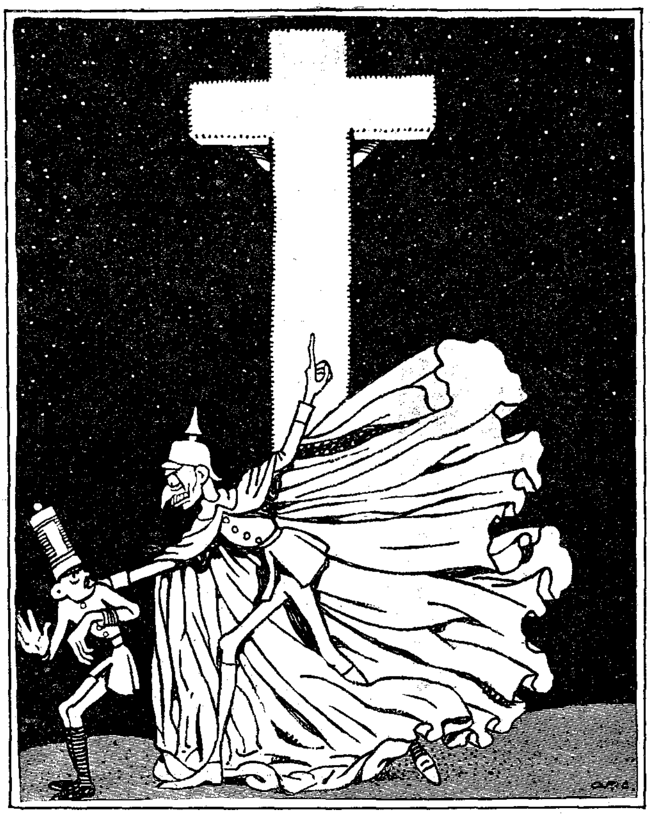
"We must resist at all costs and in the most absolute fashion any tendency to make the internal affairs of Austria the subject of a discussion by any peace congress, and we demand that any of our citizens who advocate the interference by foreign states in our internal affairs should be considered as guilty of high treason and should suffer accordingly."

As far as internal affairs are concerned, the congress passed twelve significant resolutions which show how completely the Austrian Germans are under the domination of the fire-eaters at Berlin. They ran:

> "We must change the constitution of Austria in such a manner as to preserve and extend the Germanic privileges. The national claims of the Germans of Austria ought to have an absolute priority for the good of the state.
>
> "We desire the separation of Galicia and its incorporation in a new kingdom of Poland.
>
> "We must combat to the limit the demands of the Bohemians for an independent state, so that we may assure to Germanism an unassailable position as regards the surrounding countries.
>
> "We must combat, also on principle, in those matters which concern the claims of the Jugo-Slavs, any plan which tends to take out of Germanic control territory over which the routes leading to the Adriatic Sea pass.
>
> "We must enlarge the Gulf of Trieste and create at Trieste a naval school that shall be really German.
>
> "We must introduce the German language as the sole language of the Government.
>
> "We must stamp out at all cost those 'Irredentist' and Jugo-Slav plans as to the ultimate destination of Trieste, for that city is the sole port of Germanism in Middle Europe.
>
> "We must resist all extensions of the present regional autonomies, for, even as they exist at present, they are a menace to the hegemony of Austria.
>
> "We must promote to the utmost the national alliances between the Austrian Germans and the Magyars as a bulwark against the audacious claims put forward by the Bohemians and Jugo-Slavs in favor of their independence.
>
> "We must launch the most enterprising campaign against the economic and political dominance now exercised by the Jews, and
>
> "We must take care that no further economic favoritism is shown to the Slav provinces."

The more radical section even of the Germanic population of Austria is getting tired of the extravagant war-aims of the Pan-Germans of Austria and their colleagues in Berlin. This is very noticeable in the press of the Social Democrats, who refused to be muzzled. For example, the Vienna *Arbeiter Zeitung* bluntly says that if the entire world is arrayed against the Central Empires it is due not, as the Pan-Germans claim, to English capitalism, but to German imperialism:

> "Pan-Germans have done everything they could during this war to excite the peoples of the world against the Central Empires. They have represented the invasion of Belgium as the most natural thing in the world; they have laughed at the victims of the *Zeppelins* in London; they have laughed at the unfortunate victims of torpedoings, and have set out in advance the details of indignities to be practised upon the civil populations of the invaded countries. And after all this, after forcing the world into war against us, they demand victorious peace.
>
> "But we have no need of conquests on the Pan-German model. We want moral victories. Now is the time to achieve these victories and show the world that the Pan-Germans have not the right to speak for the German and Austrian people."



FAITHFUL AUSTRIA!

GERMANY—"Don't forget you swore to be faithful to me."
AUSTRIA—"Yes, till death, and it seems to be coming pretty soon."

—*Iberia* (Barcelona).

JAPAN'S PRESS ON THE SIBERIAN MOVE

THE VEXED QUESTION of Japanese intervention in Siberia is exciting the press of the Mikado's Empire, and many influential Japanese journals urge the step as vitally necessary to the safety of the Allies. Moreover, they argue, a Japanese army marching west along the Trans-Siberian Railroad would form a nucleus around which "sane Russians" could rally and assist in saving Russia from the German menace and the idealist frenzy. Another argument is that a German advance to the East would imperil the independence of Japan herself. "It is certain," the Tokyo *Yorodzu* exclaims, "that the Kaiser, having succeeded in destroying Russia, is now concocting sinister designs upon the Orient." Even the Tokyo *Asahi*, which has been rather apathetic toward the war, seems to be stirred by the sudden turn which the course of events has taken in Russia and Siberia. When we declared an embargo upon the exportation of steel last August, most Japanese journals were censoriously inclined toward us. But now that they are impelled to take the war more seriously, the same journals seem willing to accept without complaint the restriction which we have recently imposed upon our imports.

The intensity of apprehension which is now being felt in Japan may be judged from the following editorial comment in the Tokyo *Yorodzu:*

> "We have shipped to Russia $100,000,000 worth of arms and munitions, believing that they would be used to check and defeat the Germans. Now we face the irony of seeing those very weapons surrendered by the Russians to the Germans, in whose hands they will be eventually employed against us!
>
> "The German peril is now actually at our gates. It is reported, and the report is undoubtedly true, that the German prisoners have been set free and are engaged in a vigorous propaganda for the furtherance of German interests in Siberia. They are studying the Siberian dialects, a knowledge of which will be very useful to them both in the promotion of their commercial interests and in their probable warlike preparations in that region."

Interesting news appears in another editorial where the same journal warns the Japanese not to lend ear to the "insincere overtures" of the officially inspired German press for a German-Japanese alliance. We are told:

> "Of late German newspapers have been casting coquettish glances toward us. They have virtually invited us to conclude a separate peace with a view to the eventual alliance of the two countries. If we take such invitations seriously and waver in our belief in the cause of our Allies, we shall sign our own death-warrant. In this flirtation of the German press we see the characteristic diplomacy by dint of which Germany has entrapt many a nation. If we fail to take notice of this treacherous policy our fate will be that of the Russia of to-day.
>
> "Our allies have more than once evinced apprehension as to our attitude toward the war, because of the apathy shown by our press toward their war-aims. Instead of trying to convince the Allies of our sincerity and our firm belief in their just cause, some of our contemporaries have been writing words which may readily be construed as unfriendly toward the Allies. It is

high time that the press of Japan should be more discreet in expressing their views on the war."

The Tokyo *Asahi*, as well as the Osaka *Asahi*, is also emphatic in urging the Government to act in Siberia, and says:

"If this deplorable state in Russia and Siberia is permitted to continue we may wake up one fine morning to find our merchant vessels endangered by German submarines operating from a base at Vladivostok, and *Zeppelins* hovering over our heads and dropping bombs on the very city of Tokyo. It may seem too early to sound such alarmist notes, but we must recognize that many of our people are now seriously thinking of such a danger likely to come from the German advance in Siberia. These people are clamoring to know what our Government is going to do about it.

"When the war broke out England, long before the German menace became imminent in India, sent troops into Persia. That was not only a wise step, but a necessary measure. Had Britain waited until the German peril became a reality in that direction, the situation would have taxed her energies more heavily. The position of eastern Siberia to-day is similar to that of India and Persia at the beginning of the war. If we delay our mobilization in Siberia, our task of checkmating the German advance in that region would become infinitely more difficult."

The Tokyo *Jiji-shimpo* and the Tokyo *Yorodzu* see in our restriction of import trade an example which Japan may well emulate. "This new American measure," says the *Jiji-shimpo*, "is absolutely justifiable because it is dictated to America by the exigency of the war. The spirit in which it has been adopted and is being carried out is commendable and bespeaks America's far-sightedness and her loyalty to the principles for which the Allies are fighting."

A sensible Russian view of the situation is given by the Petrograd *Ryetch*, which says:

"The Allied Powers are acting with the greatest caution and circumspection. It would be a mistake to see in this attitude only evidence of competition between the Allies. Undoubtedly much must be set down to very reasonable anxiety lest Japanese intervention should be misunderstood in Russia and should make a painful impression on those still very considerable sections of Russian opinion which continue to regard the fate of their country as closely bound up with the policy of the Entente Powers. No statesman who bears the future in mind can afford to be indifferent to this impression.

"In any case, however painful it may be for our *amour propre*, the discussions and arguments on Japanese intervention are further proof of the profound political and international fall and humiliation of Russia. The truth must be faced—in the next period of Russia's history the State that survives the Bolshevist régime will be not so much an independent factor in international politics as an arena for collisions and conflict of various foreign Powers.

"The Utopian internationalism of the groups who have gained hold on our ignorant and politically undeveloped masses is bearing fruit; Russia, crippled and exhausted, is confronted with the danger of being completely internationalized; that is to say, of becoming the prey of international imperialism, which the communists of the Smolny Institute have proved incapable of exploding and abolishing. But this by no means implies that Russia can no longer have a foreign policy. Foreign influences will play a greater part than hitherto in Russian politics. The practical politician must study these influences and turn them to the benefit of his country."

A ROYAL "STRAFE" FOR OUR PRESIDENT

HATE-SONGS and miscellaneous curses, big and little, have been showered upon our allies by every Tom, Dick, and Harry in the hysterical realm of William II. until they aren't worth printing here any more, with paper at its present price. To print this one page requires six tons of paper, and only a *strafe* of the first order is worth it. We are afforded one, however, by no less a royal personage than the Kaiser's brother-in-law, who has looked all around the horizon to discover some one big enough to shoot at, and has picked the American President, perhaps after reading in some of our Republican papers that he is the most powerful autocrat in the world. Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein, brother of the German Empress, takes his title from a province richly suggestive of Prussian rapacity, but, forgetting all that, he has the cool assurance to contribute an article on "American Morality" to the Berlin *Nord und Sud*, a periodical edited by the ferocious Dr. Ludwig Stein, and the Duke outdoes even that artist in hate in his virulence. He remarks:

Copyrighted by Press Illustrating Service.

A VIRULENT HATER.

Duke Ernst Günther of Schleswig-Holstein is the brother of the German Empress. He exceeds even the traditional fishwives of Billingsgate in his language when he denounces our President. Even in Germany his reputation is not of the best.

"This President dares to express his moral indignation about German conditions and to speak of the influence which the German monarchy exercises on other peoples. The most superficial knowledge of American conditions teaches one that Russia is the only country where corruption is on a par with the corruption in America. The American money magnate is without shame. Every one of them has his two Senators and several members of Congress in his pocket. Nothing is thought of this, it is so usual. Mr. Wilson knows all about it, and yet he has the face to castigate us. Every official in Germany is able to show the white waistcoat of a blameless life.

"I do not believe that one in a thousand American citizens has the slightest knowledge of the German Constitution or he would know that the Imperial suffrage is more democratic than that of America and that the Reichstag is not hampered by a Senate. Under these circumstances how dare the President pose before Germany as a leader of democracy and a moral preacher? Were he not the leader of so huge a country we might regard him as just a political mountebank."

After having thus *strafed* the President, this Ducal Pecksniff gravely informs us that hate is foreign to his nature, and not only to his, but to that of all the noble German people. He proceeds:

"We Germans do not hate like the Latin races. Hate is foreign to our nature, but I am sure that were a referendum of the German people taken to-day as to the man they most detest, there would be a unanimous vote for President Wilson. Not because by his supply of munitions to our enemies he has occasioned the loss of so many of our soldiers' lives, not because he has made an unjust war against us, but because of his pharisaism, because of his unctuous indignation, which is so contrary to his actual deeds. He might have kept the peace of the world, but instead of that he allowed himself to become the creature of the Morgan trusts. He succumbed to plutocratic influences in their most frightful form."

Duke Ernst Günther was born in 1863 and is the younger brother of the Kaiser's wife. He is "Heir to Norway, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Count of Storman and the Ditmarshes, and Duke of Oldenburg." In 1904 he claimed the grand-ducal throne of Oldenburg, but his claim was not admitted.

DOES POVERTY KILL BABIES?

THE BELIEF that high infant mortality in slums is due to poverty is combated by *The Journal of Heredity* (Washington). Poverty and its attendant evils, the writer asserts, are rather due to inherent mental and physical defects, while infant mortality is fundamentally a problem of eugenics. This opinion is elicited by a recent study, published by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, dealing with infant mortality in Manchester, N. H., a manufacturing city whose claim to fame is that of every thousand babies 193 die before their first year has closed, where the average of such deaths over the United States is 124, and in many cities they are as low as 100. The conclusion of this study that the high mortality here is a result of poverty is regarded by the writer as unwarranted.

We are asked to compare the death-rate under bad environmental conditions with that under good conditions. For instance, the rearing of children in royal families may not seem ideal in our democratic eyes, but the parents are not overworked or underpaid, and the babies do not suffer from bad housing, cheap food, and lack of care. What do we know about infant mortality in palaces? The best available figures, compiled by A. Ploetz, classify the deaths of 3,210 children under five years of age and correlate them with the ages of the death of each child's father. From the table, reprinted above, the writer we quote draws the conclusion that since longevity in general is a matter of vitality, "there is a low death-rate among children who inherited sound constitutions; there is a high death-rate among children who inherited weak constitutions; and in the latter case this inherited handicap can not be removed by the best possible environment." He proceeds:

LENGTH OF LIFE OF FATHERS AND CHILD MORTALITY OF THEIR CHILDREN IN ROYAL AND PRINCELY FAMILIES. PLOETZ'S DATA

	YEAR OF LIFE IN WHICH FATHERS DIED								
	16 to 25	26 to 35	36 to 45	46 to 55	56 to 65	66 to 75	76 to 85	86 Up	At All Ages
No. of children	23	90	367	545	725	983	444	33	3210
No. who died in first 5 yrs.	12	29	115	171	200	254	105	1	887
Per cent. who died	52.2	32.2	31.3	31.4	27.6	25.8	23.6	3.0	27.6

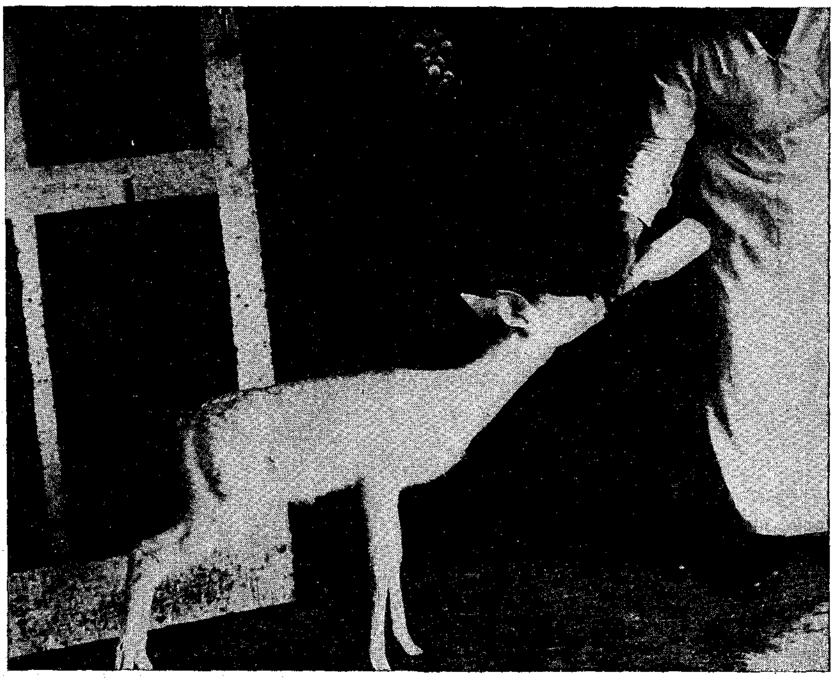
> "If the interpretation here given is correct, the conclusion is inevitable that child mortality is primarily a problem of eugenics, and that all other factors are secondary. There is found to be no warrant for the statement, so often repeated in one form or another, that 'the fundamental cause of the excessive rate of infant mortality in industrial communities is poverty, inadequate incomes, and low standards of living.' Royalty and its princely relatives are not characterized by a low standard of living, and yet the child mortality among them is very high—somewhere around 400 per 1,000, in cases where a parent died young. If poverty is responsible in the one case, it must be in the other—which is absurd. Or else the logical absurdity is involved of inventing one cause to explain an effect to-day and a wholly different cause to explain the same effect to-morrow. This is unjustifiable in any case, and it is particularly so when the single cause that explains both cases is so evident. If weak heredity causes high mortality in the royal families, why, similarly, can not weak heredity cause high infant mortality in the industrial communities? I believe it does, and that the inadequate income and low standard of living are largely the consequences of inferior heredity, mental as well as physical.
>
> "The careful investigation of Mary Beeton and Karl Pearson, with altogether different material, fully confirms the results of Dr. Ploetz's study, and leaves no room for doubt that the mortality among children is largely dependent on their inheritance. If the parents have inherently weak constitutions, or minds, no measures known to science can endow their children with strong physique and mentality."

If the infant-mortality problem is to be solved otherwise than by emotion and rhetoric, it must be recognized, the writer believes, that sanitation and hygiene can not take the place of eugenics any more than eugenics can dispense with sanitation and hygiene. Death-rate in childhood, he says, is largely selective, and the most effective way to cut it down is to endow the children with better constitutions. This can not be done by swatting the fly, abolishing the midwife, sterilizing the milk, nor by any of the other panaceas sometimes proposed. He goes on:

> "But, it may be objected, this discussion ignores the actual facts. Statistics show that infant-mortality campaigns have consistently produced reductions in the death-rate. The figures for New York, which could be matched in dozens of other cities, show that the number of deaths per 1,000 births, in the first year of life, has steadily declined since a determined campaign to 'Save the Babies' was started:
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | 1902 | 181 |
> | 1903 | 152 |
> | 1904 | 162 |
> | 1905 | 159 |
> | 1906 | 153 |
> | 1907 | 144 |
> | 1908 | 128 |
> | 1909 | 129 |
> | 1910 | 125 |
> | 1911 | 112 |
> | 1912 | 105 |
> | 1913 | 102 |
> | 1914 | 95 |

These figures, it is admitted, have an impressive look. But they prove only that "it is possible to keep a lot of children alive who would otherwise have died in the first few months of life." But the twofold ultimate consequences are held to confirm our writer's theory:

> "1. Many of those who are doomed by heredity to a selective death, but are kept alive through the first year, die in the second or third or fourth year. They must die sooner or later; they have not inherited sufficient resistance to survive more than a limited time. If they are by a great effort carried through the first year, it is only to die in the next. This is a statement rarely observed in the propaganda of the infant-mortality movement; and it is perhaps a disconcerting one. It can only be proved by refined statistical methods, but several independent determinations leave no doubt as to the fact. Nature is weeding out the weaklings, and in proportion to the stringency with which she weeds them out at the start there are fewer weaklings left to die in succeeding years. To put the facts in the form of a truism, part of the children born in any district in a given year are doomed by heredity to an early death; and if they die in one year they will not be alive to die in the succeeding year, and *vice versa*. Of course, there are in addition infant deaths which are not selective and which if prevented would leave the infant with as good a chance as any to live.
>
> "In the light of these researches, one must conclude that baby-saving campaigns accomplish less than is thought; that the supposed gain is to some extent temporary and illusory.
>
> "2. There is still another consequence. If the gain is by great exertions made more than temporary; if the baby who would otherwise have died in the first months is brought to adult life and reproduction, it means in many cases the dissemination of another strain of weak heredity, which the bloody hand of natural selection would have cut off ruthlessly in the interests of race betterment. In so far, then, as the infant-mortality movement is not futile, it is, from a strict biological view-point, often detrimental to the future of the race.
>
> "Do we, then, discourage all attempts to save the babies? Do we leave them all to natural selection? Do we adopt the 'better-dead' gospel?
>
> "Unqualifiedly, no! The sacrifice of the finer human feelings,



Illustrations by courtesy of "Forest and Stream," New York.

THE FIRST ALBINO FAWN WAS RAISED AS CAREFULLY AS A BABY—

which would accompany any such course, would be a greater loss to the race than is the eugenic loss from the perpetuation of weak strains of heredity. The abolition of altruistic and humanitarian sentiment for the purpose of race betterment would ultimately defeat its own end by making race betterment impossible.

"But there is only one fundamentally effective and permanent way of reducing infant mortality—namely, by starting the babies in life with good heredity."

A HERD OF ALBINO DEER

HOW A HERD of albino white-tailed deer is being formed on Grand Island, in Lake Superior, is told in *Forest and Stream* (New York, March), by George Shiras, 3d, of the governing board of that publication. Grand Island, which lies athwart the entrance of one of the few deep bays on the south shore of our greatest lake, is by reason of its isolation a natural game preserve. It has been saved from the lumberman's ax, curiously enough, by becoming the property of a great mining and lumber corporation. Instead of cutting off all the timber, this company has used the island in an effort to protect the native wild game of the region and also to introduce new species. Among the wild creatures brought in were moose, elk, caribou, black-tail deer, and antelope, besides birds. The native white-tail, however, has held its own in the island against all outsiders except the elk; and it has not only thriven, but incidentally has given rise to the interesting development described by Mr. Shiras. He writes:

"One of the fundamental characteristics of the Michigan deer has been the general uniformity in physical appearance, for, tho more deer have been killed in Michigan the past forty years than the aggregate elsewhere, there are very few freaks in antlers or extremes in weight, while albinism has been extremely rare.

"Only once, in the long period that I have hunted or photographed these animals in this region, have I seen an albino, and that one lingered for a year and a half about my camp, which is situated midway between Marquette and Grand Island. Signs were put up in the neighborhood reading: 'Do not shoot the white deer—it will bring you bad luck.' But tho the first part of the appeal stayed the hand of the sportsman, and the latter that of most pot-hunters, it was finally killed by an unsuperstitious homesteader, and the heretofore unsuccessful efforts to photograph it naturally came to an end.

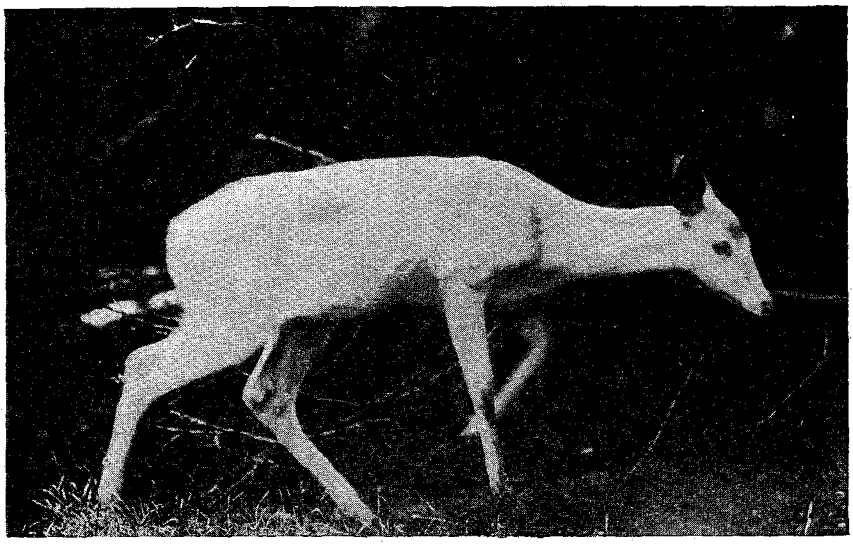
"Some eight years ago word came that a fine albino buck had been frequently seen on Grand Island and that it came to a little pond on the easterly part of the island. Taking a camping outfit, a canoe, and my guide, several days and nights were spent watching the pond, and altho other deer came during the day, or were seen under the jack-light, the white buck did not appear.

"The next year the quest was no more successful, and when I heard that on the opening of the season the buck had been killed by a lumberjack, it was satisfactory to know that the body had been shipped to a taxidermist in Detroit, preparatory to being added to the little museum of the island hotel. . . . Feeling quite confident from the age of this buck that white descendants would sometimes be found on the island, a very careful watch was maintained throughout the island.

"About the middle of June, 1916, a white fawn only a few days old was discovered in a thicket and brought to the hotel. Here, with careful attention and in the company of another fawn, it grew rapidly. During the earlier months this fawn had the usual row of white spots on the back and sides, and altho there was no difference between these and the body color, they were conspicuous in the same way that satin needlework in a single color may carry a varied pattern. Shortly after this, a good-sized albino buck was noticed loitering about the box-traps set for capturing deer that were to be shipped away, and with little effort it was trapt, and placed in a smaller range with half a dozen ordinary does. In June, 1917, one of these does bore an albino doe fawn, which lacked, however, the brocaded white spots which characterized the previous one.

"By this time the first fawn had become a yearling and was placed in the same enclosure. Last fall I learned from a member of the Michigan Sportsmen's Association that there was a yearling albino doe at the State Game Farm, and in a few weeks it was safely transported to Grand Island, where such an addition, in new blood, will prove of undoubted value. With the three white does, a white buck, and the addition of a number of other does, the ensuing spring should tell the story of this effort.

"It may be of interest to note that the original buck weighed about 150 pounds and possest a rather extraordinary set of antlers, spreading twenty-six inches, with terminal points much farther apart than any I have ever seen. The velvet on the antlers of both bucks was snow-white, giving them a most



—AND GREW TO BE A HANDSOME PURE-WHITE DOE.

statuesque appearance amid the green foliage of the forest. The eyes of the three native albinos are a very light gray-blue, while the doe has the usual red eyeballs.

"While the writer has been under the impression that the offspring of albinos were usually white and on and after the third generation uniformly so, following the rule in silver and black foxes, Dr. James G. Needham, Professor of Biology at Cornell, writes: 'I would say that full albinos of both sexes should breed true from the first, albinism being, in so far as known to me, a purely recessive character among mammals.' Such assurance, therefore, makes the problem less difficult, and, in the absence of accident or disease, there should soon be a permanent herd of these interesting animals. There are many nature-lovers who are vitally interested in the efforts of science to produce and perpetuate new variants of existing species who will be gratified to know that as time goes on specimens of this new and beautiful phase of the white-tail will find representation in our zoological parks."

THE ALBINO HERD'S MALE ANCESTOR.

ELECTRIFIED GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

ELECTRIFICATION MUST COME if Government control of the railroads is to last more than a very short time. We are assured by an editorial writer in *The Electric Railway Journal* (New York) that this is an undoubted fact. The pen-stroke with which our Government took over the steam roads, he says, brought "within the range of almost immediate practicality" things that had been *only* remote possibilities; and wide-spread electric equipment is one of these. It is bound to come, the writer thinks, because, if electrified, many roads could be operated with far less coal, and sections near water-power would require no coal at all. Now that manufactories and utilities are handicapped and a large part of the population is suffering, or fearful of approaching suffering, "Save coal" is an expression to conjure with. He goes on:

THE NEW ALBINO BUCK—A PERFECT SPECIMEN.

"And of equal significance is the phrase 'Save labor.' This experience will have great weight with Congress and with individuals and committees controlling public expenditure. Feasible electrification plans will command a ready hearing, even if they involve large capital expenditure, if only ability to save fuel and labor be demonstrated. Under Government operation these plans could be carried out promptly, as war-measures, leaving the affected roads in much better condition when returned to their owners after the war.

"While railroad conditions abroad are not altogether comparable with those in this country, it is true that the Swedish, Italian, Swiss, and French governments have gone into electrification of the Federal railways on a comprehensive scale. The Savona-Ceva electrification . . . is an example of what was going on in Europe until the war called a halt. Even little Belgium is considering extensive electrification when the Huns have been forced to evacuate her territory and pay her at least in part for the ruin wrought. A London dispatch, dated December 27, states that the Coal Economy Committee of Great Britain has proposed, and the Minister of Reconstruction has announced, a plan for an extensive electrification, including, of course, the railroads. An annual coal-saving of a half billion dollars is expected.

THE WHITE FAWN AND ITS NORMAL MOTHER.

"If the Government wants to go ahead the manufacturers can, with Government backing, 'deliver the goods.' What they can do is being demonstrated in the Milwaukee electrification extension to be practically completed this year. The places to begin are those where heavy freight traffic must be carried over mountain ranges, at which points in general water-power is available. Next or simultaneously come congested sections of line which throttle traffic. This will probably be enough for war-time. Fortunately we have enough successfully electrified railroad mileage to prevent any fear of operating failure from entering into consideration. Of course, electric locomotive design is not yet standardized, but for that matter neither is that of steam-locomotives. With competition eliminated for the time railroad men and electrical engineers might well combine forces at this juncture to show the Government what could and should be done to increase the overall efficiency of our railroads by judicious electrification."

In the same issue, Mr. F. H. Shepard, Director of Heavy Traffic of the Westinghouse Company, gives in detail a list of the factors that are directing constructive thinking in many quarters toward electrification at the present time. He believes, in effect, that our railroad traffic is outgrowing itself, that we haven't enough labor and coal to handle and draw it, and that we shall be driven to call upon electricity to solve the dilemma. Mr. Shepard classifies his list of reasons substantially as follows:

"1. The present scarcity of labor, which will undoubtedly continue after the war.

"2. The scarcity and high cost of fuel. Prices are not likely to drop to their former level.

"3. The inevitable growth of traffic in the United States, which will necessitate increased traffic capacity. Electrification in many cases provides the cheapest means of increasing capacity, especially in settled communities and in mountain sections.

"4. The increasing capacity and efficiency of hydroelectric and steam-generating plants.

"5. The increase in the size of transmission systems throughout the country.

"6. The improvements in trolley design and construction, which are constantly reducing costs per track-mile.

"7. Improvements in the standards for freight-car equipment which will permit trains of greater tonnage to be hauled in the future. The power capacity of electric locomotives being practically unlimited, these heavier trains can be hauled electrically over existing grades, but to handle them with steam would require most extensive grade revisions.

"8. Greater regularity and reliability of operation. The New York Terminal locomotives of the Pennsylvania Railroad have, for example, a record over a term of years of 100,000 locomotive-miles for each case of detention. . . . . . .

"With the unification of the direction of the railroads by the action of the President it is expected that capital expenditures during the war will be governed by broad consideration of traffic necessities, conservation of fuel, and conservation of man-power. In those situations where traffic congestion is most acute relief will be available in some cases through the utilization of existing electric generating stations, so that the construction involved would be limited to that of locomotives, substations, and trolley installation, and would therefore involve a minimum diversion of effort."

MISMANAGEMENT OF OUR WAR-WORK

THREE TIMES AS MUCH MUNITION material as we can possibly ship in 1918 will be produced here during this year. What shall we do with the surplus? Where shall we store it? What is the use to an army in France of thousands of tons of perfectly good munitions in the United States? Why not take some of the munition-workers and transfer them to the ship-building plants? These and other queries are suggested by a letter from the Washington editor of *The American Machinist* (New York, February 21). The writer hints that had more engineers and fewer monarchs of finance been handling the Washington end of the work "the congestion and lack of coordination about which we are hearing so much" would not have existed. We are simply repeating, he says, the experience of Britain instead of profiting by it to avoid it. However, he thinks, the engineer is coming into his own; and he looks for "wide-spread and very beneficial" results. He writes:

"The Government is enforcing the curtailment of production. That was the purpose of the Garfield holidays and of the twenty-five per cent. fuel saving asked of various industries. The degree of curtailment requested, however, has no scientific basis. No one knows whether the available shipping capacity requires a ten per cent. or a fifty per cent. reduction. Worse still, no one seems to be trying to find out. Yet, on the careful determination of the relation of output to available cargo space depend the operation of industries, the distribution, supply, and wages of labor, the housing program, prospective railroad expansion—in fact, every major problem of our war-industry.

"There are big problems pressing for solution in Washington, but none more important than this. Of what use to let new contracts, if they are shortly to be canceled or suspended? Of what avail to speed up industries, if later they are to be slowed down? To what purpose recruit labor forces at great expense, if the organizations are to be disrupted through layoffs?

"Let us face the conditions frankly: we are in danger of severe disturbances. An unofficial inquiry recently made in Washington brought the investigators to the conclusion that we will produce in 1918 for oversea use three times as much as we can ship.

"Suppose the supply is only twice as much, or fifty per cent. more: the situation still is serious, even granting the storage possibilities—and storage needs can not be intelligently estimated until there is a central intelligence in Washington charged with summarizing the tonnage in prospect and balancing it against shipping capacity.

"It is a big job, an important job. It really involves knowing how much new tonnage will go into the water this year, knowing what the Emergency Fleet Corporation actually will do."

Until this job is done, the writer assures us, we shall go forward with bungling efforts relying on patriotic appeals rather than on facts. Meanwhile, we may embark on a housing program two or three times larger than needed, on labor recruitment which will result first in unnecessarily high wages and later in severe labor disturbances, on transportation and storage measures that might be unnecessary were the facts available. He goes on:

"Those who have given the matter careful consideration are being forced to the conclusion that much of the congestion and lack of coordination about which we are hearing so much, is due to the fact that up to the present the majority of the work in Washington has been handled by financial men rather than by engineers.

"Millions of dollars' worth of various kinds of material have been ordered, and in many cases without much regard to the sequence in which they are required. Some of the errors have been brought out by the congressional investigation, which has shown that orders have been placed without the advice of expert engineers who are familiar with production on a large scale, and who know the various factors which affect it.

"This is almost a repetition of what occurred in the early days of the munitions contracts with Great Britain and France, which business was played as a banker's game and without consulting the engineer until after the contracts had been taken. The results will long be remembered by many people who were properly 'stung.' From all appearances the engineer is beginning to come into his own, and is to be a guiding factor in matters where his particular training and knowledge are of most value. The real value of the designing and productive engineer is beginning to be appreciated, and there is every reason to believe that the effect of this will be wide-spread and extremely beneficial. The production engineer of a large plant studies not only the methods of producing individual parts, but also the relation of the various parts to each other, that a continuous flow of parts may be coming through the factory, to secure an uninterrupted output. The sooner this is fully understood and the production engineer is used instead of the financier in places where the former properly belongs, we shall make a much better showing as to results."

USING THE PIANO TO TEACH THE DEAF

THE PIANOFORTE is now used in teaching speech to the deaf, adults as well as children; and in training their speaking voices. Sarah Jordon Monro tells us in *The Volta Review* (Washington, February) that vibrations of an instrument like the piano are readily felt and enjoyed by the deaf. Through these vibrations they easily learn to appreciate rhythm, not only that of music, but of ordinary speech. When they learn to articulate, the voice is thus more natural and less mechanical. Writes Miss Monro:

"More than twenty years ago the thought came very forcibly to my mind that the speech of deaf children lacked the rhythmic element which those who hear get without thought or study, altho it is true that there is a difference in the element in the speech of hearing persons.

"At that time I had never known of the use of a musical instrument in helping to improve the speech of the deaf. My efforts were entirely of an experimental nature. We had used the guitar with very little children for cultivating the sense of touch, but not with the thought of differences of vibrations.

"The piano seemed best suited to carry out my ideas. We obtained a square piano, a style now difficult to get. A square piano or a baby grand is much better than an upright piano, because the children can stand about it, with their hands upon it, and can see and be seen by the teacher. Besides this, being a little distance from the teacher, they can feel the larger space about them and give out the tones more freely, and not feel cramped, as when standing beside an upright instrument.

"From my long experience, the following is a plan that I would suggest, altho the possibilities are so great that careful study and ingenuity may discover new helps from the use of the piano:

"Allow the pupils to feel and enjoy the vibrations which they do when waltzes, songs, etc., are played, getting the different forms of rhythm, but not reproducing it at first; next let them mark time with their hands, following the piano while selections are played. Later these should be reproduced by counting, preserving the rhythm, and next in the words of the selection.

"When they have made the rhythm their own by study and practise, technical exercises, with simple combinations and scale practise, should be given, with the result that in all their speech-work the vowel and consonant sounds will be given much more clearly than formerly when no piano was used, a better and fuller tone produced, and vowels and consonants given in better relation to each other.

"Contrary to the idea first held by those who hesitated to use the piano, the articulation is more distinct with the piano than before its use, because the instrument gives a support to the tone and the thought of definiteness of position. Greater volume of tone is easily obtained without undue physical effort and tones are much purer, because the piano helps to hold the conditions necessary to produce a pure tone.

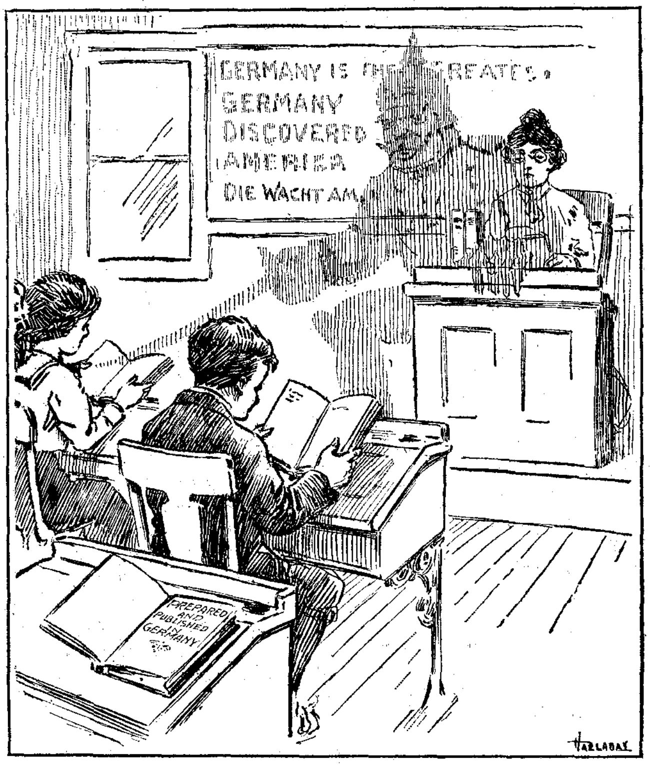
"The late Miss Helen Ch. Vail, one time teacher in the Trenton School, so far appreciated the value of the piano as a help in speech and voice-work that she wrote me, after the summer class, of which she was a member, for explicit directions for carrying on the rhythmic work. She was only one of the many teachers who have seen the good results of its use. Many are now having daily exercises with this instrument, and it is my hope that before long every school for the deaf will give its pupils not only the pleasure, but the great help which the piano can be made to give to the tone and to the distinct rhythmic utterance with the subtle inflections necessary to make their speech more like that of persons who hear."

LETTERS AND ART

AMERICAN STUDENTS BOYCOTTING GERMAN

A NATION-WIDE POLL SHOWING THAT FRENCH AND SPANISH ARE CROWDING OUT THE ENEMY TONGUE

EMPTY BENCHES are confronting the teachers of German all over the United States despite the insistence of school boards and school superintendents that the scholars ought to learn the beauties of Teutonic literature, war or no war. The pupils simply won't do it, it seems. A thousand replies from every part of the United States in response to an inquiry show that the German classes are dwindling in various parts of the country—10 per cent. here, 50 per cent. there, 100 per cent. in many places. The lofty and perfectly logical view is taken by many school authorities that we are not at war with German literature, and the instruction is continued; but the students fail to appear. No educational question is agitating the public mind like that concerning the teaching of German. So contrary must be the opinions on this question in a territory of such extent as the United States that it has seemed wise to take a poll of each State to determine, if possible, where we stand as a nation in regard to the language of our enemy. We are only traversing the ground already trod by Germany's nearer enemies, and if we arrive at different conclusions it will not be strange, because at our distance the same problems do not confront us. Hence it probably is that while France and England feel impelled all the stronger to continue their study of German, in order to miss no point in the enemy psychology, or no fact in the enemy procedure, our own necessities are different. Nevertheless, there are many who urge upon us a greater need to become familiar with the German language now that we have Germany as an enemy than there was incentive for us to succumb to the insinuating bait of the German-language study while that nation presented herself to us in the guise of a friend. A writer to the New York *Globe*, for example, points out the fact that they who think they are helping their country by scorning knowledge of the German language are really missing the dividing-line between patriotism and narrow-mindedness. For, as he asserts, "Ignorance of the language and customs of our enemies harms us, not them." He reminds us that at present there are at least 50,000 more persons in Berlin studying English than before the war, and they are not doing so because they love England. By the same token, there are more persons in France and England studying German than before the war, and this with the purpose of meeting the enemy on his own ground. With such facts before us, the writer asks why the United States should assume what he calls "a provincial attitude" toward the German language, and he cites several instances where a knowledge of German has saved many lives. In answer to him might be used the words of *The Manufacturers' Record*, of Baltimore, that there can be "no reasonable question as to the desirability of teaching foreign languages, German included, in our high schools, colleges, and universities, provided there is no ulterior motive behind their teaching." And this brings out the fact which will be exemplified in many details in the course of the survey we are here making, that, as the Baltimore paper puts it, "the German language has not been emphasized so much because of its intrinsic value, but rather as a part of a persistent political propaganda intended to wean the people of this country away from Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic origins and ideals and divide the national interest and national sympathy."



THE SHADOW BEHIND THE DESK.

—Halladay in the Providence *Journal*.

The question takes on several aspects, some of which are of an administrative nature. The following survey will reveal the fact, probably, that only in the minority of cases is there a disposition to exclude German as a cultural study of the high schools and universities, but as a study of the lower schools, technically known as "the grades," opinion is practically unanimous that there is no place for it here. This will affect different parts of the country differently, for in some Western States especially it is established by statute that German may be taught in the lower grades provided the number required by law should request it. Objection to such a state of affairs is based on the fact that by introducing a foreign language thus early in the students' course importance is given it at the expense of the mother tongue. As legislation in respect to the general subject is sometimes reported in the press of different sections of the country, it is not unlikely that the action of the people will in certain places be found to have outrun the results reported in our survey.

One matter of importance comes to our attention through the public press. A meeting of the pastors and teachers of the German Lutheran Church held in Seward, Nebraska, adopted resolutions recommending the cessation of instruction in the German language in all parochial schools in the State "for the duration of the war." This brings to our notice the fact that all instruction in these schools has been conducted in the German language, and none, or virtually none, in the English language. It is said that there are schools of this character also in Minnesota. The Duluth *Herald* insists that "such schools as these are not rearing American citizens, but Germans who are to live in America," and it thinks that "the conditions such schooling creates have been responsible for much of the misunderstanding and ignorance that have made many American communities centers of German influence in America." The New York *Sun* in a recent editorial pointed out that fifty-nine

Nebraska counties had between 200 and 300 Lutheran parochial schools employing 357 teachers, and in these schools German is either taught exclusively or with very little English instruction.

Some large communities, like Cincinnati and Los Angeles, have taken action through their boards of education in setting a date for the exclusion of German-language teaching from the schools, but so far as we are able to ascertain, no States have gone to this extreme measure. The outcry against the continuance of German in the schools would doubtless not have arisen had it not been discovered that the schools were being used as the medium for propaganda. The indignation which has translated itself into action in many parts of the country against this state of affairs is best exprest perhaps by the Des Moines *Capital:*

> "Deception, intrigue, and cunning will work for a time with the unsophisticated. This sort of thing has been going on in the United States for many years, but at last the mask that has hidden the insidious German propaganda that has been woven into our whole educational system has been lifted and the whole scheme is being revealed in its true light.
>
> "Not only have our school-books been filled with matter that has sounded the praises of everything that is German, but it has been threaded into our school music-books and sent out on the wings of song. German music, German opera, German songs translated without changing the substance, and directed and sung by Germans, have been taken up and carried along by American supervisors who never suspected any evil designs of Germany to make America German in thought and feeling.
>
> "In all the many courses laid down in the many 'systems' of music-books used in our public schools, adaptations from the German, with words translated to fit them instead of the reverse order as it should be, are given prominence, not because they are better music or more adaptable to our nationality than the music of our American composers, but for the obvious reason of making our musical supervisors, superintendents, and boards of education think so, and to make it appear that German music is more pleasant to the taste.
>
> "Supervisors of music are, for the most part, selected by the school-book trust, and any music course not representing the 'Big Three,' or any outside publisher of school-books, would be received with calm indifference by school superintendents and boards of education. It is worthy of note that when music-supervisors select music for public performance, something that the public can understand and appreciate, almost invariably it is music by American or English composers."

The inquiry which we submitted to something over 1,200 school superintendents of the United States comprised four questions. The first was the direct question, "Has German been dropt as a language-study in your schools?" The second one asked if such an action had been proposed. Where it had been found that action had been taken, our next query endeavored to derive the reasons that had been assigned for dropping the study. The fourth question, which aimed to pierce that rather indefinable sentiment respecting a thing so widely under suspicion, asked, "What is the prevailing attitude of mind in your town regarding it?" Something over 1,100 replies were received, and of this number fully 100 contained the information that German had never been taught in their schools, leaving about 1,000 to form the basis of our article. The following tabulation arranges the answers to question one, "Has German been dropt as a language-study in your schools?"

	No	*Yes*		*No*	*Yes*
Alabama	9	5	Montana	6	2
Arizona	..	2	Nebraska	4	4
Arkansas	4	4	New Hampshire	8	2
California	21	4	New Jersey	29	1
Colorado	11	1	New Mexico	1	..
Connecticut	31	2	New York	56	3
Delaware	2	..	North Carolina	10	7
District of Columbia	1	..	North Dakota	17	1
Florida	3	3	Ohio	62	6
Georgia	7	5	Oklahoma	8	4
Idaho	16	12	Oregon	6	1
Illinois	77	2	Pennsylvania	92	8
Indiana	29	2	Rhode Island	8	1
Iowa	21	2	South Carolina	4	3
Kansas	27	10	South Dakota	8	2
Kentucky	12	5	Tennessee	6	4
Louisiana	1	..	Texas	21	9
Maine	13	5	Utah	3	..
Maryland	5	..	Vermont	2	2
Massachusetts	70	3	Virginia	8	..
Michigan	67	4	Washington	6	1
Minnesota	20	..	West Virginia	6	..
Mississippi	8	9	Wisconsin	16	1
Missouri	25	7	Wyoming	1	..
				868	149

ILLINOIS

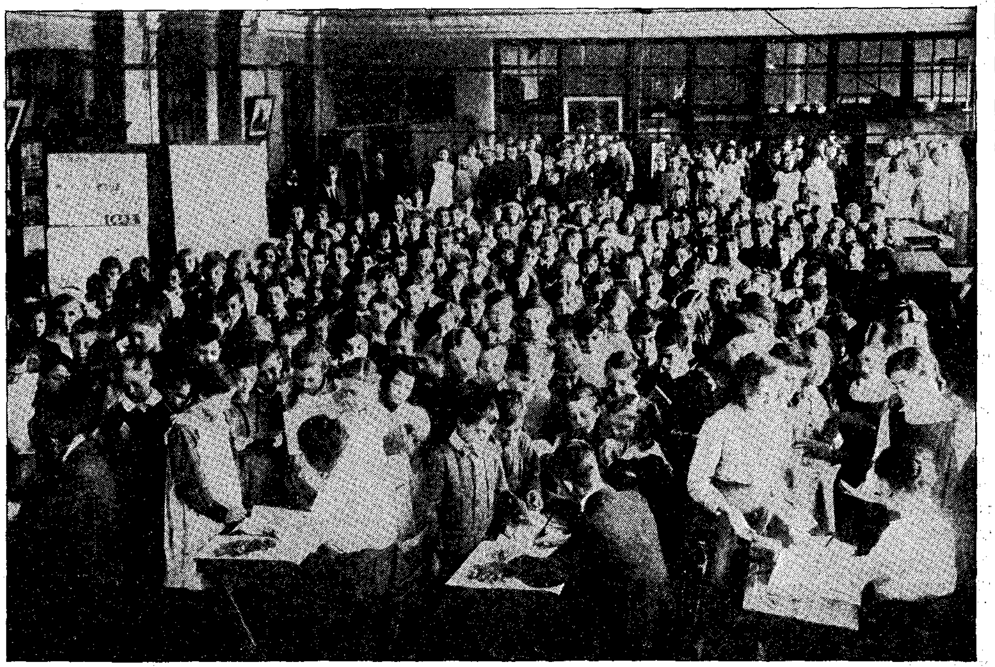
In making a survey of the public schools of this country in respect to their practise of teaching German, a beginning must be made somewhere, and for emphasis the beginning might be made in that section of the country where sentiment in favor of the Central Empires was expected to be most prevalent, that is, in the East North Central States, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Here there are over 3,000,000 Americans, German-born or of German parentage. The returns from a very large number of superintendents of public schools show that in this section the same diversity of action and of feeling is to be found as may be discovered in the East, South, or the Far West. The only difference, perhaps, is to be seen in the fact that they express themselves more openly. It is to be noticed that so far as regards the number of pupils electing the language, German is a declining study. The reasons alleged are practical almost as much as sentimental. It is foreseen that French and Spanish will be more useful languages for business purposes. At the same time, a number of people express themselves so violently as to indicate a desire to rid themselves entirely of the suspected speech, and would pitch their German books, neck and crop, into the streets. This, however, may be interpreted as merely an expression of mob sentiment, as the superintendent of Fairbury does in saying, "it is easy to mistake a howling minority for a silent majority." Beardstown, Illinois, admits that a proposal to drop German was made "as

British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York

FRENCH CHILDREN FORGETTING THE GUNS.

While the enemy guns pound within hearing of these schools, lessons go on as usual in the Aisne district.

a slap at Germany," but the board heeded the suggestion of its superintendent and decided to retain a four-years' course. The reply from the spokesmen of McHenry is that "this propaganda of dropping everything of German flavor seems to me a farce and the idea of fanatics." He is supported by the discovery that "other broad-minded people are of the same opinion." Lovington thinks it will probably drop the language next year, and finds that its attitude is against German, "partly for patriotic reasons and partly because of a feeling that Germany will lose commercially after the war." The optimism of Spring Valley finds but one fly in its ointment: "German as a language is O.K., German literature is good, German people will be all right, but we must 'get the Kaiser.'" In Marseilles is found a superintendent who believes that "the schools have unwittingly propagated the German language, German songs, German customs, and a love for German efficiency." It seems, so he thinks, "that this may have been a part of the great German plan in preparation for world-supremacy." He further asks: "What sufficient reason can be advanced for teaching German to the extent we have?" His inclination is for emphasis on the language which will serve us in our future relations with the great South-American republics. Rock Island sends the terse answer that the prevailing attitude of mind in respect to the language is "against it," and the reasons assigned for dropping it are all summed up in the one word, "war." Joliet reports that the registration for German in the high school has decreased 50 per cent., and the reporter here thinks that naturally the demand for it will be small until the war is over. Kewanee also registers a decrease of 50 per cent., and feels safe while the subject remains an elective, but remarks that "required work in German in high school would not be tolerated by the public." There seems to have been a gradual decrease in Jerseyville during the progress of the war and a rapid one since America began to participate. Pupils of the town of Harvard are "refusing to elect it," and the school was obliged to "drop one class entirely." Delevan has started a number of petitions to remove the language from the schools, and opinion prevails that "German should not be spoken in this country." The superintendent adds rather vaguely, "most people care little about reading science work in the original." If the unpopularity of German continues to increase in Delevan, French or Spanish will take its place next year. Elmwood is only waiting until French "can be substituted," when "German will be 'elected out of the course.' People don't want German." There are a number of replies that may be interpreted as rather more favorably inclined to the language than a mere feeling for its utility would prompt. Alton keeps on teaching it on the ground that "we need the language more than ever in order that we may understand the German people, for we must think in the German language and not in our own when we try to understand them." The action against the language in Metropolis is dubbed "pseudo-patriotic," and the superintendent sending his report to us thinks that any action that may have been proposed is "not serious." The prevailing attitude of mind "among the educated" is in favor of a more intensive study of German in order the more fully to understand just what our enemies are. A tone of benevolence actuates Herrin on the ground "that we should praise German virtue and endeavor to correct them wherein they are wrong." The town of East Moline reports an increased course in German. This town is confessedly "made up almost entirely of foreign element. The classes in high school were larger in the German department than any year before," and the reasons assigned for not dropping the study are threefold: First, "it will be more extensively used after this war than ever, when in order to recover herself, Germany will have to call on other nations for help. Secondly, we are not fighting the German literature and should not lose sight of the beauties of that language. Thirdly, a language formed for many years is too big a thing to be dropt lightly." Fairfield started no beginning classes this year, French having been substituted, and the feeling regarding the language is "divided," but "thinking people do not favor the discontinuance." Centralia reports that German was dropt from the elementary schools several years ago and assigns a "lack of interest and need of greater emphasis on our language and institutional life."



British official photograph. Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

BRITISH SCHOOL CHILDREN CONTRIBUTING THEIR MITES.

It means going without candy and other luxuries of childhood, but these children of Harlesden, like others throughout the Kingdom, save to buy War-Savings Certificates. This school already counts up its penny savings to the amount of £482 ($2,410).

Lockport has enrolled 160 students. There is some sentiment favoring the elimination of German from the course of study, but the superintendent feels "there is a war-value at home and at the front in a speaking knowledge of the German." Prejudice, he feels, may govern largely in driving out German, but he foresees "that the new international relations established through the war-conditions will tend to create a new level of cooperative values between modern languages in the schools." He further points to the fact that instructors in the former language are abundant, while teachers of ability in the latter are fewer, tho on the increase.

The foregoing reports are from towns chosen quite at random throughout the State without respect to size and importance. By this means it may be thought that the sentiment of the people at large is better tested. Where the smaller places give expression to their feeling, this expression is more apt to be unanimous than in places where the school supervisor has much larger numbers to deal with. Other answers have reached us, of course, but where they are not quoted they repeat what is said in many other cases. It remains to deal with Chicago, which the country at large is aware had in the early days of the war a very considerable problem on its hands in respect to German in the public schools. This problem mainly dealt with the retention or the rejection of text-books having an avowedly pro-German propaganda. It will be recalled that while certain teachers felt that to eliminate the books from the schools would be a serious assault upon the personal liberties that should obtain in all democracies, many of the pupils took it into their own hands to make personal assaults upon the school-books and tore out the offending members. Two reports reach us from school authorities. One states that "not so many are taking German, but our people seem to feel it a desirable language to study," the other asserting that the course has been modified, and "a faction has proposed the elimination." This official makes the following comment: "It is felt that German has as much cultural

(Continued on page 44)

A NEW FORM OF "HIGH ART": PAINTING THE AIR-BATTLES

A NEW ART—painting up in the air! "Quick sketches made in flight and a system of numbers to designate color effects or objects that pass too quickly to be brushed or drawn in until the artist has alighted. Can you beat it?" The breathlessness of the effort even communicates itself to the narrator, Mr. Gustave Kobbe, art critic of the New York *Herald*, who describes the pictures brought to this country by the painter, Lieut. Henri Farré, and exhibited at the Anderson Galleries, New York, for the benefit of the children of French aviators killed in the war. "Let the children be easy about their future," exclaims Mr. Kobbe, for "wherever these pictures are shown they will make a sensation." The sensation they have already made has extended even to the children of America. The newspapers report them among the enthusiastic visitors to the exhibition, and a boy of eight came one day bringing a bouquet of flowers to place beneath the portrait of Captain Guynemer, which is hung in a post of honor among these records of the air exploits of his brother aviators. Lieutenant Farré was commissioned by the French Government to paint the work of aircraft in the war, and everything here recorded was observed on the spot. Of him and his work we read:

LIEUT. HENRI FARRÉ, CREATOR OF A NEW ART.

"In the twinkling of an eye . . . this man, without previous military experience, became the premier painter of battles in the sky, and . . . won the Croix de Guerre."

"An accomplished artist, who has reached the age of forty-seven years, a graduate of the École des Beaux-Arts, a pupil of Gustave Moreau, an exhibitor at the Salon, in the twinkling of an eye, at the swish of an airplane, this man, without previous military experience, became the premier painter of battles in the sky, and as such took risks that won him the Croix de Guerre. No wonder a man of that caliber, looking out from the unstable equilibrium of a flying-machine, was yet able to evolve a method accurately yet artistically to record the war above the clouds!

"The actuality of the scenes represented is a factor that makes them so intensely interesting. You yourself participate in these combats. You fly. You fight.

"'Single-seaters'—two of them—high up. French *Spad* against German *Albatross*. The *Albatross* is on fire. As it falls it leaves a trail of smoke behind it. This is just what happened. Lieutenant Farré was up in the air and near enough to see and sketch it. So it is with every canvas. Even the trenches, serrated ribbons on the earth, far below, look weird; in fact, unearthly.

"See the two-engine *Caudron*, flying low over the German trenches. Behind and above it in the air floats a parachute. From this depends a halyard, from which float signal flags. The *Caudron*, under fire, has signaled back to the trench-lines, a signal intended to 'link up' the French artillery and infantry preparatory to an attack. The parachute has been discharged from a gun behind the French lines, has opened like a parachute rocket in the air, and, as it floats, there drops and depends from it the halyard with the signal flags—a signal from the trenches to the *Caudron*. Marvelous application of science and even entertainment when you stop to think of parachute rockets applied to war. Wonderful picture made midst the bursting of shells."

Over sea as well as over land, Lieutenant Farré has been untiring in his observation. The mission of the hydroaeroplane in checking the submarine is here revealed:

"What are the methods? Lieutenant Farré shows us one of them. Up in the air is a hydroaeroplane. From the sea just below comes a great spout of water. What happened, as the *observateur-bombardier* saw and painted it, was the destruction of a submarine by a hydroaeroplane. The plane was about fifty yards up when it sighted an enemy submarine coming to the surface. Hovering above the submarine, it dropt a bomb. The bomb struck the submarine six feet behind the periscope. The painting shows the instant of the explosion. The hydroaeroplane drove on and completed its circle until once more it was above the spot where it had dropt the bomb. On the surface of the sea floated the film of oil and the débris, sure evidence that the undersea pirate had been destroyed.

"Another painting represents the rescue of an aviator from a wrecked hydroaeroplane. Another aeroplane has descended to the sea near enough for the aviator to throw his comrade pilot a rope. The destroyer that rescued both is coming up. The machines were lost.

"But the artist's airplane pictures are in the great majority. There are the portrait of Captain Kerillis, who commanded the sixty-sixth bombing escadrille at the second bombardment of Karlsruhe, and a painting of the event itself. It is night. In the pale moonlight the city, in the distance below, appears like a mere ground plan. The machines are twin-motored *Caudrons*. In 'Bombardment Over the Lines at Verdun' the airplane of the Voisin type is being heavily shelled. The bursting shells about the airplane seem like falling stars. Flares of light of various colors lose themselves in the smoke high in air. One sees the peculiar 'chaplets,' a chain of ten luminous flares which, because of their peculiar motion through the air, also are called caterpillars. They are dangerous to airplanes, which sometimes are set on fire by them.

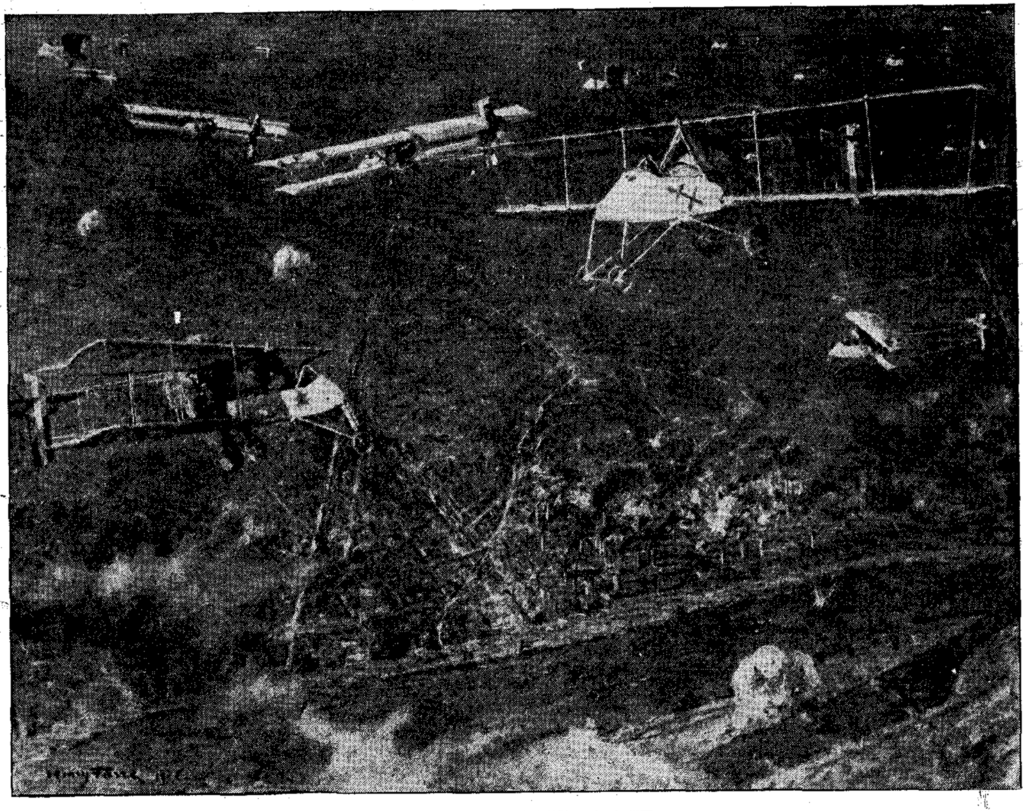
"One of the most beautiful paintings, considered purely as a work of art for its light effects—combination of search-lights and moonlight—is the 'Return of a Night Bombardment Machine.' Six powerful search-lights light up the surface of the ground upon which the machine is to come to earth. They also serve as a guide to returning airplanes, as they can be seen for nearly forty miles. Upon approaching the aviation field the machines signal by their lights to find out if the landing is clear, just as a train is signaled when it enters a station.

"A remarkable exploit depicted by Lieutenant Farré shows a machine-gunner prevented by the position of his propeller from returning the fire of a pursuing machine. But the Frenchman, undaunted, has performed the amazing feat of climbing from the fuselage out on to the left wing of the machine. He lies prone upon the lower plane, and from his position is shooting around the propeller at the enemy in pursuit."

Another daring exploit is seen in the picture on page 34.

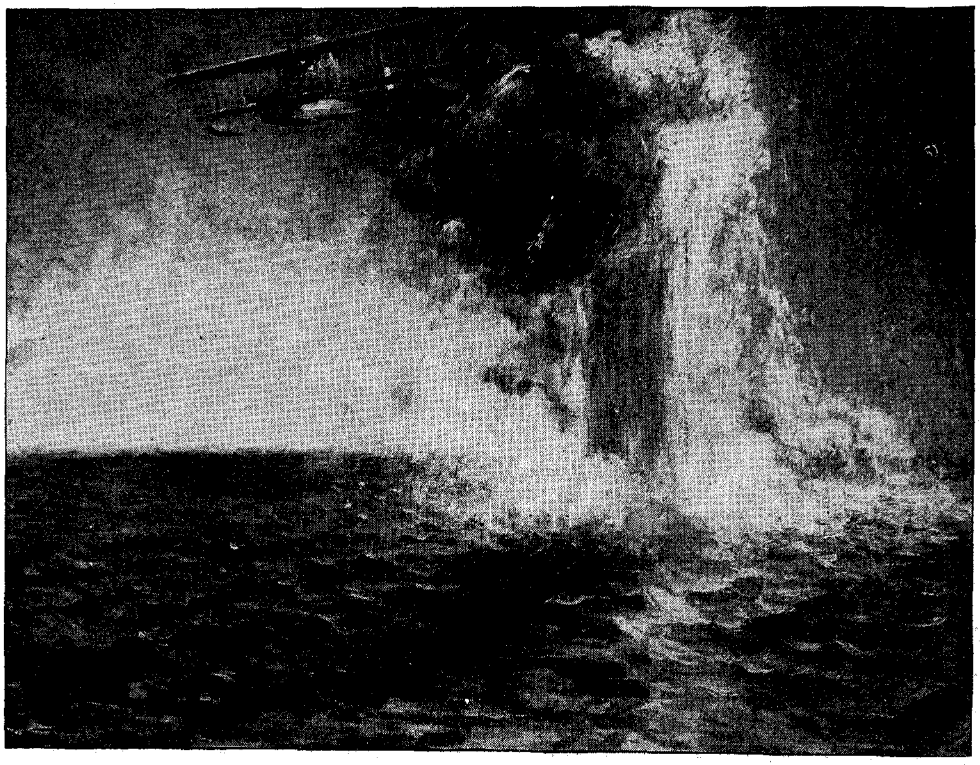
BOOK-BURNING

THE EAST has had its book-burners. The destruction of the Alexandrian library by the Arabs is the crucial instance, but the books then consumed were of alien faith. There is something of self-immolation in the destruction of the oriental library collected by the Carmelite Fathers in Bagdad, which is one of the recently reported features of the campaign in Mesopotamia. The Manchester *Guardian*, which vouches for the information, tells us that the Carmelites, who had established their order in Bagdad in the seventeenth century, had collected more than 20,000 volumes on subjects connected with Mesopotamia, consisting in the main of French and English, but also some Italian and German works, including many rare Arabic manuscripts. These latter, many unique, numbered 2,753. They were bought in the course of the last century at a cost of thousands of pounds, and were the works of Arabic scholars written between the seventh and eleventh centuries. As most of them had not been printed, no other copies exist. Thus addition is made to the toll of the world's impoverishment, beginning with Louvain. *Kultur* adds to the items of its indictment:



THE WAR IN THE BLUE.

With a deafening noise in one's ears and swirling air-machines all about, Mr. Farré shows how the sense of earth with its ramifying lines must be retained by the air-pilot.



WHEN THE PLANE FIGHTS THE SUBMARINE.

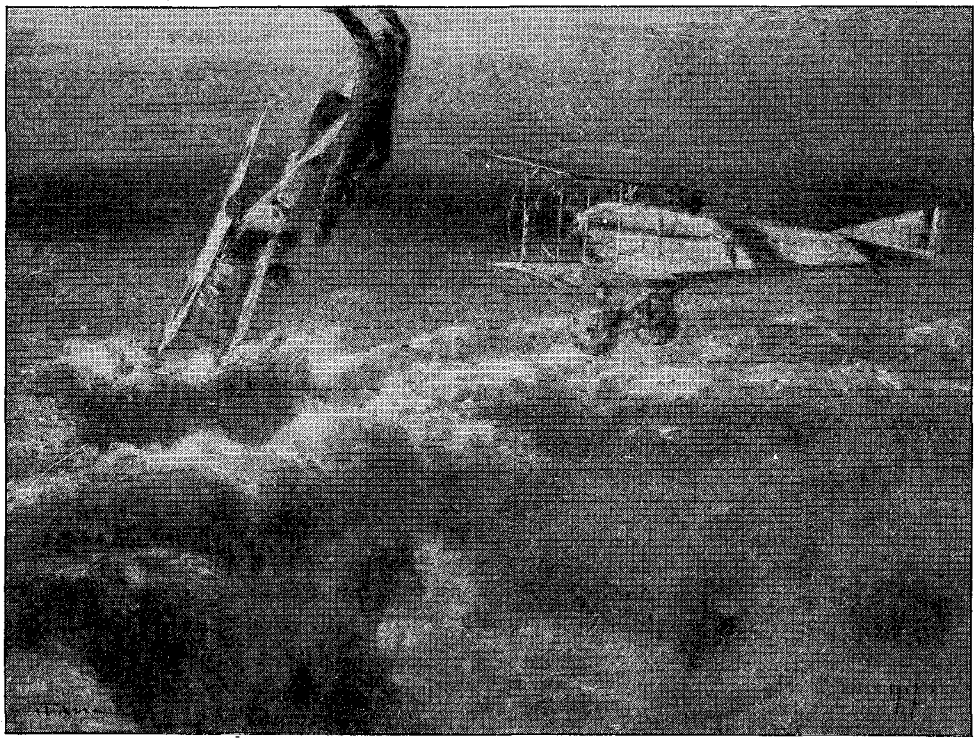
Mr. Farré here depicts an actual occurrence in the North Sea in 1916, when a German submarine was destroyed by a bomb dropt from an altitude of 175 feet by a French *F. B. A.*

"It is not entirely clear how the library was destroyed, but the following are the known facts: It is to be remembered that General Maude entered Bagdad on March 11, 1917, and the suggestion is that the Turks, on realizing that the city could not be held, decided to make an end of the library and to secure at least that its precious contents should not fall into the hands of the British. At all events, during the night of March 6–7 two Turkish soldiers who were billeted in the library, in order, as was alleged, to take care of its contents, took books and manuscripts and used them as fuel for their fire. From this, it is believed, arose a conflagration which consumed the contents of the library. But there is some evidence that the destruction was intentional. On February 25 Faik Bey had been appointed by Khalil Pasha, the Turkish commander, to be his aide-de-camp. Immediately on assuming this office he wrote a letter to Father Anastase Marie (a Carmelite monk and a native of Bagdad), who had some days earlier returned from internment, ordering him to return all the books which he had borrowed from the Carmelite library, and threatening to send him, in case of refusal, 'to the remotest spot of the Sublime Empire.' Eight days after the borrowed books were returned no book was to be seen out of a library of more than 20,000 volumes; all were gone.

"Was it in order to remove the last vestiges of the Arab empire of Bagdad that the Turks resorted to such methods? What seems to support this assumption is that in 1914, at the first entry of Turkish troops into Bagdad, all educated men were sent to internment camps in Anatolia under the supervision of some truly Ottoman gendarmes. When General Maude approached Bagdad in March, 1917, and the Turks had lost all hope of holding the capital of the Abbasids, they determined apparently to destroy one of its noblest possessions."

THE ANTHEM WEST AND EAST

TWO ENDS OF THE CONTINENT are troubled over the way the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played. Soldiers in Seattle object to having the national anthem played by theater orchestras, and raise the question of the proper etiquette of this observance. Whatever the etiquette may be it is but dimly apprehended by the lay portion of the people, tho the military may understand it thoroughly. In the East, on the other hand, the manner of its rendition excites comment and the suggestion that the observance of patriotic sentiment by the playing of the nation's anthem is in notable cases but an element of camouflage. *The Spokesman* (Spokane) observes:



A GUYNEMER VICTORY.

The pilot of the German plane being killed, the machine toppled and threw out the observer, who is here shown in Mr. Farré's painting falling through the air. A quick swerve by Guynemer was needed to escape being hit by the falling foe.

"Early in the war the question of when and how the flag should be displayed was discust at great length and various sets of rules promulgated, none of them, however, with any official stamp. It is the same with the song that is generally recognized, altho not legally sanctioned, as the national air.

"The soldiers at Spokane may have a perfect right to object to hearing 'The Star-Spangled Banner' more or less perfunctorily performed by musicians in a theater. In the Army the tune is strictly set apart for stated ceremonial occasions. Respect and deference toward it are rigidly upheld. It is natural that men trained in this code should disapprove of the use of the air as part of a theatrical performance, much as they would disapprove of pseudo-patriotic flag-waving by chorus girls in a musical comedy.

"Civilians have a slightly different view-point. They have not been trained in ritualistic use of the 'Star-Spangled Banner,' and are likely to assert that they see no reason why it should not be played on any and all occasions. In fact, in various communities, they have made trouble for orchestras that have been reluctant to give the air as a preface to each performance.

"All this makes things confusing for the managers of theaters and other public places. As a rule they are anxious to do the right thing, if only they can be sure what the right thing is. They would much appreciate an official pronouncement on the ethics of 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' and so would a good many other people."

The New York *Evening Sun* is not so much troubled over the question of etiquette, but finds such a variety of manner that suggests improvement might be made in places:

"The great song is played in as many different ways, we believe, as there are orchestras and conductors. It is always fine; in spite of foolish talk the air is noble and appealing; but it varies in beauty and thrill according to the interpretation, and in an extraordinary degree.

"It would be tiresome to dwell on the rendering given by the average theater band. It is usually wholesome and sincere without any very distinguished artistry or temperamental fire. The same may be said of some of the great musical organizations. The Philharmonic, for instance, has a workmanlike arrangement which it goes through earnestly as a duty too solemn to be mixed with anything like enthusiasm. Dr. Karl Muck and his splendid group of players also do their duty to the flag with decorous restraint and conscientious accuracy, but without any notable display of emotion. The Chicago Opera Company orchestra made rather a business of it, like grace before meat.

"Two versions, however, with which the public have now become very familiar, take the playing of the National Anthem out of the range of the perfunctory and lift its vibrations from the mere atmosphere up into the realms of the ether. The Metropolitan Opera-house is happy in a score which must have been written by one who truly felt the inspiration of the flag and who loved it and all that it represents. The instrumentation, which is delicate without being in the least weak, seems to picture in harmoniously blended tone colors the blessings for which the Star-Spangled Banner stands as the symbol to mankind. The climax is reached in a screaming trumpet note of piercing sweetness, which corresponds with the word 'Free'—'the Land of the Free'—in the verbal text. It can hardly be called an eagle cry, for it is too mellow and golden in its quality; but it has in it challenge and defiance, as well as exultation; it expresses pride, contentment, thanksgiving, and at the same time an unbounded courage and resolution.

"But perhaps the best rendering of all, particularly in time of war, is that of Mr. Walter Damrosch and his Symphony Orchestra. It is full chested and full voiced, manly, soldierly, fiery, aggressive, attacking the ear with shrilling reeds and loud proclaiming brass, while the roll and beat of the drums throng the veins of the auditors with quickening pulsations. The excitement of the music and the hearers grow together to the climax . . . . . .

"This arrangement would be perfect if Mr. Damrosch could add to it the fine trumpet scream of the Metropolitan. What is more, the way he conducts it is worth witnessing. Mr. Damrosch stands facing the audience, and as he wields his baton he has the air of a high priest officiating at a great religious function—and so he is, for the moment. More people sing the anthem along with his orchestra than anywhere else in New York and the number who do grows every week."

Without diminishing the credit due to the Metropolitan, *The Evening Sun* is reminded that singers who can reach it have been giving the "screaming" top note ever since Mme. Parepa Rosa did it in the Boston Peace Jubilee in 1875.

"SUFFER THE LITTLE CHILDREN TO COME UNTO ME"

ONE MILLION CHILDREN are dying in Armenia, the very cradle of Christianity—slowly, surely starving to death. Slowly? No, *not* so slowly. A million have already perished, while 200,000 mothers stood, powerless to help, with tearless eyes and desolate hearts and watched their dearest treasures die before their eyes—their own children, for whom they would gladly have given their lives.

In Lebanon alone each day 1,000 little bodies, newly dead, await a burial that never comes. Each hour the scythe of famine reaps a fresh harvest of these little ones that Christ so loved, these pure in heart of whom he said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven"; these innocent ones sucked down into the black whirlpool of disaster.

Words can not paint nor imagination picture these scenes in Armenia. It is a story so tragic, so filled with heart-break and horror that it leaves the mind numb with the awfulness and immensity of it all. It is the story of a nation that has fallen before the fury of the Turk and has been left for dead. It is the story of 2,000,000 defenseless women and children who are perishing miserably. It is the story of Armenian homes uprooted, Armenian families torn apart, Armenian women and children subjected to the most beastly and diabolical cruelties ever before perpetrated or imagined in the world's history. It is the story of the persecuted and scattered remnants of this once great Christian nation which have been left to the ravages of starvation. But it is a story chiefly of children who have forgotten how to smile and mothers who have lost even the solace of tears. Never in all the tragedies of history has motherhood been in such dire need; never has the cry of childhood's distress been more painfully heartrending; and never have the people of America been endowed with a more solemn opportunity and God-given privilege.

America is rich, America is blest with food and plenty, and America must hear these baby voices that cry for bread. American motherhood must hear and heed the anguished call of Armenian motherhood for help—for quick help—for a swift, immediate, bountiful help; for a help that counts neither cost nor sacrifice, else Armenians—mothers and children—will perish from the earth.

Perhaps a slight idea, a faint, inadequate conception of the appalling hunger of the children may be gained from one incident told by Ambassador Elkus: A little boy brought into one of the hospitals continually cried and begged for bread, but he could not be given solid food in his condition. When the physician explained this to him he replied that he didn't want to eat the bread, he just wanted to put it under his pillow so he could feel that food was near. Little wonder that an American mother wrote: "After reading your Armenian article in THE DIGEST and after comparing the faces of those emaciated little children in the picture with those of my own plump little girls, I simply had to send you 'my bit.' *We* are poor, but *they* are destitute."

Oh, America is not hard-hearted. America will answer—nay, thank God—is already answering the call. Her eyes are opened. Her ears unstopt. The compassion of our readers has been touched. We printed an appeal for the Armenians in a recent issue of THE DIGEST—an appeal called "For Christ's Sweet Sake and Charity"—and from this one page alone more than $80,000 has flowed into the treasury of the Committee for the Relief of Armenia and Syria. Checks for one, three, five thousand dollars have swelled this splendid total, and money is still coming.

But not from the rich alone—not merely from those who gave from their abundance—the very poor themselves have shut their eyes and have given that which they needed for their own sustenance and support. Listen!

"I am only a crippled barber with a wife and three children," this is from a letter to the Armenian Committee written in a penciled, ill-spelled scrawl on a scrap of yellow paper, "but I have plenty to eat, so accept this small donation. I don't believe in church, but I do believe in humanity." This dollar should be blest indeed. The unspoken prayer exprest by the act of sacrifice of this poor barber may be answered in an unexpected way. Possibly it may inspire some other man of wealthier estate who professes belief in the church to sell his goods and to give to these poor, these wretched poor, who are perishing like sheep from their want.

"I, too, am poor," writes another, a woman, who contributes a single dollar to the fund. "I am poor, but I can not let another week go by without sending some money to the Armenians. I know the amount is pitifully small, but it is all I can afford just now. God knows my prayers go up to Him for these dear children. . . . I shall ask Him each night that this dollar may do some good to some poor children. May His presence be with them is my own desire." Was it not of such a woman that Christ said: "She of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her living."

These are but two brief paragraphs from the scores—the hundreds—of letters that have come from men, women, and children, big in heart and purpose, rich in the real treasures of life, but poor in the world's goods, who read the Armenian appeal in THE DIGEST and responded to it. Such touching acts of genuine self-sacrifice as these fortify the heart, quicken the spirit, renew and strengthen the faith that we hold. They draw back the veil of eternity for an instant and reveal the invisible and glorious kingdom that lies behind this visible and sorely troubled world.

What moved these people to give their mites? What moved the wealthy to send their great and generous checks? We have told you the story, and it is one that would move a heart of stone—one that, God willing, will move your heart also. Your sympathy has been stirred many times during these dark and tragic months. A score of worthy and merciful causes have claimed and received your bounty. But you are here called upon in the name of humanity, in the name of all you hold most dear, in the name of God the Father, to give again.

It is true that the Armenian and Syrian Committee have received $80,000 from the first LITERARY DIGEST appeal. It is true, and we are grateful beyond our power to tell. But the need is so great that even this splendid sum is like a few drops of rain on a boundless desert. Money must fairly flood the relief treasuries. It must come by the hundreds of thousands—yes, by the millions. Unless this single page raises many times $80,000 it will have completely failed its purpose.

Five dollars will keep the body and soul of one Armenian together for one month. Sixty dollars will give him life for a year. How much will *you* give? How many children will *you* save—ten? fifty? one hundred? Every dollar you give for relief will go for relief without the diversion of a single penny for any other purpose.

The need is so imperative—the circumstances so desperate—that *it is not even possible to wait for ships to carry the food.* The money is cabled direct to Armenia, the food is bought there and is distributed personally by the American Relief Administrators. Therefore you can feel and know, wherever you live, that twenty-four hours after sending your money to the treasurer, Cleveland H. Dodge, it will be saving lives in Armenia.

The land that is the hope of Christianity in the Near East, the land that echoed to the teaching of our Lord and his Apostles, calls to you for the cup of cold water and the life-saving morsel for its children. Should you—should others—refuse, America would indeed be the chief sufferer in the war—so poor, so spiritually bankrupt, that even Armenia could look on her with pity and compassion.

But you will not—you can not—refuse. You will give ungrudgingly, generously, with a heart full of thanksgiving that your own beloved children are safe, happy, and well fed, and with a prayer perhaps for the innocent sufferers of this war-racked world. You will give for the sake of Him who said: "It is not the will of your Father, which is in Heaven, that one of these little ones should perish."

Send your check at once to Cleveland H. Dodge, Treasurer, Room 287, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

WAR-TIME-FOOD-PROBLEMS

Prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST by the UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION,
and especially designed for High School Use

II.—SCHOOL, COMMUNITY, AND HOME GARDENS

© Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

HERBERT HOOVER,
United States Food
Administrator.

AGRICULTURE has always been called one of the "arts of peace." Why, then, do people talk of *war-gardens?*

It is not so difficult a question as it sounds. This year those who are to plant and cultivate gardens, whether of the home, school, or community type, should bear in mind that nowadays the growing of vegetables has become a form of patriotic service. Every act connected with the garden—whether it be the question of what to plant, or when to plant it, or what fertilizer to use—ought to be prepared to meet a final test of whether it will help in the winning of the war.

THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR—These are the days when you should say over and over to yourselves, not only about gardens but about *everything* else: "*Is this thing that I am about to do going to help my country in winning the war?*" That is the question which not only you, but every man, woman, and child in the whole nation ought to ask himself.

Until they begin to ask it of themselves, and act upon it, this war will not be won.

So in regard to gardens: Will they beautify unsightly vacant lots? Yes. Will they increase community spirit? Yes. Will they better public health? Yes. Will they furnish vegetables more cheaply than these can be bought? As a rule, yes.

All these points should encourage people to grow gardens this year. But here is the decisive reason for them: *Will they help to win the war? Yes.*

For that reason, every garden to-day is a war-garden.

IMPORTANCE OF WISE PLANS—When a person is about to build a house, he first of all secures the necessary piece of land. But, that accomplished, there is still something to be done before he can dig his foundations and set stone-masons and carpenters to work. He consults an architect and secures plans for the building of that house. And every one who has ever noticed what care is taken to follow those plans must have some realization of their value.

Of course you can build a house without plans. And you can also grow a vegetable garden without plans. But both are likely to be pretty haphazard affairs. And so the fundamental rule for a successful garden is: *Follow wise plans.* But in order to follow them, it is first necessary to have them.

Now plans for a garden do not mean merely diagrams for planting (tho such are valuable and will be mentioned later), but a complete, *prearranged* scheme of operation extending all the way from the day a garden is decided upon till the day harvesting is completed. Those plans must cover everything which can be foreseen, and will leave just that much more energy to handle the every-day problems of cultivation and the emergencies, such as those caused by weather or insects, which are sure to arise later.

And in making these plans one can turn with confidence to the United States Department of Agriculture and its special information. That information has been freely drawn upon in writing these articles about the war-garden, and the public has the same privilege. Three of the Department of Agriculture's recent publications are of special usefulness to the small-scale gardener this year. According to your geographical location you may choose "Home Gardening in the South—Farmers' Bulletin 934," or "The Farm Garden in the North—Farmers' Bulletin 937." And more widely applicable than either is "The City and Suburban Vegetable Garden—Farmers' Bulletin 936."

These are of extreme value to the war-gardener, since they cover not only general plans but touch on each staple vegetable. And these pamphlets are especially intended for public distribution. In fact, it is specifically announced that "copies may be obtained free from the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture."

That opportunity is one which all who are growing war-gardens this year should avail themselves of.

SUNSHINE AND DRAINAGE—In choosing a garden location, remember: the more sunshine the better. Some vegetables, such as lettuce, can be made to grow on three or four hours of sunshine a day, but this is too little for most crops. Of course a southern exposure, with good drainage, is best of all. The matter of drainage is important and should not be neglected, for plants must not stand in water, nor must the moisture run off too rapidly. As for soils, a sandy loam is the best.

PREPARING THE SEED AND THE SOIL—When it is decided what land is to be used for the garden, it should be put in condition as early as possible. It ought to be cleared of all sticks, stones, and trash, and plowed or spaded at the first opportunity. Any protection from the wind is a great advantage, as is a fence to keep off stray animals.

To get a garden under way early, of course the best method is to plant seeds in boxes inside the house. Then, when the season is far enough advanced, the plants may be transplanted to the garden. The hotbed and cold-frame outdoors use this same general plan, on a more extensive scale. This preliminary planting and transplanting apply mainly to cabbage, cauliflower, tomatoes, peppers, eggplant, celery, and lettuce.

SHARPENING THE TOOLS—Before the garden season is actually under way, be sure you procure the proper tools, or see to it that your old ones are sharp and in good repair. For a small garden a hoe, steel-tooth rake, and digging fork or spade are all that are absolutely necessary. But a trowel and hand cultivator are useful. Oftentimes a group of people can club together to buy tools which, tho serviceable, are expensive and not needed for constant use by any single individual.

By all means make a careful diagram, *on a generous scale,* of your garden. This will enable you to plan in advance the location and required space for each vegetable, the dates of planting and the intended successions of crops. Arrange these successions so that every bit of your garden will be growing something all the time. Note any differences of soil in different parts of the garden which would influence planting plans. Place tall vegetables, like pole beans and corn, where they will not shade smaller plants.

ECONOMY IN BUYING AND PLANTING—*In buying and planting seed, be economical.* Figure carefully. Buy just enough and no more than you will need. Get the advice of some one who knows from experience. Don't buy seed for next year; by so doing you may be depriving some one of seed for this season. Don't be overlavish with your seed in planting. The good gardener no more wastes seed than the good soldier wastes ammunition.

Some definite suggestions about what to plant may be made in another article. But the chief rule is this: *Plant what you will be able to use, not what you think you may be able to sell.* That is a sound principle for every war-garden this year. And never forget that "war-garden" is short for a "win-the-war garden."

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

1. *Give definite reasons why gardening this year is going to help win the war.*
2. *Are you to help with a garden this year? If not, why?*
3. *Have you made your plans yet? What are they? State in detail.*
4. *Why should every one who is able plan to raise potatoes and beans this summer?*
5. *What have been your chief obstacles to successful gardening in the past? Find out by discussion or reading how they may be overcome.*
6. *In your locality at what date do the killing frosts usually cease?*
7. *Why is it unpatriotic to waste seed?*

THE NATION AND THE WAR

A Series of Articles prepared for THE LITERARY DIGEST *by the* UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION, *and especially designed for High School Use*

THE FARMER ON THE BATTLE-FRONT

HAVE YOU BOYS AND GIRLS ever stopt to think how absolutely dependent we all are on the farms of the nation whether in times of peace or during the war? If for a single year the farmers ceased to produce food, wool, and cotton to feed and clothe the peoples of the towns, business would cease and factories would close down. Millions of people would be forced to leave the cities and search frantically for roots, barks, and berries barely to keep life in their bodies. *That is why agriculture so often is designated the basic or indispensable industry of the nation.*

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

If soldiers are willing to serve in the trenches, to dig ditches, build railroads, and risk their lives, many boys can well afford to spare a part of their time to serve in the furrows and in the harvest-fields.

HON. DAVID FRANKLIN HOUSTON,

Secretary of Agriculture.

THE WAR'S EFFECT ON FARMING — In times of war, food-production becomes a basic war-activity. The greater the food-producing land given over to battle-fields, the more important becomes every farm outside of the fighting-zone where it is still possible to carry on agriculture.

Without food armies can not continue to fight and the civilian population can not carry on essential industries needed to maintain their forces in the field. Our entry into the war a year ago made it absolutely necessary that we should feed ourselves and at the same time produce a great surplus of food which it has become our military duty to supply to the Allies. The very conditions which made an increase in our food-supply imperative, however, also made it more difficult for farmers to continue or extend production of food-crops. The factories, made unusually busy by war-demands, were offering tempting wages which drew hordes of farm-hands to the towns. Ceasing to help to feed others, they added to the number who must be fed.

WHAT HIGH-SCHOOL BOYS AND CITY MEN CAN DO— One of the big war-problems, therefore, which must have the attention of all civilians is how to replace the farm-hands lost to the farms and to supply still more boys and men to plant, cultivate, and harvest greater acreages needed to supply increased amounts of staple foods. Clearly, fighting men can not be taken from the trenches and war-workers must not be interrupted in their essential tasks of seeing that guns, ammunition, and supplies go forward to the troops. *Therefore, the strong high-school boys and the men of the towns who are not engaged in essential or war-industries must come to the aid of the farms.* Gladly, patriotically, they must devote vacations or take time from office or store to help on a farm to produce food for themselves and for others. With food enough we win the war; without food enough, we all fail. For food has become a munition of war.

EMERGENCY MEASURES OF 1917 — With food so important to our success in the war, it is not surprizing that when a year ago, April 6, 1917, we entered the world-conflict, the food-supply of the nation received the first thoughts of those directing our emergency activities. The United States Department of Agriculture, the permanent Federal agency for stimulating food-production, naturally assumed leadership in this vital matter. The Secretary of Agriculture quickly organized the Department's forces of 16,000 workers for special food-production activities.

The country was facing an unsatisfactory situation in respect to its supplies of foods and feedstuffs. Surveys and estimates showed that production of the leading cereals or breadstuffs in 1916 was comparatively low. The yield of wheat—an essential war-food especially needed to maintain the Allies—was strikingly small, in fact, 88,000,000 bushels less than average. That there must be immediate and concerted effort to produce greatly increased amounts of all the staple foods—bread, meat, milk, and the fats—was apparent.

To perfect a national program of production, the Secretary of Agriculture, on April 10 and 11, met in St. Louis with State Commissioners of Agriculture and the presidents of the State Agricultural Colleges, called together by telegraph. On April 11 this conference prepared and ratified a comprehensive food-production program for the nation.

RESULTS OF THESE MEASURES—The Department of Agriculture and the State authorities took immediate steps to put the program into practical operation. The Department quickly increased its force of agricultural workers to 20,000 people, giving especial attention to the appointing of additional county agents who represent both the Federal Department and the State Agricultural Colleges in local food-production matters. In a short time the county agents numbered 2,500 men and more than 1,400 women home-demonstration agents, so that practically every agricultural county and many of the large cities were brought into direct touch with the Federal and State food-production agencies. In the rural districts more than 177,000 farmers were enrolled in defensive production campaigns, nearly 1,000,000 boys and girls were encouraged to produce food in garden and field and to can or dry surplus fruits and vegetables; more than 1,635,000 women and girls were directed into patriotic work having a direct bearing on the food-supply. People in the towns and cities were stimulated to plant 200 or 300 per cent more home-gardens than the nation had known before and thousands of homes canned and preserved food for the first time.

The food needs of the nation were brought directly to the attention of every farmer. Nation-wide measures for increasing the planting of crops, protecting them from diseases and pests, securing needed labor for their handling, and preventing wastes and losses were inaugurated.

LOYAL EFFORTS OF THE FARMERS — The farmers responded loyally to the nation's call for more food, and throughout the countryside there was unusual activity with plow and harrow to seed more and still more acres to the essential crops.

The food-production results in 1917 furnish cause for congratulation and encouragement, but, as the Secretary of Agriculture is careful to emphasize, supply no reason for any let-up during 1918 of our national effort to better this production record.

The farmers during 1917 planted a mighty acreage of 246,275,000 acres—23,000,000 acres more than were put under the plow in 1916 and 32,000,000 acres ahead of the preceding five-year average planting. The total production of leading food-crops actually planted in 1917 was 1,204,000,000 more bushels than were produced of these crops in 1916 and a billion bushels ahead of the five-year average. Estimates of the number of animals, including horses and mules, indicate that on January 1, 1918, there were 7,856,000 more than were on the farms and ranges on January 1, 1917.

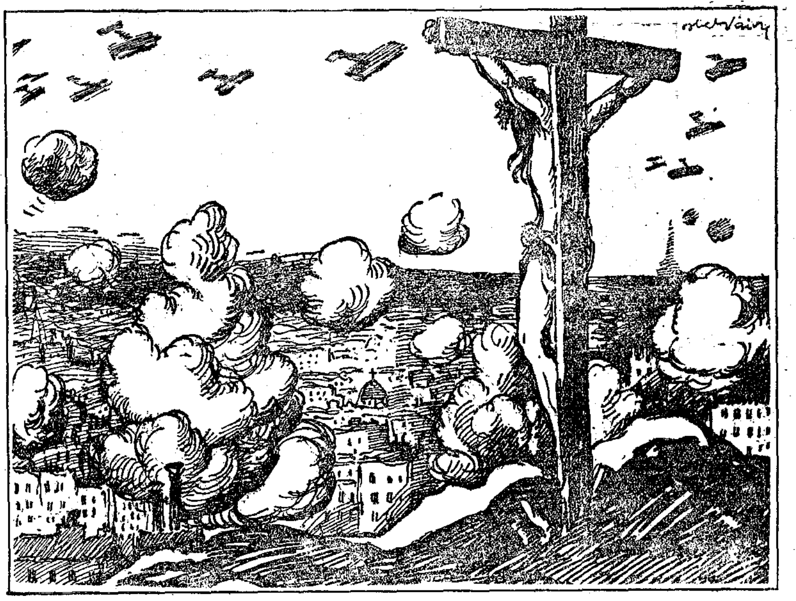
THE SITUATION THAT NOW FACES US — *Food-production during the coming summer and fall calls on farmers and on city boys and men for efforts even greater than were exerted in 1917.* The food-situation still is not satisfactory. The available supply of wheat is inadequate. Great stress must be laid on

(*Continued on page 99*)

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

TESTIMONY TO AMERICAN MORALE

PERHAPS IT IS A COMPLIMENT—however grim—that the Germans pay the Y. M. C. A. in making them the target for special shelling. The purpose of this attention is likened by a recent observer to that of the propaganda that weakened the morale of the Italian Army before the recent reverses. "The Germans realize the strengthening of the morale of the French armies that has grown out of the work" of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and "German guns are now trained upon the Y. M. C. A. huts, and every effort is being made to smash them out of existence." Thus, in the New York *Times*, reports Rev. Allan MacRossie, a member of the clerical commission sent over to learn the spiritual needs of the American expeditionary force. Before the Y. M. C. A. began its work the first of our forces abroad were subject to homesickness, and the officers tried various means to offset this. First they were drilled very hard, but after their previous strenuous training this was found unnecessary. Then they allowed them to do nothing, with results equally unsatisfactory. The Y. M. C. A. work was quickly appreciated by the French as well as the American contingent:



GOTHA AND GOLGOTHA.

"Father, forgive them not, for they know what they do."

—Abel Faivre in *L'Écho de Paris*.

> "The French found that the Y. M. C. A. was broad enough, faithful, and earnest enough, to believe that anything that was good for the men was Christianity. They saw the needs and undertook recreation-centers. I visited many of these and saw just what was being done.
>
> "If the Y. M. C. A. so commends itself to the French Army by its recreation-centers that the French ask the organization to go wherever the soldiers are, certainly this shows how much good influence it exercises in sustaining the courage and morale of that line that they must hold fast until our boys are over in sufficient numbers to drive back the ruthless enemy."

Thanks largely to the work of the Y. M. C. A. in supplementing the regulations of the official army staff, the morals of the American boys in France are declared to be better than at home. This is the statement of another clerical observer who writes in the New York *Tribune*. The Rev. W. M. Woodfin in his investigations made it a special point to learn what the military leaders were doing:

> "The problem that confronts us is not whether the moral code has been broken, nor whether our troops have done things for which we would like to apologize to our noble hosts, but whether our officials are earnestly trying to keep our soldiers from vice and whether they will be able to return to America an army as clean and as free from disease as the one sent over. Are the military officials heart and soul trying to keep the men from vice and shame, or are they winking at vice and attempting simply to safeguard the men through preventives for the sake of military efficiency? Have our leaders a soul and a conscience and are they attempting to project that soul and conscience into the Army, or do they regard themselves as the agents responsible for a human machine which will beat the Germans?
>
> "It is my hope to throw light upon the problem, as I have been permitted to study it at close range, having had access to all the general orders on the subject and records which are reserved for the Army. It has been my privilege to have personal interviews with officials, from major-general down to corporal. I have shared the confidences of army chaplains, some of whom are Catholic priests, who gave me valuable information from their experience. I have spoken to thousands of men in Y. M. C. A. huts and have got the point of view of the private. The Y. M. C. A. secretary has given me information from his point of view. After getting the data from these varied sources and striking an equation I feel that my conclusions are based upon information which may be trusted.
>
> "The survey of an army must deal with general conditions, and the whole Army is not to be judged by the conduct of an individual camp or local condition. Our Army in many respects is like an American city; it has its good, its bad, and its indifferent. There are men religious and men vicious. It is just as unfair to judge a whole army by a certain element in it as it is to judge a city by certain vicious districts. I believe I am safe in saying that the American expeditionary forces in France conduct themselves with as much decorum as the average American city that has saloons. I have no desire to whitewash the morals of the Army, for they are far from ideal; but, on the other hand, I am equally anxious not to blackmail the men who are now, and soon will be, fighting a vicious foe and dying to make the world safe for democracy.
>
> "I have found, to the sincere regret of every true American, that some of the first troops sent to France did not reflect the American ideal. Many of them were troops from the border who had made a name for themselves with which most Americans are acquainted and of which none of us is proud. Frankly, the French people expected better of America and were shocked at some of their conduct. I am told that there were American officers who shocked the decency of the French by their open conduct in Paris cafés and elsewhere."

This situation has been corrected, we are assured, "by military regulation and by the infusion of troops that represent a better type of Americanism." We read on:

> "The French had high ideals of us and expected us to live up to them. In a town I visited some miles back behind what will be the American front, I was told by a commanding officer of an incident which shows what the French expect of us. There were two American officers who disgraced their uniform at a hotel with two disreputable women. Some French officers were there and observed their conduct, and in their polite

manner said to some other officers that they expected something more of the Americans. I have authentic information that these two officers have been relieved of their commissions and sent home for the good of the service. The military authorities realize that America has a reputation to live up to, and the officer who attempts to lower the standard is given to understand that he imperils his commission by such conduct."

One of the precautionary measures has been to remove the troops as far as possible from temptation:

"There are to be no more 'leaves' spent in Paris. The men will get ten days every four months, but the Army will see that these ten days are spent in a place free from temptation. Paris still is a center to which and through which many men must go. There are hundreds of officers who come here on special business of one kind or the other. When an officer comes to Paris he must register and go to an approved hotel. At the time he registers there are given to him two official memoranda, copies of which I have, but which I promised not to publish. The Brigadier-General in command here is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and impress me as being a man who is sincerely trying to keep the men in the right path. The military police visit the cafés, casinos, and other places of questionable character, and are authorized to report or arrest any one in company with a woman known to be bad.

"I found American martial law in operation in some of the towns visited. This enables the officers to regulate matters of drink and vice without referring to French authority. When a café violates the regulation of selling liquor it is closed up. When it is impossible to suppress the licensed houses of vice military police are stationed about them. My information from many of the men who are billeted in homes and barns is that there is not the promiscuous relationship that might be expected under such conditions. A chaplain paid a glowing tribute to the home life of the people in the north of France where his troops are stationed.

"The ideal set before the men by the general orders is bearing fruit in many places. A Catholic priest chaplain reported to his commanding officer that only three men out of his regiment had confest to a violation of the ideal for the month of December. In a division which I visited there are nearly twenty-five thousand troops and only 162 men reported for treatment for December. The Major-General in command in a personal interview spoke in glowing terms of the moral restraint of his men. Another division, according to the surgeon, had only one man to contract disease in December.

"I thought perhaps the officials might have steered me toward the saints of the Army, and so remarked to a Y. M. C. A. secretary, and he said one of the divisions I had visited had the worst reputation in France. I have not met so far a man who has come from the States but that has said that conditions are better than he expected to find them. . . . . . .

"There are three reasons which account for these conditions: The first is the strict military regulations and the great fear of the disease which has been instilled into their souls; the second consideration is the fact that the fellows are worked very hard; they get up at 5:30 in the morning and must be in their bunks at 8:30 in the evening; when their day's work is over they are ready for rest; the third factor is the splendid work which is being done by the Y. M. C. A. in furnishing them a place to spend their money and a place to spend their spare time where there is some wholesome amusement every night. The women workers behind the counter in the canteen keep before the men the vision of America's pure womanhood, which is a tremendous influence in keeping the men true to the ideals of the American home."

BEFORE THE BOYS COME BACK—Set your houses in order before the boys come back, is the virtual command of a Scotch clergyman, Rev. Lauchlen MacLean Watt, of St. Stephen's Church, Edinburgh. He was chaplain of the Black Watch and the Gordon Highlanders divisions and went through some of the most terrible battles in France with these battalions and saw both commands virtually cut to pieces. At a supper of the Canadian Club in New York the press report him as saying:

"What are you religious men going to do when the boys come home—those boys who have missed death, but who have come so close to the eternal mystery? Those boys and we chaplains are tired of your squabbles in the name of Jesus Christ. We are not going to tolerate longer the old divisions between men and the old fights between sects which have divided communities. In death and facing death there is no difference as to religion. We leave it to God to sort them out as they fall battling for those glorious liberties which he gave to all men."

The type of religious man at the front is not one of home-brew either, according to this reporter:

"I want to say to you that in the trenches and camps you will not find any plaster saints. Thank God for that. Sloppy religion is all dropt into the Channel as the boys are crossing. You will find true, straight, fearless men, tender and ready to live earnestly, or to die without a grudge even against their enemies. Thank the Lord that's the kind of men the Allies have in France."

DENOMINATIONALISM IN CAMP

IN THE ANNUAL CHURCH CENSUS the two leading denominations are always the Catholics and Methodists, and it is natural perhaps that rivalry between these two bodies would extend itself to the question of the numbers of their respective flocks in the National Army. The Methodists of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago) finally have set out to investigate the claims made sometimes by the other body that from thirty to forty per cent. of the camp populations are Catholics. In a recent issue the Chicago paper gives figures for sixteen camps, not, it claims, "in any spirit of antagonism, but with a desire to get at the actual truth in the case." We reprint them here, also "without prejudice," believing that no set of figures would be likely to show much variation from the proportional relations exhibited in the annual census. Two denominations only are accounted for here. We shall have to bear in mind also the large number who own to no church affiliation and who are unclassified, our custom thus differing from the British Army, which registers all soldiers as Church of England who do not claim other membership. The Methodist paper calls attention to the fact that "the personnel of the camp is constantly changing as well as the figures of the total population," but it is felt that "these facts do not materially lessen the effectiveness of the statistics." The tables here presented estimate the Catholic proportion as twenty-two per cent. of the total enrolment and the Methodists as eighteen plus. Only the two chief branches of Methodism are here reported, and the reporter feels if the other members of the Methodist family were included it "would bring their quota up alongside of and probably beyond the Roman Catholic." Here is the tabulation:

Camp Cody, N. M.—Population, 23,614; Roman Catholic, 4,968; per cent., 21+; Methodist, 5,282; per cent., 22+.

Camp Grant, Ill.—Population, 24,869; Roman Catholic, 7,678; per cent., 30+; Methodist, 3,943; per cent, 14+.

Camp Custer, Mich.—Population, 20,525; Roman Catholic, 6,867; per cent., 34+; Methodist, 2,909; per cent., 14+.

Camp Jackson, S. C.—Population, 12,015; Roman Catholic, 1,573; per cent., 13+; Methodist, 2,793; per cent., 23+.

Camp Wheeler, Ga.—Population, 16,800; Roman Catholic, 804; per cent., 5; Methodist, 5,738; per cent., 34.

Camp Travis, Tex.—Population, 9,754; Roman Catholic, 889; per cent., 9; Methodist, 2,150; per cent., 23.

Camp McArthur, Tex.—Population, ——; Roman Catholic, per cent., 40; Methodist, per cent., 10.

Camp Kearney, Cal.—Population, ——; Roman Catholic, per cent., 27; Methodist, not given.

Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.—Population, 21,739; Roman Catholic, 4,112; per cent., 19+; Methodist, 4,861; per cent., 23+.

Camp Sherman, O.—Population, 20,469; Roman Catholic, 4,717; per cent., 23+; Methodist, 1,743; per cent., 8+.

Camp Lewis, Wash.—Population, 30,000; Roman Catholic, 7,390; per cent., 24+; Methodist, 4,483; per cent., 15.

Camp Logan, Tex.—Population, 30,214; Roman Catholic 10,786; per cent., 35+; Methodist, 5,824; per cent., 19.

Camp Dodge, Ia.—Population, 12,000; Roman Catholic, 2,588; per cent., 20+; Methodist, 2,346; per cent., 19+.

Camp Bowie, Tex.—Population, 24,557; Roman Catholic, 2,190; per cent., 9; Methodist, 4,928; per cent., 22+.

Camp Funston, Kan.—Population, 25,464; Roman Catholic, per cent., 17+; Methodist, per cent., 21+.

Camp Dix, N. J.—Population, 19,331; Roman Catholic, 6,662; per cent., 34+; Methodist, 3,372; per cent., 17+.

The Christian Advocate (New York) prints a report from a single camp—Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla., where the 137th Infantry is stationed. It shows in detail the denominational apportionment:

137TH INFANTRY

Methodist	1,181
Christian	617
Baptist	452
Presbyterian	410
Catholic	236
United Brethren	97
Protestant Episcopal	75
Lutheran	127
Congregational	114
Quakers	19
Adventists	8
Salvation Army	4
Holiness	10
Latter-Day Saints	5
Servian	1
Christian Science	13
Universalist	1
Dunkards	18
Reform Orthodox	1
Swedish Lutheran	11
German Reform	2
Mennonite	2
Jew	1
Church of Christ	1
Evangelical	15
Spiritualist	1
Unitarian	9
None	96
Total	3,527

128TH MACHINE-GUN BATTALION

Methodist	169
Christian	177
Baptist	169
Presbyterian	11
Catholic	24
Protestant Episcopal	8
Lutheran	11
Congregational	1
United Brethren	1
Latter-Day Saints	1
Quakers	1
Christian Science	3
Seventh-Day Adventist	1
Church of God	2
Pentecost	3
Protestant	54
None	1
Total	637

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Methodist	16
Protestant Episcopal	12
Catholic	9
Presbyterian	8
Christian	8
Baptist	4
Lutheran	3
Christian Science	2
Congregational	1
Unitarian	1
Dutch Reform	1
None	8
Total	73

From still another camp the Methodists find cause for self-congratulation, but also for a quickened sense of responsibility:

"With a representation of 5,484, the Methodist denomination holds first place among the 25,464 enlisted men of the 89th Division at Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas. Fifty-three denominations are represented. Twelve hundred and sixty-three men were non-committal or express no religious preference. Only forty-eight men profess no religion whatever. Following the Methodists, came, in the order named, Roman Catholics, Baptists, Christians, Lutherans, Presbyterians, Episcopalians, and Congregationalists. There are fifty-nine Quakers in the list.

"It is altogether probable that there are other divisions where the representation is more favorable to some other Church. Certain militia regiments have been recruited exclusively from certain churches. Probably Camp Devens, Camp Dix, and Camp Upton (Yaphank, N. Y.) would show no such Protestant majorities as these Western units reveal. We await with interest the figures from these Eastern camps. Doubtless they also will contain surprizes. As soon as the Government releases the results of the entire census we shall publish them. The fragmentary returns already received suffice to lay a heavy responsibility upon the Protestant Churches, and most of all upon the Methodists."

THE CHURCH'S CHANGED SITUATION

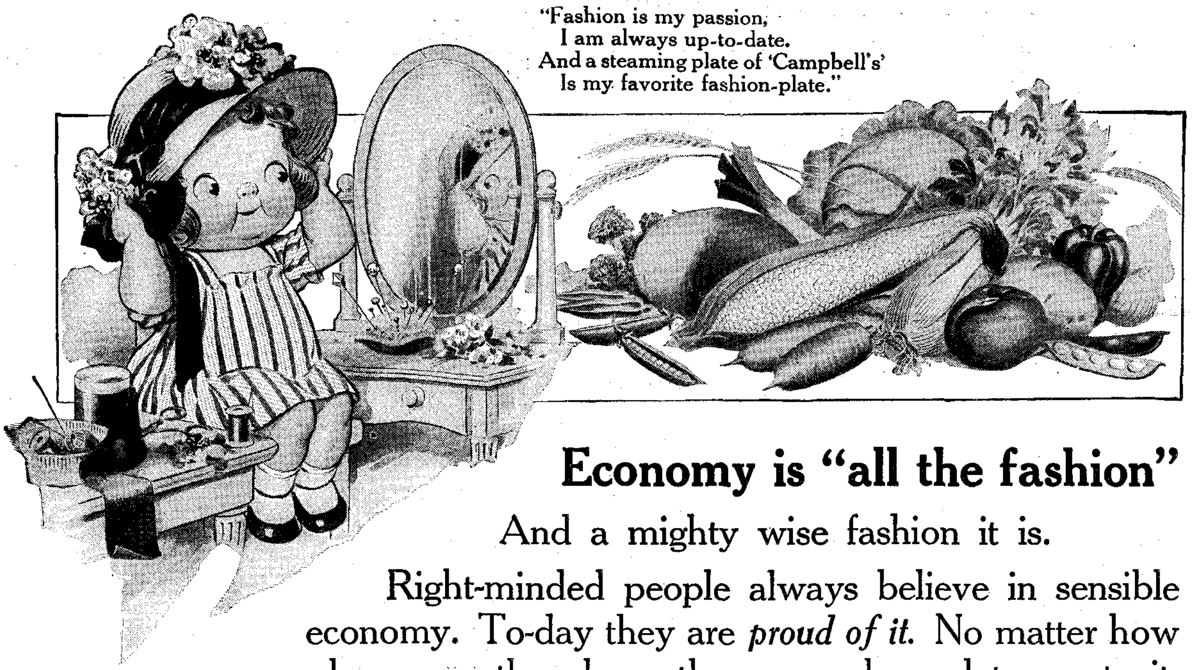
THE AVERAGE MAN fails to realize to what extent the world pronounces on the Church. It is the Church which hears and remembers. *The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) recalls that up to "within recent years men of the world have denied its doctrines, challenged its authority, laughed at its pretensions, impeached its honesty, and disputed its value to Government and society." This Methodist paper wonders how under an onslaught so "fierce and remorseless, persistent and universal," the Church has "survived without justifying itself anew with innumerable proofs of its humanitarian mission." A sudden awakening finds the situation quite changed:

"Men of the world are now saying with decided conviction that upon the Church depends the outcome of this war; that its influence at home in maintaining the morale of the people and leading them to support the great benevolent and religious organizations that work for the health and happiness of the soldiers in the field is absolutely indispensable. They do not stop at this point, they even say that the breakdown of the Christian ministry was the cause of the war. They claim that if the preachers had been prophets and remained stedfast to their Master's teaching, if they had made more of him, if they had persistently exalted his authority and demanded that kings, princes, and potentates alike regard his mandates, this war would never have happened. This is giving a recognition to the Church she has not had for five hundred years. It is saying the Church is the ultimate source of power, the last and sure support. Now, as an increasing number of minds are trained upon the future, a feeling appears that again the Church must be the deciding factor. Even the editorial writers of the secular press are seeing this and sounding warnings and offering suggestions. Recently a daily paper became very solicitous on this subject when it avowed:

"'There is one thing that we who love and believe in the divinity of this spiritual institution ought never to lose sight of, and that is that the mere survival of an idea, a doctrine, or an organization is not an irrefutable proof of its value! There are plenty of "vestigial remains" in the world as useless as the human appendix. The Church of Jesus Christ was never meant for an ornamental shade-tree on a lawn. It was planted to bear fruit, and if it brings forth nothing but leaves and does not die of self-disgust an ax will be laid at its root.

"'No committee of investigation will be appointed by Congress to subject it to such an acid test as has been applied to the management of the war, for example; but the silent, resistless fire of public opinion is burning in the crucible into which it has been thrown. If in the judgment of mankind the Church does not justify itself as a constructive power in the age which is being born it will be left to die of inanition. Its enemies will cease to denounce it. Its friends will quietly desert it, as rats do sinking ships. It will gradually subside into that abyss where so many other institutions have been engulfed.'

"But the writer believes in the Church as a divine institution and does not expect it to perish, but to display supernatural power to adapt itself to the needs of a new age. The very fact that he could not see a hopeful future apart from the influence of the Christian Church is symptomatic of the age. The Church is fundamental, its influence invaluable, its claims indisputable, its power indispensable, and its life ineradicable. Men outside the Church are saying this with increasing conviction."



"Fashion is my passion,
I am always up-to-date.
And a steaming plate of 'Campbell's'
Is my favorite fashion-plate."

Economy is "all the fashion"

And a mighty wise fashion it is.

Right-minded people always believe in sensible economy. To-day they are *proud of it.* No matter how much money they have they are ashamed to waste it.

Every intelligent and patriotic housewife studies food values, studies to provide her table with ample nourishment of the *right kind* at the least expense.

"Live well, but wisely and *without waste!"* That is what the National Food Administration asks of us all. And there is no food-product which gives you more practical help in this direction than

Campbell's Vegetable Soup

Wholesome, hearty, tempting—it supplies the food elements most needed to complete a properly balanced diet.

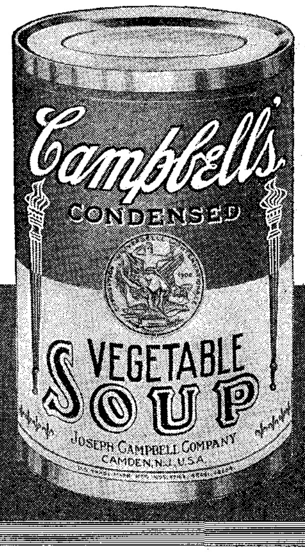
We use selected beef to make the full-bodied satisfying stock. With this we combine choice white potatoes, Canadian rutabagas and tender Chantenay carrots—diced. Also small green peas, "baby" lima beans, "Country Gentleman" corn, Dutch cabbage, celery, parsley, green okra and a puree of fine tomatoes. We add plenty of barley and rice, a sprinkling of alphabet macaroni and a delicate bit of leek, onion and sweet red peppers to enhance the attractive flavor.

Pure, rich in food value, and its use involving no waste nor cooking expense for you—this nourishing soup is in every sense as economical as it is appetizing and delicious.

Let your grocer send you a dozen or more at a time, and keep it on hand.

21 kinds **12c a can**

Asparagus
Beef
Bouillon
Celery
Chicken
Chicken-Gumbo (Okra)
Clam Bouillon
Clam Chowder
Consommé
Julienne
Mock Turtle
Mulligatawny
Mutton
Ox Tail
Pea
Printanier
Tomato
Tomato-Okra
Vegetable
Vegetable-Beef
Vermicelli-Tomato



Campbell's Soups

LOOK FOR THE RED-AND-WHITE LABEL

CURRENT - POETRY

A SHORTAGE of food is perhaps not the easiest affliction for a nation to bear, yet England is "grinning and bearing it" with that curious flippant humor so characteristically English. No one writes to the papers to complain, yet most of the London journals have, tucked away somewhere or other, a grimly humorous poem on the food situation. Here, for example, is "Touchstone" in the London *Daily Mail* lamenting the departed glory of the chop-house:

IN A CHOP-HOUSE

By "Touchstone"

Ichabod! The glory has departed!
  See where the manager despairing stands,
He who was once so blithe and genial-hearted,
  And mutely spreads apologetic hands.
Each waiter seems a funeral procession
  Bearing in dismal state the ravished tray,
Choking the sobs that scarcely bear suppression.
  This is their meatless day!

Where once amid the incense of his altar
  There stood the great high priest of boiled and
      roast,
Whose flashing blade would never stay nor falter,
  I seem to see a wan, despairing ghost.
At the mere thought of armored prawns in curry
  Or tinny denizens of ocean's deeps,
Poor fare o'er which once leisured diners hurry,
  He bows his head and weeps

And yet, while I regard my meatless platter,
  I take a somewhat broader point of view;
It seems, in fact, a very trifling matter
  That joint and chop to-day should be napoo.
It may be that the erstwhile food-hog blenches
  To think he can not eat another's share,
But while there's meat for Tommy in the trenches
  My soul will not despair.

"Touchstone" is convinced that in these days a wife needs one quality above all others. This is how he expresses it:

TO A PROSPECTIVE BRIDE

By "Touchstone"

Let others sing, if so they will,
  The skin-deep charms that beauty owns,
To me such matters must be still
  An idle chance of skin and bones.
My tribute, sure, were lacking grace
  Should I indulge a flattering strain;
Rather I own your honest face
  Is, even as your virtues, plain.

In that now distant peaceful state
  For which, I own, my being pines,
A man might haply choose his mate
  On purely ornamental lines.
When hireling service ran the show
  Beauty alone could carry on
If in the basement down below
  The brighter household virtues shone.

But in these warlike days we find
  Domestic treasures are but rare,
And rations are of such a kind
  As needs true genius to prepare.
So, tho you hid behind the door
  When fate was handing round the looks,
It matters infinitely more
  That you should be the best of cooks!

The price of a real, genuine fresh egg in London to-day is "above rubies," and inspired by this mournful situation, "Evoe," in *Punch*, thus apostrophizes the domestic hen that used to provide his matutinal egg:

MILDRED

By "Evoe"

Oh, twine the empty cup with yew
  Where once the godsend glistened!
Lone, lone amidst a shop-bought crew
There was one egg superbly new
  And longed for; now there isn't.

The egg that Mildred used to lay!
  How tenderly she tucked it
Each morn within its bed of hay,
When all her pals for many a day
  Had got cold feet and chucked it.

But now by winter's icy trance
  Poor Mildred too is smothered;
And now at breakfast is no chance
To spot, to seize by bold advance,
  The egg that Mildred mothered.

For always, having broached his shell
  With mute but anxious features,
Some one would say, "I am not well,"
And some one rise to ring the bell,
  Crying, "Remove the creatures!"

But now no more, or not again
  Till Mildred shall recover
The careless ease, the artist's vein;
Both Susan and Eliza Jane
  Think that she will, "Lor' love her!"

Then let us hang large cabbage-stalks
  For her to jump and eat 'em,
And charm her with instructive talks
And take her out long healthy walks
  All around the arboretum,

And mix her puddings made of scraps
  More succulent than ever,
And tie her throat with many wraps
Till triumph at the last, perhaps,
  Shall crown the great endeavor;

Till hotfoot she shall come to say
  In accents arch and sprightly,
"Something has fallen in the hay!"
And, if the boon be mine that day,
  I hope they'll boil it lightly.

It is a lamentable fact that some—we trust not all—citizens of London have solaced themselves for their lack of food by indulgence in the "cup that cheers." It is distressing to find so finished a poet as Theodore Maynard in such company, but in the London *New Witness* he stands in the pillory and thus confesses:

TRIOLET OF DEPLORABLE SENTIMENTS

By Theodore Maynard

I wouldn't sell my noble thirst
  For half a dozen bags of gold.
  I'd like to drink until I burst,
I wouldn't sell my noble thirst
For lucre filthy and accurst—
  Such treasures *can't* be bought and sold!
I wouldn't sell my noble thirst
  For half a dozen bags of gold.

The John Lane Company have put us in possession of "Odes to Trifles," by R. M. Eassie, who must be the most cheerful man in all the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. This incurable optimist beguiles his time in the trenches by bringing the Nursery Rimes up to date. This is how he does it:

RIMES FROM A NEW NURSERY

By R. M. Eassie

Jack and Bill, they stuck it till
Their knees were under water;
Jack fell down, and said to Bill
Some words he didn't oughter!

There was an old soldier who lived in a trench,
Who'd *beaucoup de souvenirs*, German and French:
He sacked them and packed them
For many a mile,
And then got fourteen days for losing his smoke-
    helmet!

There was a little Hun,
And he had a little gun,
And his bullets were all dumdum, dumdum;
He shinned up a tree
To snipe what he could see,
But now he is in Kingdom come-come-come!

Little Miss Mabel
Sat on a table,
Down in her Estaminay;
A Sergeant espied her,
And sat down beside her,
And stayed there the rest of the day!

Simple Herman met a German
  On a night patrol.
Said simple Herman in bad German
  "*Wie bist du? Ja wohl!*"
Said the German to simple Herman
  "All right, *Kamerade!*"
Simple Herman bombed the German
  With a Mills grenade.

Even that saddest of German weapons, the lacrimatory shell, can not still the optimism in his breast, and he is actually grateful to the Huns for the "blessed gift of tears."

TO A LACRIMATORY SHELL

By R. M. Eassie

Sweet shell! that burst abaft my booby hutch
And brought me Tears—the blessed gift of
    Tears—
Altho in quantity p'r'aps overmuch,
Still Tears—to me who have not wept for years!

I've seen men die, and I have said good-by
To her I worshiped—Heavens! how I've tried
To ape the crocodile and yearned to cry
As she who wandered down the mountain-side!

I've plunged into the depths of sentiment,
Struggled to ope the flood-gates bare an inch,
Rushed to the Angels' side when they have wept,
Nor, furtive, scorned an onion at a pinch!

Good shell! how is thy mission different
From shrieking shrapnels, and explosives high
And low, and gaseous poisons—'tis thy bent
Merely to make a foeman pipe his eye.

This message to the gunner who has sent
Thee bolting through the blue—mighty his deed
And truly great his prestige who has won
A flow of tears from our non-blubbering breed.

Good, gentle *Bosch!* Dear devastating Hun!
Grinning I've faced the bludgeon blows of Fate,
Yet comes this smack of *Kultur*, and I weep.
To dry my eyes? Oblige—your Hymn of Hate

The best of Easter meals

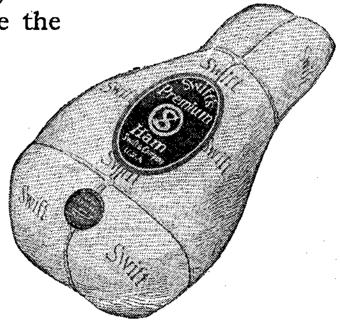
You like to make Easter a festive day. You have flowers in your home, candies and Easter rabbits for the children, and to complete the gladness of the day you should strive to serve a meal of Swift's Premium Ham.

The appetizing flavor will plainly tell of the special care in preparation. Only the careful, special Premium cure, and the fragrant smoke of slow hickory fires, could carry to every morsel of this ham such delicacy, such delicious flavor.

This year make your Easter a memorable one. Choose this specially-cured Premium ham. See how heartily your family will appreciate its unusual flavor and fineness. Be sure to see the brand name on the ham you buy—Swift's Premium.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Swift's Premium Ham



AMERICAN STUDENTS BOYCOTTING GERMAN

(*Continued from page 31*)

value as it ever had, and that the reason for continuing it in the seventh and eighth grades as well as in the high schools still obtains."

WISCONSIN

The northern neighbor of the State just surveyed sends us fourteen reports. Wisconsin, with a large German population, reports a very general decrease in the number of pupils studying German at the time our poll was taken. In Racine there is a falling off of 60 per cent., tho "no influence has been brought to bear." Fond du Lac reports "a noticeable decrease" in the number of those electing German for the first time. A few of the townspeople, writes Mr. J. E. Roberts, have claimed that German as a study would have to go. He adds: "The opinion of a few frequently amounts to very little." His personal view is "that the German Empire will put an end to the study of the language among us as it will end a good many German lines of prevention to Americanization." Fewer pupils likewise in Ashland are taking the study, and "it may be that the small number will compel the board to drop the subject." There is a small decrease noted in Wausau. Ninety-four are enrolled in the German classes in the high school now as against 115 last year at the same time. The feeling of the people is, however, "that German is the tongue of a great, tho at present, misguided people; that it unlocks a great literary and scientific storehouse; that it has the same reasons to justify its study as do the French, Spanish, and Scandinavian languages." Superior, however, has shifted the emphasis to these languages from the German, and Beloit feels that while the language has a place in high schools, it is out of place in the elementary schools, where its agency can only be effective "for the purpose of perpetuation of foreign groups." Kenosha reports that its school board voted out the text-book, "Im Vaterland," and directed its superintendent to scrutinize other books for possible pro-German attitudes. No other was discovered. Milwaukee teaches two years of German and reports that if any reason may be assigned for dropping the teaching of German, it is that its curriculum is already too full, that the city's population is mixed, and that there is felt a need of better English.

MICHIGAN

Coloma, Michigan, can not be accused of prejudice. It dropt the study of German from its public schools before the declaration of war, so it feels that "German animosity was not the cause." As a matter of fact, nothing impresses itself so strongly as that "time is worth more at some other study." Alpena still clings to the study of German, but faces the probability of Spanish as a substitute next year. "With the exception of the German element, there would be no criticism concerning the dropping of German." Owosso, however, has neither dropt nor proposed it, because it "hesitates before cutting off the nose to spite the face." A newspaper of Jackson asked for an expression of opinion to confirm its own imputed conviction, "which was strongly in favor of dropping" German. It received but few answers, mostly in the affirmative. Adrian, with many students failing to elect this year and scarcely any in prospect for next, is in favor of it. Durand has fewer pupils, but hesitates to say that this is due to feeling against the Germans. German continues to be taught in Ann Arbor to classes diminished by from 40 to 60 per cent. since last year. Hudson lost about one-half its usual quota of students. "People, generally, are not enthusiastic" about the language and object to "text-books that are a little inclined to laud the Kaiser, the German people, and institutions over there." Traverse City has taken no official action in opposition to German and continues its study, but its superintendent says this: "German has enjoyed a disproportionate amount of time in American schools and colleges. There are no evidences that we have profited educationally by its exploitation. There are evidences that definite organized effort has been behind its extension in our schools. The wrong has not been in studying German, it has been in the organizing idea, the procuring cause back of this unusual expansion. If we continue, as we probably shall, its study in our schools, it will be with a full consciousness of what lies back of the scenes, and an ever-present challenge of the inflamed egotism of Germany's cultural claims." Hillsdale discerns no change in the size of its German classes, neither has any definite or concerted sentiment against German come to the surface. The cloud of opposition as big as a man's hand appears above the horizon at Williamston, "but the sentiment has not yet crystallized in action or any definite form." Allegan would aline itself on the principle of "one country, one language, one flag." In Flint "a few patriots about town are very loud in their demand for the suppression of German" on the ground that it "creates a sentiment of toleration for our enemies." The prevailing attitude of mind is described as "passive." Such passivity is to be found in Hastings, tho it questions the value of any foreign language, German as well as the rest. Negaunee is reported as not passive but "indifferent," and feels that Spanish would be more useful, but it has a spokesman who seems far from indifferent in saying that "German in any form is redolent of William the paranoic and his paranoic subjects." No fears of such infection disturb Flushing, which "can still teach German and yet be patriotic," for "there is a value which the war has not destroyed," and the proper aim should be "not to teach Kaiserism or militarism by the German language." Saline, too, has purged her course of pro-Kaiser texts and teaches German, not German chauvinism. Coleman is small and "conservative" as small places are apt to be, yet "there is a sentiment for the discontinuance of German, and it will probably grow as it becomes better understood that the language has been the means of spreading German propaganda. The people here are not yet generally awake to the situation. The war and the action of larger places will ultimately have their effect." Ironwood is among the few that returns a "yes" to the first question, and defends its answer on the ground that "it is proper to drop German because no aid or comfort should be given to the enemy. Not a necessary language. A substitution of either Spanish or French desired." Germany will get small comfort from the feeling prevailing in Caro that "it will be many years before Germans will be welcomed in any of the civilized countries, and if they are accepted it will be because the services which they render industrially can not be secured elsewhere." Hence the future practical utility of German is discounted.

OHIO

Furnishes more reports than some of its neighboring States, but their average character is not greatly dissimilar. Ravenna, for example, reports that those prejudiced against everything German would drop the study of the language, but nearly the usual number are studying it in school. Options in French and Spanish, however, are offered also. Lancaster opposes in no unmeasured terms, but delays action. Out of an enrolment of five hundred in the high school five only elected German in the freshman year, where fifty had been the usual number. St. Mary's reports a decrease of 66⅔ per cent. Bellefontaine would drop the study of German "summarily, did French or Spanish literature give equal opportunity for classic study." This town feels a distrust of German culture and is apprehensive of the future of German science and scholarship. Tiffin, with a largely German population, retains the language and raises no agitation respecting it. And Bowling Green answers the proposal to drop the language by the feeling that we have no quarrel with it even tho we are at war with the German people. Cambridge indorses the action of its board of education in giving the second-year German only. Dayton, Ohio, continues, apparently, the teaching of German in the elementary schools, tho a sentiment seems to be crystallizing there tending toward elimination. Defiance is a German city of 10,000 people, and the report is that there has been very little demand for the language. This little demand is taken as indicative of the attitude of the people. Delaware being the seat of Ohio Wesleyan University would consider it "illiberal, if not bigoted, to shut out preparatory students (most of our high-school graduates go to college) from the opportunity of taking German." Practically, of those beginning this year the study of a modern language, one-third of the number elected German.

Newark has no use for German or any other foreign language in the elementary grades. In this respect it voices the almost universal opinion that children should be taught only English here. The high-school classes have dropt about 40 per cent. Marietta has a decrease of only 25 per cent., Hamilton 50 per cent., Circleville 50 per cent., Cleveland 50 per cent. Deputy Superintendent R. E. Jones states that this city had been "devoting an unfair proportion of the time to German, out of proportion to other subjects." In a long report issued to the Board of Education of Cleveland, by Mr. F. E. Spaulding, Superintendent of Schools, it is pointed out that modifications in the teaching force of German could not be made without difficulty during the course of a school year. Last year Cleveland had forty teachers of German employed for the elementary schools, but after the school year of 1917–1918 it is determined that no foreign-language instruction be offered in any elementary grade. The change could not be made this year because the "reappointment of all teachers of German had been made and confirmed before the question of the curtailment of German instruction was seriously raised; hence the obligation to employ these teachers in some capacity." A necessary curtailment in the instruction in German in the high schools is foreseen, and therefore it is recommended that the special supervisor of instruction in German

HUDSON SUPER SIX

A New Sedan for The Hudson Super-Six

THE Sedan is another popular type that was introduced by Hudson.

It is natural, therefore, that this new model should be an advance over the cars of similar type which have preceded it and which are now its contemporaries.

Those who have used Sedan bodies know there is much more than the mere appeal they make to the eye and to the comfort of the passenger. There is the vital question of sturdiness.

A body of its type with its permanent roof, if not properly designed and constructed, is apt to give endless annoyance. Such has been the experience of thousands who have had cars designed by those who did not know how to meet the various stresses which are responsible for squeaks, sagging roofs and the general breaking up of the bodies.

Then, too, not every chassis is suitable for carrying a Sedan body. Sturdiness of frame and power of motor are very essential.

These are things the inexperienced buyer is not likely to think about. They are important to know. You may make a mistake and get a car that is not suitable to carry a Sedan body.

Important That Car Stays in Adjustment

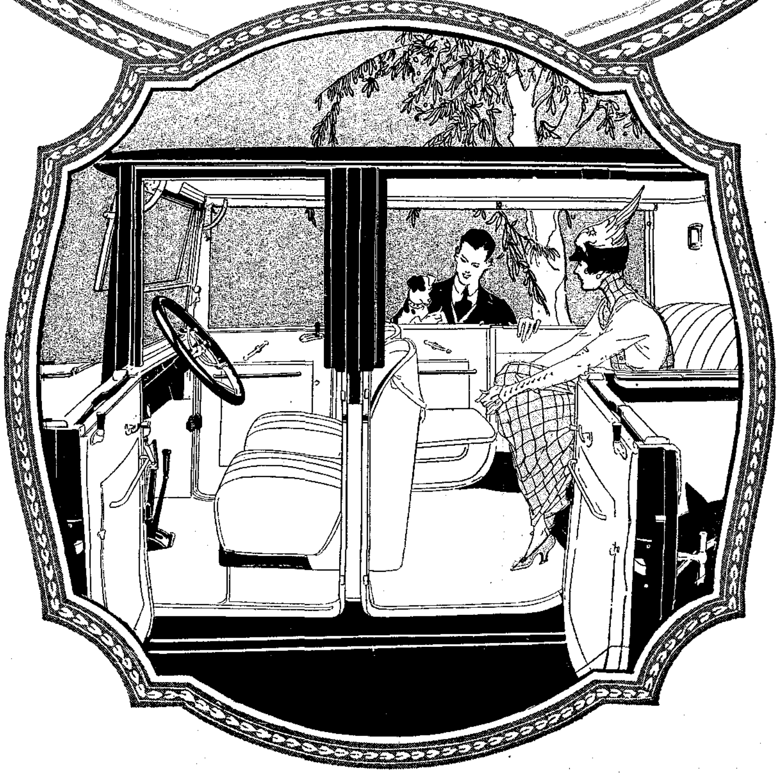
The best repairmen and mechanics are now in the army. They are needed to repair its motors. You either must have a car that does not require such frequent service attention or else put up with much inconvenience.

All motorists are familiar with Super-Six records for endurance. Every test showed ways to further increase Super-Six endurance. There are fifty thousand Super-Sixes in service. All that was learned from them has been put into the New Hudson Super-Six.

Ask any Super-Six owner about the service he is getting. Let what you can learn about it in your neighborhood determine if it is the best car for you to buy.

If the Sedan does not interest you, you will find a body you will like among the ten different types we are building this year.

Hudson Motor Car Company, Detroit, Mich.



Note the roominess of the Hudson Super-Six Sedan. There is the open airiness of a summer porch or the complete protection of the conservatory. Two doors on either side permit of easy access to front and rear seats.

The seating arrangement comfortably provides for five persons. Auxiliary seats fold out of the way when not wanted and give comfortable accommodation for two additional passengers.

Better Breakfasts
Sunnier Days
Brought by a Bran-Flaked Dainty

Countless people start the day with a bit of bran in a luxury dish. It solves the good-cheer problem in a welcome way. No other morning dainty combines such goodness with such good effects.

The Supreme Food Laxative

Bran is Nature's laxative.

At the instance of physicians, thousands of articles are being published to impress its need.

It supplies the needed roughage. Without it, fine foods clog.

Most folks who omit it pay some penalty. It may be dull days, headaches, bad complexions. It may be low spirits or irritability. It may be lack of fitness, or a laxative habit.

To keep at his best one must keep clean inside.

You Don't Need Much

You don't need much bran if you eat it regularly.

You don't need clear bran—that is unpalatable.

The right form is flake bran—it is doubly effective. The way to serve it is to hide it in some inviting dainty.

That's what we do in Pettijohn's, under medical advice. We hide flake bran—25 per cent—in flavory, soft-wheat and oat flakes.

The dish is delightful. Everybody likes it. Nobody tires of wheat. Yet it brings to everyone his daily need of bran.

Make a One Week Test

The way to know this is to make a one-week test. Note how folks like Pettijohn's—note its good effects.

Mark the better spirits, better health. Not through habit-forming laxatives, but in Nature's gentle way.

Then you will know why every authority urges the use of bran. And you will never again omit it, we believe.

Order a Package Now

Pettijohn's
A Flaked Cereal Dainty
55% Wheat Product — 20% Oats — 25% Bran

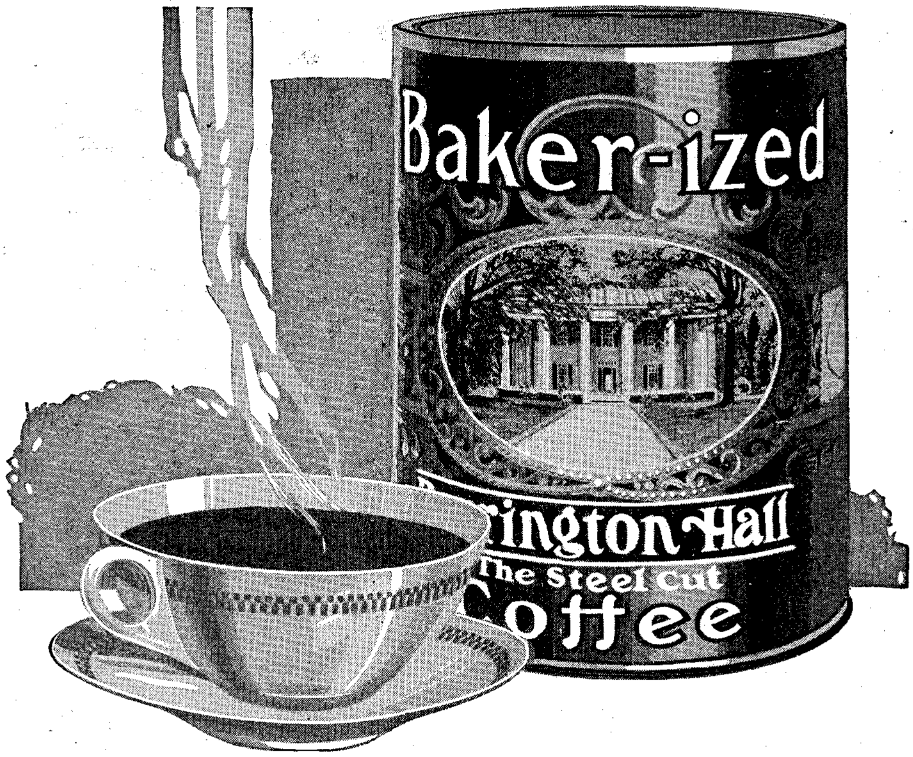
A breakfast dainty whose flavory flakes hide 25 per cent unground bran.

Pettijohn's Flour—75 per cent Government Standard flour with 25 per cent bran flakes. Use like Graham flour in any recipe. Both sold in packages only.

be assigned to a teaching position—if feasible to teach French or Spanish—in one of the high schools. It is proposed even with the reduction in demand for German to offer a four-years' course in both French and German and a two-years' course in Spanish. Calion reports "a very small number taking German" and a "somewhat divided" attitude of mind on the part of the townspeople, with perhaps a majority in favor of "putting it out." Martins Ferry has "just about half as many students in German as usual," without "making any campaign or doing any particular work against German." Canton preserves an equable frame of mind with no deviation from the habit of previous years. But Dover boasts of "a marked indifference." Youngstown adopts the motto of "one country, one language, one flag," for its grammar schools, and seems to imply that the process of elimination is "in operation" throughout. Salem, quoting its neighbor, the Hoosier poet, finds an attitude of mind prevailing that German "may be the universal language 'if we don't watch out.'" Bellaire has taken no action, but many think German should be dropt. The superintendent of Coshocton is opposed to the teaching of German in all public schools, because he feels "it is impossible to study a language such as German without getting the psychology, ideals, and motives of the ruler of that nation." He awaits drastic action, which he evidently expects. Steubenville organized no new classes. Being the home of Edwin M. Stanton, it "can not tolerate anything appearing to be anti-American, and the sentiment of this community is that it can not afford further to assist in propagating a language which has back of it a government such as is in existence now in Germany." Lima has half as many taking German as last year, while three times the usual number have chosen French and almost twice as many have taken up Spanish. Xenia organized no new classes and "many people feel that the language of a state so moralless as the German state should not be taught." Moreover, there are three good reasons assigned for dropping it: "1. No longer a *sine qua non* for scientific investigation; 2. Undemocratic spirit of much literature; 3. No desire on the part of students to study language of 'enemy.'" Sidney has taken the first step in eliminating "Im Vaterland," and may omit German entirely next year. As an index of the attitude of Warren's state of mind, we are told that in 1916–17 there were more than ninety beginners in German in the high school; in 1917–18 only twenty. The superintendent of Zanesville declares that German has never been very popular with his people, and is now decidedly less popular than formerly. Personally, he thinks there is just as much reason for studying German as before, perhaps more, but he never saw any good reason for a language in the lower grades other than what he describes as "American." Massillon is giving attention to French where none was given before, and German remains on its customary level. New Philadelphia also would leave present conditions undisturbed. Wooster reports a growing sentiment of disfavor, but as yet does not find it formidable. Norwood has definitely dropt German from the elementary schools and found that German dropt itself in the high school. No order was issued by the board, but every pupil, we are told, ceased the pursuit of this study last fall. The reporter observes: "We have a large percentage of Germans and expected much adverse criticism from them, but have had surprizingly little; others are pleased." Bellevue has a feeling that the study of German is helping to Germanize America and is convinced that the time employed to learn this language would be better spent on industrial subjects. Pupils doubtless share such convictions, since but six out of a freshmen class of 117 in the high school elected the study this year. Public opinion drove German from the grade schools in Mansfield, Ohio, and Washington Court House will have no German after the present year. Spanish will be demanded for commercial uses in the immediate future, for a development of trade relations with South America is looked for, hence Spanish will better fit out the graduates for commercial opportunities opened up. The public, but not the officials, of Athens, Ohio, have proposed dropping German, and the latter look for a probable defeat. Established classes are continuing, but freshmen are taking French. German is expected to die out through lack of demand. Wapakoneta will offer some other language next year, through feeling an as yet unexprest sentiment against German. Springfield furnishes a light on the unwisdom of the study of the language in the grade schools apart from those already alleged. The man rendering the report for the city declares that the study has been unprofitable because, first, so many begin it and do not continue it even to the high school; and, secondly, those who do not drop it early do not gain enough in their one daily period to make it worth while, especially as so many children pursuing the subject are from families where the language is not spoken at home. Consequently Springfield welcomes this opportunity which it desired years ago, and in many naturally the desire is quickened by the war. The reporter from Canton with a turn for picturesque phrase expresses a feeling prevalent at least in some quarters of his town that German should be dropt, "since the people who speak it have proved themselves pirates and barbarians." In the capital city, Columbus, finally, action has been taken against the much-tabued "Im Vaterland," and the Board of Education has fixt a minimum registration of twenty as necessary for the pursuit of the study in the elementary schools. The number taking the subject this year is reported as considerably less, tho definite figures are not forthcoming.

INDIANA

In Indiana the question is a vital one, because a statute exists requiring the teaching of German if twenty-five patrons ask for it. This law seems to apply to the elementary schools as well as to the high schools. The law is considered by South Bend as "unpatriotic," and this place feels that the study should be dropt from the elementary grades, but retained in the high schools as an elective. Goshen confesses to "a strong sentiment" that this law be repealed, and cites the Indiana State Teachers' Association as going on record on November 2, 1917, with a statement favoring the repeal. The provision in this law enabled parochial schools of certain German evangelical churches, so Evansville reports, to close their doors when German was introduced into the lower grades. The majority of the citizens here, so it is claimed, would favor dropping the study of the language, "but a strong minority will defend it to the last." This city is made up of citizens the majority of whom are of German



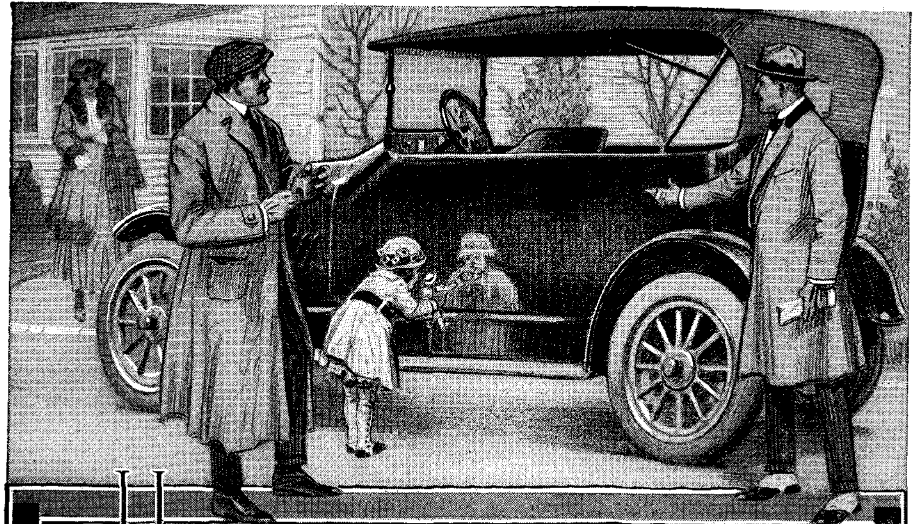
CUTTING the coffee bean into fine granules so that one may obtain 60 cups of pure, winy coffee from a pound of Barrington Hall where ordinary coffee only produces 40 cups is but one of the many advantages obtained from Baker-izing.

Barrington Hall is the only Baker-ized coffee.

Barrington Hall
The Baker-ized Coffee

Your grocer can get Barrington Hall Coffee for you in sealed tins by writing his nearest wholesaler or either of our two factories, One Hundred Twenty-four Hudson Street, New York City, or Two Hundred Forty-four North Second Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

BAKER IMPORTING COMPANY



Hello Jones!

Been buying a new car? She is a beauty.

No sir; this is the same old girl. She is not going into the discard this year.

I have given her a new dress—did the job myself in a few hours' work. A new car would cost a thousand dollars and I am going to put the thousand into Liberty Bonds!

You can do what Jones did, Mr. Motor-Car Fan. The job is not a difficult one if you go about it right and use

Murphy Da-cote TRADE MARK **Motor Car Enamels**

You can give your car a fresh, bright, new appearance which will be a delightful change to you and your family, if the old finish is getting dingy.

The perfection of the job will depend on the skill you develop with the brush, but you don't need any experience or skill to add fifty per cent to the attractiveness of your car.

We are recognized leaders in the auto paint and varnish fields.

This year it has seemed to us that we should apply the skill and experience we have acquired in this line to the making of these quick, easy, reliable enamels for the amateur.

Stop in at your dealer's today and buy a quart of enamel, and get a book of directions free.

Paint your car today. Run it out new tomorrow.

A tip: Be sure you get DA-COTE.

Every can of Da-cote has a black and white label with a broad band of the exact shade of color contained in the can.

Furnished in black and all popular colors.

If you cannot obtain Da-cote Enamels from your dealer, write for our unique color book, showing how your car will look painted with different colors; and send us your dealer's name and we will see that you are supplied.

Murphy Varnish Company
FRANKLIN MURPHY, jr., President
Newark Chicago
DOUGALL VARNISH COMPANY, Ltd.
Montreal
Canadian Associate

ANA

Cut off here and return to Murphy Varnish Company
Name
Address
Your Dealer's name and address:

GOOD enough for the Professional EASY enough for the Amateur QUICK enough for either

extraction. German is reported from Goshen as "unpopular among students." "The situation of the war demands unity and concentration," it declares; "thus emphasis should be placed upon one language—the English—and upon American ideals and patriotism." The study of German is felt in places like Frankfort to help in promoting German propaganda, and Richmond has proposed to relinquish German on the ground that it was "introduced to preserve German nationalism." There is a general reduction in the number of pupils electing, the greatest loss being 87 per cent. in Anderson, while Clinton reports 50 per cent. Connersville, however, reports a less decrease, saying that it still has "substantial classes." An underscored report from New Castle, announcing the elimination of German, expresses their satisfaction, and there is intimated that no loss in "educational advantages" will be sustained. We are told that "popular opinion is overwhelmingly against teaching of German under present conditions." East Chicago expected to see its departing shadow in February. In September but few pupils elected it. Logansport ranks itself on the side of "marked hostility to German thought," evincing its desire "to show patriotism by antagonism to anything German." It goes so far as to believe "that colleges should accept Spanish or French and drop German."

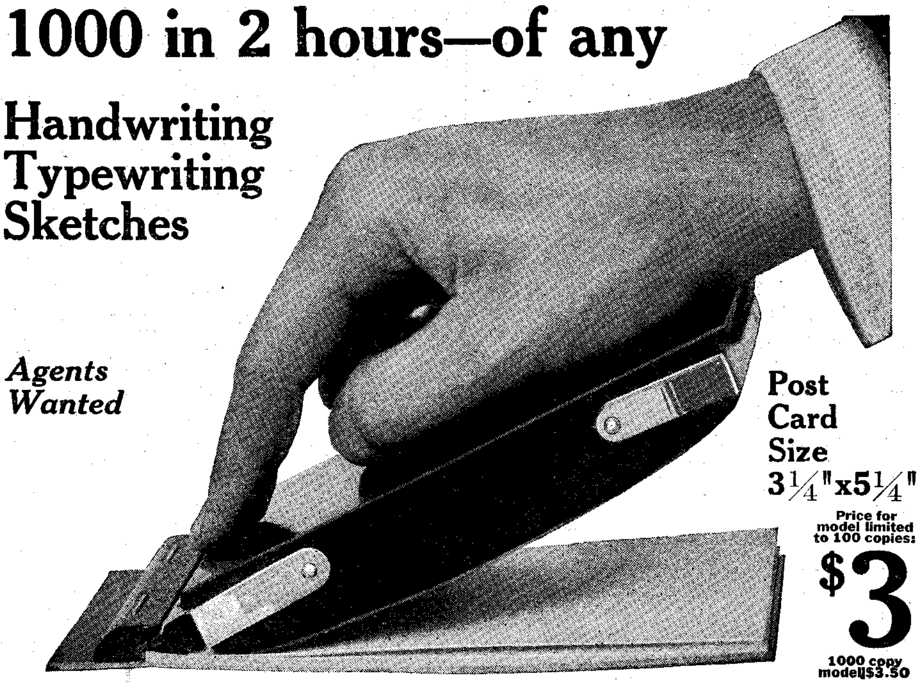
NEW YORK

In the Middle Atlantic States, comprising New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania there are over 2,000,000 people of German affiliations. New York City, which has already had something of a *cause célèbre* in respect to the alien influences brought to bear within the public schools, has also concerned itself to some extent with the question of retaining the German language. Four reports from various officials of the public schools have been received in answer to our questionnaire from the Borough of Manhattan itself. One of them states that "the attitude of mind varies with the individual; some members of the Board of Education are strongly opposed, while some principals and teachers are also opposed because they think it is unnecessary." One superintendent thinks our questionnaire is not framed to fit the conditions in this city. The number of pupils, he states, varies each term, and the subject is taught as a rule to pupils selecting it. Parents of pupils entering at seven years of age have a right to select a modern language to be taught or to decide that no modern foreign language should be taught, this latter applying to elementary schools only. In this city as well as in many other places, it is noted that there has been a good deal of a reduction in the number of students electing German, and here, too, we find, as Mr. William McAndrew voices the common sentiment, "We are not warring against German language and literature, but against an error which we insist is a temporary aberration. We should be able to converse with the Germans when we get them ready to listen to reason." From Brooklyn comes the report that a possible majority would exclude German from the schools, "but a strong propaganda by German societies and the weakness of politicians have kept it in the elementary schools at least." In towns within the immediate neighborhood of the city, like Port Chester, for example, the demand has dropt 60 per cent., and in New Rochelle, where there used to be between sixty and seventy-five students in this language, the demand in the high school has dropt to ten. Following the river northward, Peekskill has thus far uttered no objection, while Poughkeepsie gives a decided verdict that the language should be retained, and Saratoga Springs, allowing for a lessening of interest and a smaller number of pupils, does not see "wherein the usual values of German as a high-school study have been changed by the war, altho its patriotism is not second to any." Albany has two reports, in one of which we are told that nothing has been said about the matter, while the other apprizes us that fewer pupils than in the past are taking German, tho "educated people realize that the German literature has treasures to which society is entitled, and the question of the study of German should be determined without regard to the attitude toward the German Empire." Troy and Rome note that "children are electing French in greater numbers than ever before, with correspondingly less German." And Schenectady sends us the following figures: "In the school year 1916-17 we had in our courses in German, 458; in French, 253. In the school year 1917-18 we have in German, 362; in French, 343. Of these in German 1A and 1B there are 177; in French 1A and 1B, 239." No foreign language is taught in the elementary schools. Ithaca finds that the high-school pupils did not register in as large numbers this year as in the year preceding, but nothing was said either way to influence their decision on the part of school authorities. To the superintendent here it seems more than ever that there is a need "to understand what Germans are saying when together and in company. We ought to know by listening what they are saying even tho they use the language of the beast." Corning evinces not the interest of former years in German. Utica notes a falling off; Hornell as much as 40 per cent.; Fulton, 25 per cent., with a startling increase of 200 per cent. in French; Cortland, 30 per cent.; Waterford, 100 per cent.; Westfield, not estimated in percentages, notes a prevalent disposition for gradual discontinuance; Gloversville finds but little call for the formation of more beginning classes and expects almost none another year. Auburn notes a loss of 65 per cent. this year, and sends to us a letter addrest to the chairman of the Home Defense Committee on the subject of the desirability of discontinuing the study of German in the high school. The superintendent of schools, speaking for the committee, replies that "While it really understands the position of those who wish to see the study of German abandoned in our schools, there are nevertheless certain reasons which make such a course impracticable at this time. These reasons are summarized as follows:

"The study of German is authorized in the syllabus issued by the Regents for use of the high schools of the State. No pupil is given credit for the study of any foreign language unless he studies it at least two years. If German were discontinued at this time all pupils who have studied the language one year would be compelled to lose five points toward graduation, which would be a very serious matter. Furthermore, those pupils who have already studied German for one or two years, and who are planning to offer it for college entrance, would be most seriously embarrassed if we were to strike this subject from our curriculum.

"The committee feels, therefore, that if any move is to be made in this direction it should come from the State educational

100 Exact Copies in 10 Minutes
1000 in 2 hours—of any



Jiffy Duplicator

Here is a quicker, better, cheaper way of writing anything several times. The Jiffy beats the world on speed in making 10 to 1000 copies post card size and smaller. Any boy or girl can use it. Nothing to learn. Nothing to break. No chance to make a mistake. Simple and compact as a rocking blotter—works the same way. Everything furnished; you do not need special ribbon, or anything else.

There are a hundred uses for the Jiffy—see list below. At every job it will save you money and time. 10 minutes after your mind is made up you can have your message on the way to 100 people—to 1000 in 2 hours. In a pinch the Jiffy is worth six typists—works quicker and makes no mistakes.

Satisfaction or your money back is our guarantee. Telephone your stationer now to send over a Jiffy or clip coupon below and send it to us with $3—check or money order. We ship prepaid and will return your money if you return the Jiffy within ten days. You will never give it up for ten times its price.

How You Can Use The Jiffy

Whatever your line of work, you can find a way to save time and money with the Jiffy Duplicator. Here are a few suggestions of well known uses proved practical by the test of time.

For Retailers

To send notices of special bargains to list of customers.
To send requests for samples and prices to list of jobbers or manufacturers.
To produce post card forms for following up goods on order, collecting accounts, etc.
To mark price tickets and print other office form cards.

For Jobbers

To print notices to employees, office form cards, etc.
To send post card price change notices and quotations and job-lot offers to trade and salesmen.
To send requests for samples and prices to list of manufacturers.
To produce post card forms for following up goods on order, and notes and accounts due.

For Manufacturers

To print work and time tickets and manufacturing instructions.
To make stock room labels.
To print salesmen's report card forms.
To send advance notices of salesmen's calls.
To send requests for samples and prices to supply houses.
To produce post card forms for following up goods on order, shipments, collections, etc.
To print notices to employees.
To send price change notices, job-lot offers and quotations to trade and salesmen.

For Traveling Salesmen and Agents

To notify trade of coming arrival.
To print own post card report forms.
To print own order forms.

For Club, Lodge and Society Secretaries

To get out post card notices of meetings.
To follow up delinquent members on dues and special assessment notices.
To print programs and tickets.

Hotels and Restaurants

To add daily specials on bill of fare.
To print form notices to employees and guests.

Churches and Sunday Schools

To send out post card notices of meetings and the weekly calendar.
To print programs and words of new songs.
To print admission tickets.
To produce form cards for records of attendance, collections, etc.

Schools and Colleges

To print record cards for all purposes.
To print report blanks.
To print notices for teachers and students.
To send out post card requests for bids and estimates.
To print admission tickets and programs.

Telephone your stationer or drop in today and ask for a Jiffy Duplicator. If he is alive, he will probably have Jiffy in the window; or if more convenient, use coupon below. Circular free.

JIFFY DUPLICATOR DEP'T, The Barrett Bindery Co., 742 Federal Street, Chicago

CLIP COUPON NOW—MONEY BACK OFFER

The Barrett Bindery Co., 742 Federal Street, Chicago

I enclose check, money order for $3.00. (Note we recommend $3.00 model limited to 100 copies from one original unless you will frequently need over 500 copies.) Ship me one Jiffy Duplicator, parcel post prepaid, with the understanding that if I am not satisfied I may return it within ten days after receipt and you will refund my money including postage.

Name Address

authorities. It is believed that the matter will adjust itself very satisfactorily during the next few years."

The only ripple on the surface of calm of Binghamton is seen in the objection of certain high-school pupils to reciting poems containing "Our Fatherland," etc. Lockport has but a small German population, and its intelligent citizens feel no likelihood of being biased against American principles of nationality and life by the study of German. "The literature of the language used does not contain the spirit and teachings antagonistic to democracy." The Schoolmasters' Club of Jamestown, after a discussion of the subject, were practically unanimous in favor of retaining the study. Wellsville feels that as the war continues and "knowledge of atrocities grows, sentiment against all things German will eliminate this study." Waverley has taken the step necessary for exclusion, defending itself on four counts. "First, for a long time it is believed that German will not be used to any extent outside of Germany, and French and Spanish will be of increasing commercial importance. Secondly, there is naturally at this time a disinclination on the part of pupils to study the language of the 'Huns.' Thirdly, we feel that the German department in our schools is frequently a center of German propaganda. Fourthly, the prevailing attitude in this village is against anything German, including the language." Little Falls is highly optimistic in respect to the decisive victory of the Allied forces, but "has not heard it suggested so far that the intent of any Power is to wipe out the German language." It remains content with wiping out German militarism and Kaiserism. Dunkirk reports "no change of attitude," while Lackawanna has heard no expression of opinion "except from an eccentric local editor." In Buffalo certain news items in the daily press have suggested action against continuance of German, but the opinion of the press has favored its continuance. It is suggested that the feeling within the school department is that the amount of time and money given to German in elementary schools should be curtailed. Union Springs has decided to drop the language after its current classes have finished their work, looking to the greater utility of Spanish and French. Middletown, Kingston, Mexico, and Tonawanda are characteristic of a class of places where no action has been taken and no ferment of opinion arisen. Therefore their contribution to the discussion of the question is slight.

NEW JERSEY

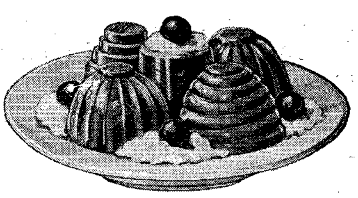
New Jersey has been singularly not alive to the question as a subject for discussion. Fourteen towns, some of them as important as Bloomfield, Perth Amboy, West Orange, Asbury Park, Plainfield, Long Branch, Newton, Trenton, Jersey City, and Newark contribute almost no argument pro or con. Newark indeed professes to find the prevailing attitude difficult to guess, because there has been no discussion other than individual and personal. Many pupils have, however, selected another language than German. Nutley has discust the question, but looks upon the German language as entirely impersonal so far as it is taught in the higher grades—"German in America taught by American teachers is a different thing from German taught in Germany by Prussian teachers." There is no doubt of the feeling in North Plainfield. The fall in the enrolment is as high as 80 per cent. The pupils will not elect German, because as a whole they hate anything German, and the superintendent, who confesses that he speaks German freely and often, unconsciously uses a phrase or a sentence only to find that people despise the sound of it. Morristown, however, found that two-thirds of those electing between German and French took the German and one-third French. Bayonne has gone as far as determining that the value of German as a subject in the high-school curriculum is overrated. In towns where the numbers in general who pursue German are fewer, may be numbered Atlantic City, Englewood, Orange, where only six signed for the first-year German as against forty of the preceding year, and no class was undertaken; and Millville, where a decided trend toward French is to be noted. As an ethnical curiosity, West New York may be taken, where one-half of the 27,000 population and the entire board of education are of German descent, but in eight years no serious proposal has been made to introduce the study in school, and it has never been pursued in the elementary schools. Paterson sees a definite educative value in the language that has not been affected by the war, but East Orange has entered a proposal to suspend on the ground that the teaching of German is a part of the German propaganda in the United States. Last May the board of education of Weehawken voted to drop the study of German, agreeing, however, to continue it one-half year in order to give the teacher due notice, but as she failed to report for duty in September the way was clear. Elizabeth, finally, through the voice of its superintendent, gives the modified opinion, based upon the narrowed sphere of personal observation, that the 90,000 living there have no hostility to the language of Germany, but do abhor the German Government and acts committed in its name.

PENNSYLVANIA

Taking Pennsylvania next and again picking out places quite at random, since no particular gain seems to come from special design, we light for vividness upon a report which comes to us from Wilkinsburg, written in red ink, which declares the town to be very much against the German language, now and later. In fact, we are told that "the feeling is keen and determined" and is actuated by "the hellish action of the Germans in this war." Near allied is Washington, which is convinced that "we should not teach the language of our enemies, especially when they prove themselves to be such great outlaws." The writer here avers that many German teachers have been found to be spies or great German sympathizers. "The Fatherland is given a place among the gods." No classes began German in Washington this year. More vehement is he of Downingtown who shouts, "Damn German and Germany. Our Congressman urges strongly the elimination of all German studies. I agree with him. Everything German is to be shut out of our hearts forevermore." The language, we are told, will probably be dropt, with the view to "thwarting the German plan of spreading their *Kultur*." Monongahela decided to drop the German language on January 1, patriotic feelings being too much against it. Bellefonte finds that the number of its pupils taking German has fallen from seventy last year to twenty this year, and thinks it likely that no pupils will continue it next year. Sharpsburg believes if the war continues that no new recruits will be found for the study next year. Bangor ranges itself in opposition, and finds a sufficient explanation in the fact that many of its people came directly from England. The people of Butler believe that Germany has become "an abhorrent and loathsome enemy of civilization," and that anything which smacks of German propaganda should be overthrown. Two-thirds of the student quota formerly electing German will substitute French when the choice is next presented. Hitherto German has been elected by 30 per cent. of the students, and in the past twenty years there has been little or no demand for any other modern language. New Kensington reports a prevailing hostility to anything German, and as the public questions the merits of the German language there is doubt of the advisability of studying it. No beginning classes are reported for this year. Sharon, without any organized opposition, has had its classes diminished 50 per cent. Bristol had no pupils electing German; all turned to Spanish. Mount Oliver has armed itself against keeping German in the curriculum through its "dislike for Germany," and a feeling that Spanish and French are of more use. Tarentum's attitude is less drastic, and contents itself with dropping 10 per cent. in its enrolment. The people "see a clear distinction between war on German autocracy and war on the German language," and feel there will be a use for a knowledge of German even after Germany is defeated. Tyrone differs from many of its contemporaries in insisting that the German language and literature have nothing to do with the Kaiser. Having dropt "Im Vaterland," they are content with so much purging. After the war ceases, observes the superintendent of schools here, some will be ashamed of their intolerance, but Burwick is convinced that the study of the ordinary German text tends to Prussianize the student. Over 50 per cent. of Warren Borough dropt the study of German this year, replacing it by Spanish and French. The same percentage is true of Catasauqua and Shamokin. Wilkinsburg makes a contrast between last year and this, where in the former case there were thirteen classes with four hundred pupils and this year three classes with seventy-five pupils, the entire change being voluntary with the pupils. Windber has a very large proportion of people of foreign birth, but they are reported especially loyal to America, even those of German extraction. The general feeling is reported as "becoming rather strong against Germany and everything pertaining to it." There is resentment against the glorification of Germany and her institutions in most German text-books. The language is reported dropt, but permission is given those already entered on the course to complete it. Williamsport finds the prevailing opinion against the study, "altho not forcibly nor freely exprest." Pupils diminish in numbers, some previously pursuing German having turned to Spanish. Only a slight falling off is noted at Wayne, at Lancaster, and at Edwardsville, while at Cory it amounts to 25 per cent. As Pennsylvania furnishes us with a large number of replies, it is impossible to mention all, and there is noted here that curious tendency of minds to run in similar channels. Whether the phrase, "we are at war with a nation and not a language," in this or very similar form, is spontaneous in the minds of many users or has been suggested in some public discourse, certain it is that the phrase occurs oftener than almost any other one. With

Jiffy-Jell

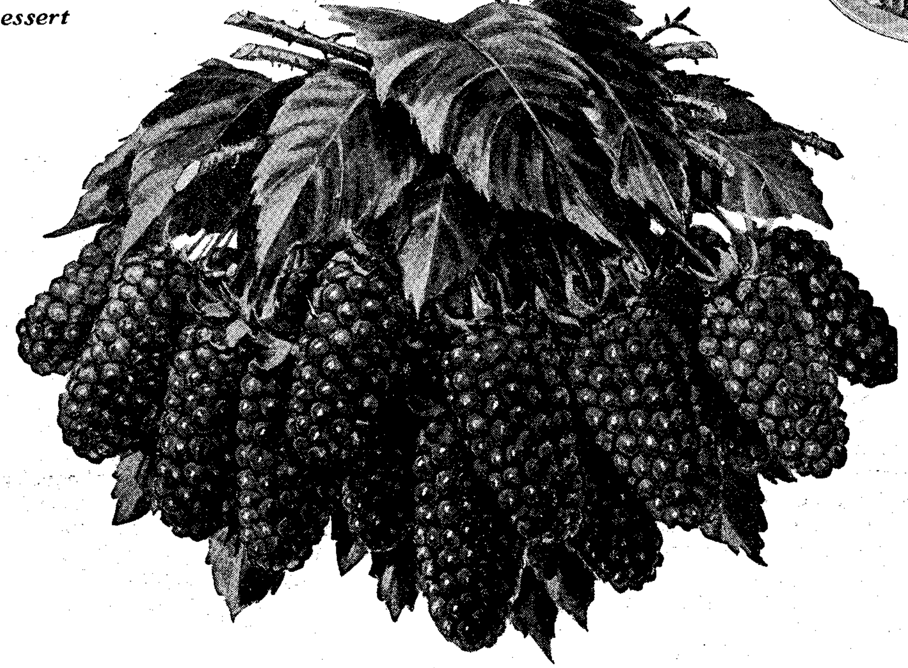
The Supreme Dessert



Fruit Flavors in Vials

ADD THIS FLAVOR TO PINEAPPLE
Jiffy-Jell

Pineapple



Loganberry—the Favorite Berry Flavor

A Bottle in Each Package

ADD THIS FLAVOR TO LOGANBERRY
Jiffy-Jell

Loganberry

Gifts to Housewives

Who Will Try It Now

There is a new flavor in Jiffy-Jell now—in this queen of all desserts. It is Loganberry, rich and piquant, made from Oregon's famous berries. We will send you aluminum dessert molds, worth twice what you spend, if you will try it now.

Like all Jiffy-Jell flavors it comes sealed in glass vials—a bottle in each package. So it brings you the flavor of the fresh, ripe fruit.

The flavor is abundant. Each vial contains the condensed juice of many Loganberries. Jiffy-Jell in any flavor tastes like a fruit-made dainty.

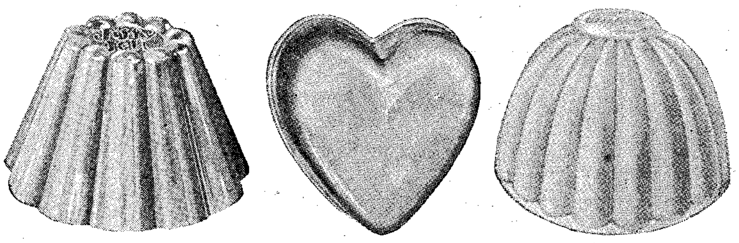
We want you to know what wondrous desserts are made with the bottled flavors. They are quickly made and cheaply. Simply add boiling water, then the flavor from the vial. No sugar, no color, no fruit is necessary. Thus you get a true-fruit dainty at very trifling cost.

And salads too. Lime Jiffy-Jell—flavored from lime fruit—makes tart green salad jell. Serve it with the salad or mix the salad in.

Mint Jiffy-Jell—flavored from mint leaves—makes a wondrous garnish jell for cold meats or roast lamb.

These are table joys which everyone should know. In a million homes these quick, fruity dainties embellish countless meals. Buy two packages to try, including Loganberry.

Cut out this coupon so you won't forget. Then send it to us, stating which of the three molds you want.



Style 6 *Style 5* *Style 2*

Aluminum Dessert Molds—See Offers Below

10 Flavors in Glass Vials

One in Each Package

Mint
For Mint Jell
Lime
For Salad Jell
Raspberry
Cherry
Loganberry
Strawberry
Pineapple
Orange
Lemon
For Desserts
Also Coffee Flavor

Two Packages for 25 Cents

Mold Offers

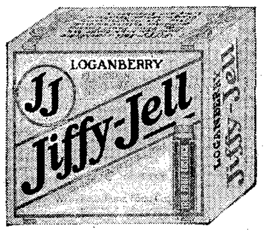
Buy from your grocer two packages of Jiffy-Jell, then send this coupon to us.

Enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send you three individual dessert molds, all one style or assorted.

Or enclose 20c and we will send six molds—enough to serve a full package of Jiffy-Jell. The value is 60c per set.

Or enclose 10c—cost of mailing only—and we will send a pint mold in pure aluminum—either fluted or heart shape. The value is 50c.

L. D. 316



Mail Us This Coupon

When you buy Jiffy-Jell from your Grocer.

I have today received two packages of Jiffy-Jell as pictured here from

(Name of Grocer)

Now I mail this coupon with
☐ 10c for Pint Mold, heart or fluted, or
☐ 10c for 3 Individual Molds, or
☐ 20c for 6 Individual Molds.
(Check which)

Write plainly. Give full address.

Your Name

Address

Be sure you get Jiffy-Jell, with package like picture. Nothing else has true-fruit flavors in vials. We will mail assorted individual molds or the fluted shape pint mold same as style 6 pint mold unless otherwise requested.

Mail coupon to

Waukesha Pure Food Company, Waukesha, Wis.

some slight additions due to personal idiosyncrasy this may be taken as the reply of Easton, Sayre, Bethlehem, Athens, East Conemaugh, Punxsutawney, Steelton, Northampton, Meadville, and of Norristown, whose answer in the expanded phrase is, "We are not at war with a language, neither do we study German to become Germans any more than we study Latin to become Latins. The language is studied for the purpose of larger means of intelligence and power." Then there are towns whose prevailing attitude of mind is described as "neutral"; that the subject has not come to the stage of public discussion is due to a general indifference. Braddock, whose name is so suggestive of strong English tradition, is one of these. Swissvale is another, and Altoona as well as Derby. Phœnixville has its sentiment unorganized, and the demand for dropping German localized. The superintendent is without doubt that "while the German in the high school has been authorized by the German *Kultur* propaganda, still the part of wisdom demands a modification of the course in German," and to this end they are proceeding slowly. Coraopolis looks to an increasing unpopularity as the war grows more bitter until they are forced to drop German from the curriculum unless it is seen to be of advantage in prosecuting the war. Oil City reports a state of indifference, tho the superintendent expresses his belief that we "have made a serious mistake in our schools to idealize a type of civilization through the study of German literature, that can convert so quickly into a phase of barbarism." Westchester objects to "the language of the Hun," tho it sees a certain educational value in it. Conshohocken, on the other hand, believes that "the German language has the effect of corrupting one's English," and discerns "very slight occasion for the study of the language of a nation that is bereft of honor and stands an outlaw among the nations of the earth." The prevailing attitude here is that German should be dropt even from the curriculum of the high school Philadelphia has encountered some opposition to the teaching of the language in the schools, but finds the obvious consensus is "that all objectionable and questionable material be removed from the German texts and that teachers be actively loyal to the Allied cause, and not merely passively so." Others who describe themselves as "neutral," but with a care to omit anything that tends to praise the German Government or the German ideals, are Nanticoke, Cannonsburg, Pottstown, Chester, Wilkes-Barre, and Cambridge, which last has raised no opposition, because the town has "kept sane" in spite of its intense patriotism. An almost Laodicean level is reached by Pittston, which has given the order to drop because the language is German, tho it asserts "no definite reasons" and boasts a prevailing attitude of mind of "pure indifference, with some in favor and others against." Scranton also has dropt the study with a decided inclination toward the South-American peoples as well as those of Mexico and the West Indies, and a feeling that Spanish is more useful.

MINNESOTA

In the section comprising the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas there are over 1,500,000 people of German blood, and to these sections we turn next.

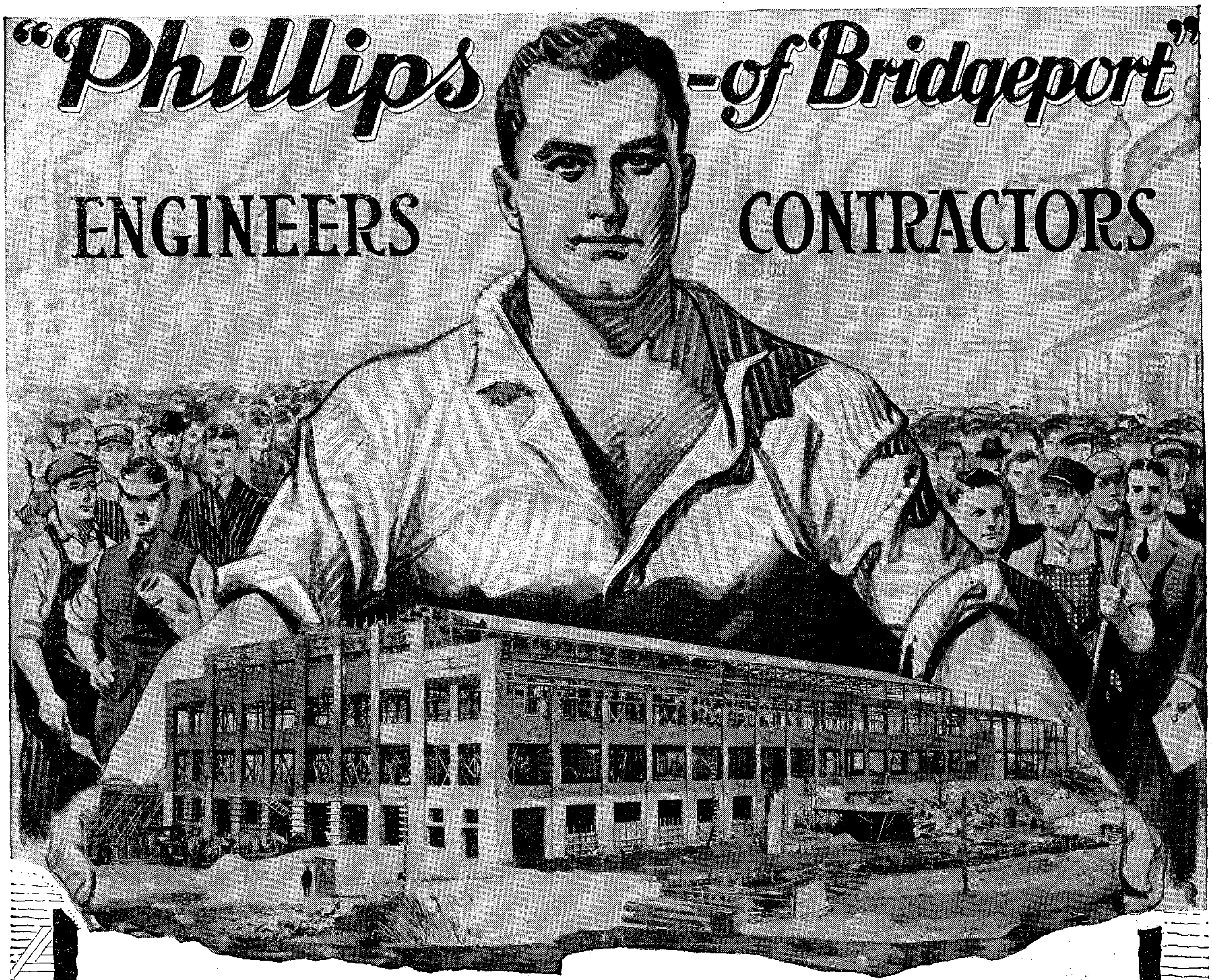
In no replies reaching us from Minnesota are we informed that German has been dropt from the curricula of the public schools. Such an action has not even been "seriously" proposed in St. Paul, tho certain people there "think that German teachers and texts spread German propaganda." A noticeable falling off in the number electing German since the war began is reported from Minneapolis, and some there would favor dropping it entirely, but this is a minority view. "Several texts have been eliminated as being decidedly pro-German or questionable as to ethics." A superintendent from Cloquet served on a German text-book committee appointed by the Minnesota Public Safety Commission, and writes us that this commission "eliminated books suited for German propaganda, none otherwise." In Virginia people are divided on the question, but German classes remain as large as usual. Faribault has suffered a decrease of students of German of from 40 to 50 per cent. Austin has smaller classes also, but has made no move to drop German. In Mankato there is a very large German population, but the town protests itself "very loyal." Opinion appears to be divided, and those who oppose the continuance of German in the schools assert that "we shouldn't study the language of a nation that can do the things Germany has done, and neglect the languages of our Allies." Chisholm continues the study of German for the present, but expects ultimately to replace it with the modern language of "a less '*Kultured*' nation." Bemidji, after eliminating undesirable matter from German books, continues without change. Owatonna is passing through a discussional stage, "trying to measure the consensus of opinion among educators, looking to a probable readjustment of the German course in the high school next year." Winona is careful about the books it uses, but feels that German still has its place. Little Falls sends a similar report, and Fergus Falls notes no material decrease. New Ulm is a community 95 per cent. German either by birth or ancestry. The attitude toward the teaching of German is generally favorable. Pupils frequently drop out at the close of the fourth or fifth school year to attend a church school for two years in order to prepare for confirmation. German is begun in the fourth grade, "so these pupils are fairly able to receive religious instruction in German." Rochester is the only community that has announced a definitely negative attitude and reports that German will be dropt in the elementary schools. Stillwater, without stating whether it has German in the elementary schools or not, declares that it should not be taught there.

IOWA

Davenport and Dubuque, Iowa, are included in the citations issued by the Bureau of Education, Washington, of cities in which languages other than English are taught below the seventh grade. Davenport teaches the language in all grades, and 80 per cent. of the children are engaged in its study. The names of the school directors are Peter Fedderson, Jr., Paul Meyer, Dr. O. A. Dahms, C. H. Wilson, J. H. Jebens, Dr. Karl Vollmer, L. J. Yaggy. Davenport is characterized as "quite German." The language has been taught in the schools since 1866. A popular vote would probably be in favor of its retention, we are told, tho there is much opposition to teaching it below the high school. Dubuque reports that "there is no disposition toward changing the existing order of things." There is a large percentage of German-speaking people in Burlington, who would "oppose the dropping of the language." This instruction, however, is not in the elementary schools. There exists here a feeling "that we should not teach the language of the nation with whom we are at war," tho it is recognized that "the literary and cultural value of the language remains the same whether we are at war with the nation or not." Grand Falls realizes that German has lost in prestige, but Boone finds that some of its boys now in the service "are getting promotions because of their knowledge of the German language." Mason City dropt the language because others were considered more practical as touching America's commercial relations. Waterloo found little demand this year for German and much opposition. Marshalltown also dropt it because it was undesirable at the present time. Fort Dodge finds its sentiment about equally divided. Clinton has a rather large and radical German population with "some unpleasant experiences resulting." A feeling prevails that the language should be discontinued, based on the conviction that the study aids German propaganda. Muscatine began the teaching of French last autumn after discovering that the German enrolment had decreased about one-third, but no agitation has existed over the subject. The superintendent declares that he exprest himself "as being against any action which would induce a feeling of hatred against any people anywhere." Cedar Rapids finds German has declined in favor as a school study, the modern-language pupils largely choosing French or Spanish as a substitute. In Keokuk they did not have enough applicants to justify a beginners' class. Creston reports a prevailing belief that German should not be continued, and the school board intends to introduce Spanish in a short time, which they believe will take the place of German. Few are enrolled for this year. Grinnell takes the attitude that German should be dropt, tho no action has as yet been taken. Sioux City finds the freshman enrolment diminished, more pupils taking French and Spanish, and Des Moines resists a proposal to drop German, feeling that it would be better to continue as they have always done in this respect, that is, to offer German as an elective in high schools only. Oskaloosa reports no majority sentiment; "a few whose patriotism consists of loud talk want all foreign languages dropt." Advanced classes in German showed very little decrease; the beginning class was about as large as usual.

MISSOURI

A non-committal rejoinder to our query comes from St. Louis, where we are informed the prevailing attitude of mind confirms a position taken by the school board in January, 1888, and maintained ever since. In that year German was discontinued in the elementary schools. "A need of retrenchment in school finances aided in forcing an issue which came before the people in a popular election, resulting in the exclusion of such instruction at public expense from the elementary schools, but with confirmation of its continuance in the high schools." No reference is made to any influence exerted by war. St. Joseph, however, exhibits a "less and less favorable attitude to the study of German, as shown by relatively large decrease in enrolment in German classes and increase of enrolment in French." The board of education here



The Organization Methods of Big Industries Applied to the Building Business

A LARGE part of the world has turned its entire energy to destroying. Another part has turned toward reconstruction.

Organization will win!

The *best organization methods* will win.

The organization methods of big business are proven the best and we have applied them to the industrial building business.

We have consolidated all branches of the factory building business under one head and yet kept each one separate as a distinct unit.

Six Organizations Working as One

Designing and Engineering Company
Heavy Excavating and Road Building Company
Steel Fabricating Company
Steel Erecting Company
Heating and Equipment Company
General Factory Building Company

Executive Staff of Experienced Contractors

A master board of executives has been drawn into the Phillips organization from these six co-ordinating companies. They are contractors and each has been a conspicuous success in his special line.

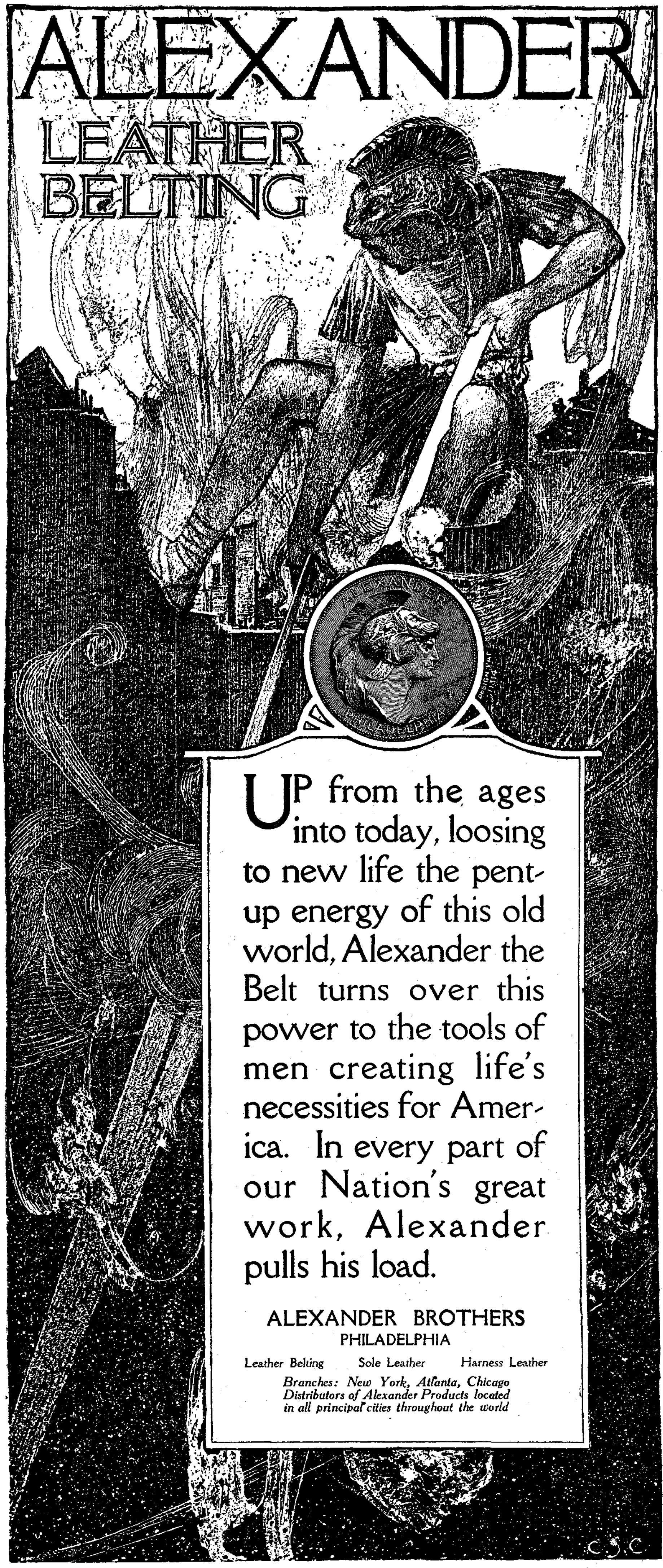
Complete Equipment Ready for Shipment

The combined equipment of six affiliated companies is under direct control of the Phillips organization and its value exceeds $1,000,000.

Steam Shovels, Stone Crushers, Concrete Mixers, Hoisting Engines, Elevators, Derricks, Traction Engines, Dump Cars, Rails, Ties, Automobile Trucks—all equipment is ready to do big work in a big way, without loss of time.

We are just completing a large Government plant of which the building shown above is one of the units. This part of our organization is ready to move to your job immediately.

W. R. PHILLIPS & COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, CONNECTICUT



UP from the ages into today, loosing to new life the pent-up energy of this old world, Alexander the Belt turns over this power to the tools of men creating life's necessities for America. In every part of our Nation's great work, Alexander pulls his load.

ALEXANDER BROTHERS
PHILADELPHIA

Leather Belting Sole Leather Harness Leather

Branches: New York, Atlanta, Chicago
Distributors of Alexander Products located in all principal cities throughout the world

directed its superintendent to write to the president of the university and superintendents of other cities for information, and the result was that no action was taken against the continuance of the study in the schools. The board, however, "was unwilling to receive and award medals in behalf of the German-American Alliance for best rank in German classes at graduation last June." It is felt in St. Joseph that the study of German fosters "sympathy with the German view-point and admiration of German institutions and life," in place of "larger appreciation of America and her institutions." Kansas City reports a decrease of students in German. Sedalia reports that there will be no demand for German after this year. "There is a very intense feeling here against the German people and their language." Hereafter the slogan will be, "The English language for Americans." Fewer students are reported from St. Charles. Cape Girardeau notes a growing feeling that French or Spanish should become a substitute, and the demand for German in Moberly is reported weaker, tho no "strong clamor" has been raised against it. Albany has but half the number of its former pupils. Bonne Terre notices a decreasing popularity. Kirksville classes, however, are as full as usual, while Kenton is waiting, as its report declares, "to get our bearings." Half the people of Butler are hostile to German, and Lexington professes hostility to Germany and everything German, but most of the people feel that "if the study of German had any value before, it still has it, and that dropping it out of the course will not do one atom's worth toward winning the war." Springfield would retain German for cultural purposes, but the year's work was entered upon by very small German classes and large classes in French and Spanish newly introduced. Maryville feels that our war with Germany makes it more than ever necessary to know something about that country, and continues German for its educational value. Flat River and its county have a large German population, "and many favor two years of German." Hannibal has never taught German in its elementary schools, but it feels "that the reasons for introducing German as a high-school study have not been materially changed by the developments of the war." Emphasis must be placed here upon German as a high-school study, the superintendent pointing out that "were this same point considered in reference to teaching of German in elementary schools, reasons for its continuance have been very materially changed." Neosho has parted from this study for the time being, but reports it "will come back all right in time." Webb City dropt the language "on the ground that we were indirectly countenancing the scheme of Pan-Germanism." Opposition here was raised by one family only, and that was German. Brunswick had no beginners this year, Bolivar had absolutely no demand, and Boonville has set about "eradicating all things German." Carterville found itself burdened with a superfluity of languages for a school of its size, and dropt German as of least importance.

KANSAS

The towns of Kansas taking drastic action are fewer than those who have refrained, but the same law of involuntary banishment prevails. Enrolment in Kansas City dropt over 50 per cent. The same is true of Osawatomie, which is convinced that German is an overestimated language. In Hutchinson there is a considerable decrease in enrolment in the subject. A growing sentiment prevails here to reduce German from the position it has held, "due to a growing conviction with some people that the popularity of German over other foreign languages in the past has been in large measure due to keenly directed propaganda with an ulterior purpose, neither of which was suspected until some time after the outbreak of the present war." In Atchison action may be taken from the developing lack of interest in the study. The numbers in the first-year class fell from seventy-three of last year to twenty-five this, and the second-year class was reduced 50 per cent. Wichita reports a decrease, also Paola. Neodesha reports a probable majority against the teaching of German, and the continuation of the war will increase that opposition. Some picturesque reasons are alleged as motives for dropping the study, and we are told they range "from revenge to a belief that the Germans fostered the study of their language in this country with sinister aims and purposes. Also some say the melting-pot doesn't melt because of the presence of so many languages." In Emporia after the addition of French and Spanish at the beginning of the present school year, "German immediately slumped from three beginning classes of about twenty students each to one beginning class." The classes already started are "fairly holding their own." There are two classes in French and three in Spanish. Manhattan observes very little change from former years, and while the enrolment is slightly less than the average, other conditions might have produced the same result. Leavenworth sees no ground for taking up arms against the German language. Lawrence retains the study so long as it is called for. Hiawatha reports an embarrassment in securing competent teachers of French and Spanish as easily as of German. Were this possible it is believed those languages would prove more practical. It is believed that "there is no more excuse for dropping the study of German merely because we are at war with Germany than there would be to refuse to study the history and literature of England during the period of our Revolutionary War." The superintendent thinks that in substituting French and Spanish for German the schools would suffer no loss for which there would not be a compensation. Eureka still finds that the old reasons for studying German prevail, but Abilene, with no new candidates and German 2 and 3 continuing with lessened enrolment, professes to feel that "German learning, language, culture, philosophy, are all discredited by present-day German war-conduct." Newton introduced Spanish as a new study this year, and finds that German has fallen off, but it does not venture to speculate on cause and effect. Chanute continues the study in spite of its "prejudice," since it "can see no educational reason for dropping it at once." Caney, "not a German community," has German classes as large as ever. It does not expect to see German people and language wiped out by the war, and their language will then be needed. Salina has passed some criticism on the teaching of German, but this has not been sufficiently widespread or of sufficient force to warrant official action, and nothing in Girard indicates any sentiment against the German language and literature at all. Great Bend doubtless expects to do its bit in the war, for it feels that "the young men now

STEELE
in Canada
FOR STABILITY
STEELE

WHEN "The T. Eaton Company, Limited," the largest mercantile house in the Dominion of Canada, decided to build the extensive addition pictured above, for their Toronto factory, they centralized the responsibility for the industrial, architectural, engineering and mechanical work in STEELE.

This structure represents the sixth consecutive building designed and supervised by Steele, for this large Canadian House, which is a strong endorsement of the services rendered.

STEELE service is a recognized factor with a large number of leading industrial establishments, both in the Dominion of Canada and the United States.

The Steele method is economical, not only in the lower cost of building, but of maintenance after completion.

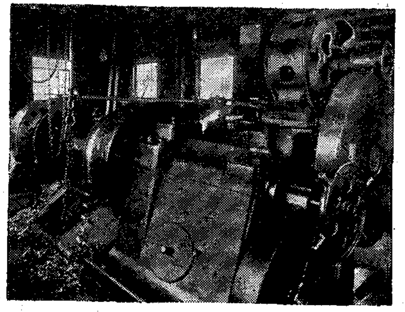
This has been the vital element in the success of

Wm. Steele & Sons Company
Engineers—Constructors
PHILADELPHIA TORONTO

Four Story Garage under construction by Steele

SIMPLICITY
HONESTY

LINC

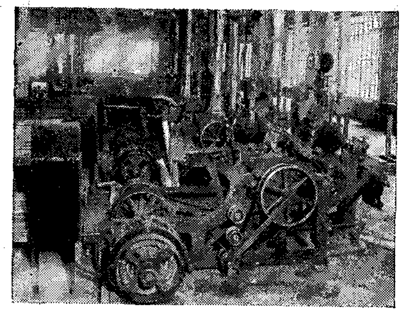


N. Y. CENTRAL R. R.

Rush repairs to rolling stock are readily made with the reserve power of Lincoln Motors.

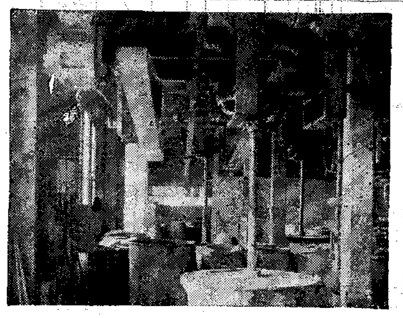
CHICAGO STOCKYARDS

The cold and moisture of packing houses do not hurt Lincoln Motors—they are built to stand it.



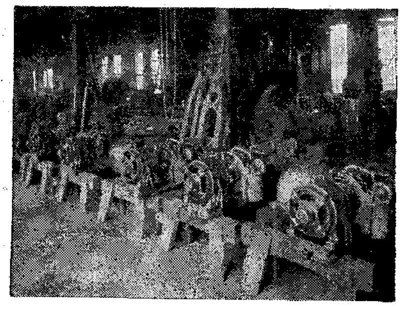
FISHER BODY CO.

Lincoln Motors are no more affected by dust and shavings than the woodworking machinery they drive.



HARRISON BROS., Inc.

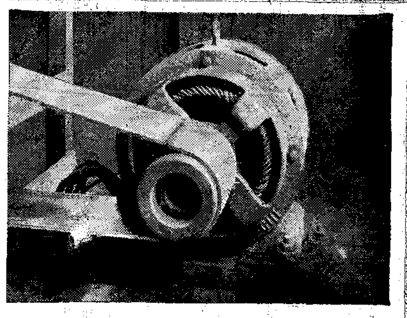
Operating conditions in a chemical factory are severe—but not too severe for Lincoln Motors.



COLUMBIA HOSPITAL

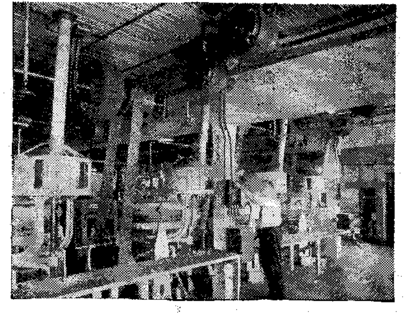
Washington, D. C.

Quiet was essential. The natural choice was Lincoln Motors.



THE AMERICAN SHIPBUILDING CO.

With the extra power available in Lincoln Motors, this great organization is answering the call for more ships.



THE ATLANTIC REFINING CO.

The liberal design of Lincoln Motors avoids overheating and "burn-outs." Lincoln Motors reduce fire risks.

YORK MFG. CO.

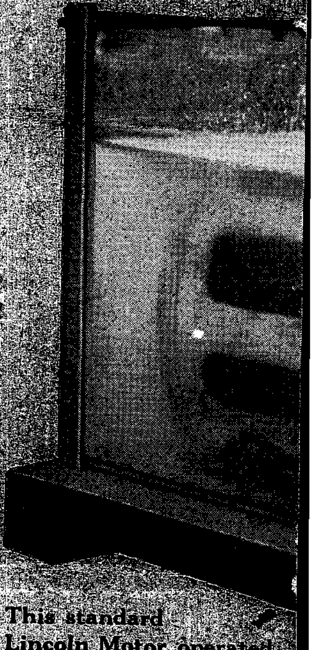
Refrigerating plants demand steady continuous power service. The York Mfg. Co. get it—with Lincoln Motors.

MC

Know

Steady contin
emergency cal
tions, and a d
metal do its sh
water and chen
that have buil
Motors—"the

Write fo



This standard
Lincoln Motor operated
under water 3 years with
damage to the windings.

THE LINCOL

New York City
Chicago
Philadelphia

Buffalo
Columbus
Charlotte, N. C.

Cle

AGENCIES IN

OLN

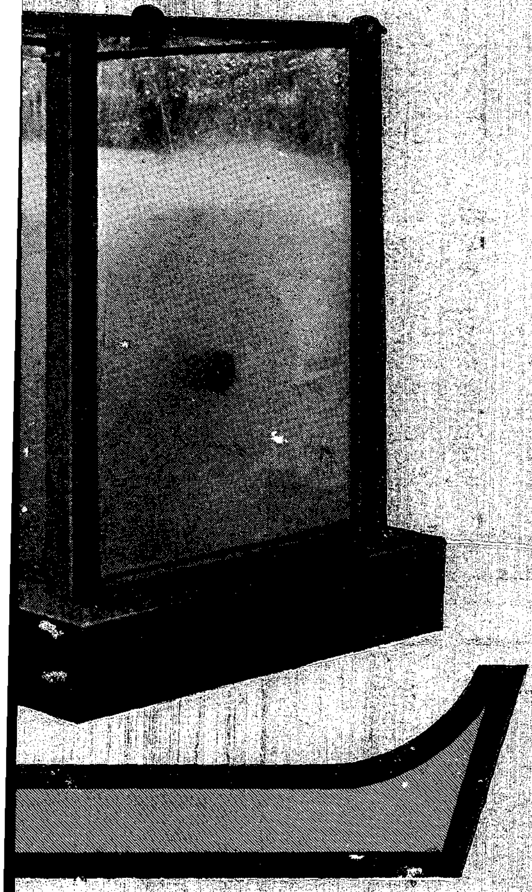
SIMPLICITY
HONESTY

ORS

ery Industry

e—unfailing response to
ı power—ample propor-
t makes every pound of
ılation that defies dust,
es—these are the features
reputation of Lincoln
at will run under water."

r Bulletin No. 101-S



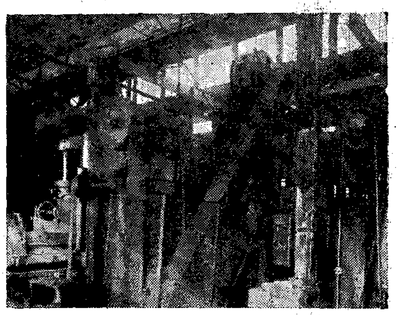
LECTRIC CO.

d, O.

Syracuse
Detroit
Toronto

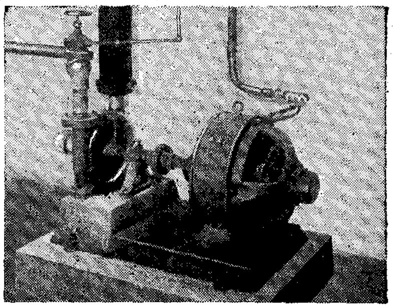
Boston
Pittsburgh
Montreal

NCIPAL CITIES



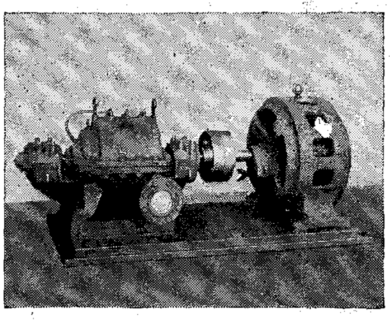
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

Lincoln Motors need so little attention that they can be placed in out-of-the-way positions.



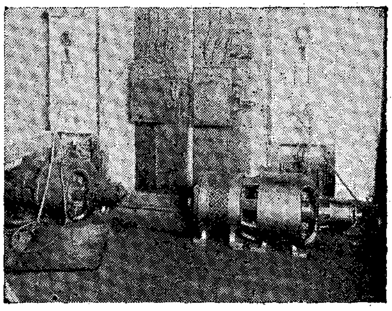
THE GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.

The Goodyear Rubber Co. drives its fire pumps by Lincoln Motors — and makes sure.



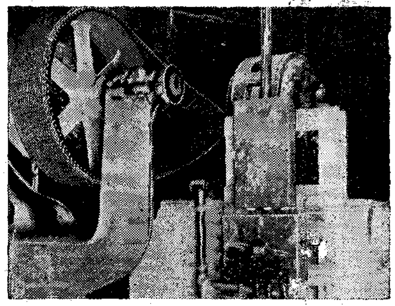
DU PONT POWDER CO.

This Lincoln Motor is helping to win the war by steady reliable service.



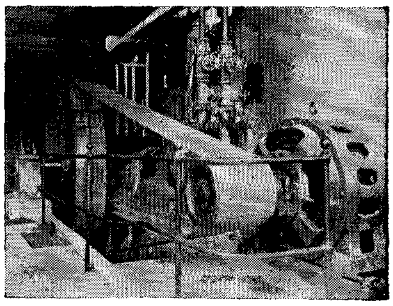
TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.

This special Lincoln machine saves Timken thousands of dollars yearly.



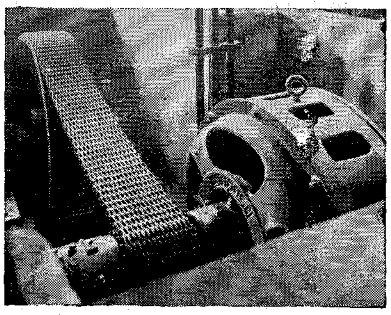
NATIONAL FIREPROOFING CO.

Tile-making needs the motors that are not damaged by dust or mud—Lincolns.



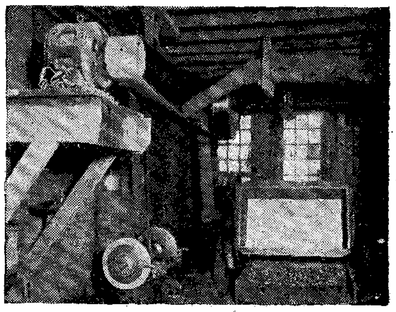
THE FRICK CO.

The "motor that runs under water" is best for refrigerating service.



STUDEBAKER CORPORATION

Five minutes failure of this machine would cost hundreds of dollars. But it does not fail—it's a Lincoln.



ALUMINUM CASTINGS CO.

Foundry dust and heat do not hurt Lincoln Motors. There are 100 of them in the various plants of this company.

in school who go abroad will surely need German." A junior high-school note in the school paper from Arkansas City is worth quoting. "German was offered as an elective to the second- and third-year junior pupils. In these two classes there are 324 students who might have elected this subject, but there have been only four who have asked positively to study German, and three others who have inquired in a half-hearted manner whether there is such a class." Teachers in this place feel "that German has been put in as a part of the Berlin propaganda and that French is more vital and Spanish more useful in this section." Cherryvale has found no demand for German this year, and felt that results in the past did not justify its retention. No new classes were formed at Horton. Spanish has been substituted at Rosedale; all but one class dropt at Iola; no students at Winfield wished to take up the study; a preference is shown at Galena to learn the language of a friend rather than that of an enemy, and people of Fredonia who take an active interest in civic affairs are actively against teaching German in the schools, desiring "not to perpetuate the language of a race of murderers of women and children."

The "great majority" in Shelbyville think that German should not be taught in the public schools, and it has been dropt from the freshman year of the high school. Muncie would renounce German except as "a vocational subject." It would omit the teaching of German literature on the ground that its study "disseminates German ideals among students." Future utility of German is questioned by Kokomo, which welcomes here an opportunity to return to the study of the classics. In this respect it is almost alone in saying that "the same amount of energy given to the study of Latin would be of more value than the study of German." Thoroughgoing Americanism is the prevailing attitude of mind in this town, which would have "all classics, all scientific magazines, all newspapers, and all school-books printed in English." The same expectation in regard to German is evidently entertained by La Porte, which would teach German only "when there is a reason or purpose for taking the work." Columbus also ranks herself here with undoubting assurance "that soon after Germany is defeated the German language will no longer be prominent as the language of science, and may soon be discontinued."

NORTH DAKOTA

An erroneous report appeared in some newspapers of the country stating that North Dakota had by law dropt the study of German from the schools of the State. No such action was taken by the legislature, but on January 11, the State Board of Education adopted the following resolution regarding the teaching of German in high schools:

"In view of the fact that in certain localities of our State many children get relatively little opportunity to hear and to use good English and also in view of the further fact that the teaching of the German language and literature, especially now, has a strong tendency to give children a wrong impression regarding the facts about the German Government and that of her allies, be it resolved by the State Board of Education that the teaching of German be discontinued in all schools of the State under the jurisdiction of the State Board of Education, and that school boards and boards of education be requested to authorize the discontinuance of the teaching of German in elementary and high schools throughout the State as rapidly as possible, abolishing all classes in German after July 1, 1918, and the State Board earnestly recommends that so far as possible French and Spanish be substituted and emphasized."

The reports on our questionnaire, however, give few instances where the negative attitude had been taken at the time of writing. Comments such as we have quoted from other places will be presented here also for purposes of information. In Devil's Lake no falling off is noticed in the numbers electing in the high school, and in Hankinson German was continued in favor "for commercial and social reasons." This community has many of German descent. Enderlin regards the study with no objection so long as subject-matter does not laud the Kaiser or German aristocracy and does not teach disloyalty to America. Among those who have given the matter thought in Grafton there is reported "a very general feeling that to drop German as a language-study because we are at war with Germany would be indicative of that sort of stupidity and lack of vision that we believe is native in the Prussian intellectual atmosphere. We can not afford to exhibit in ourselves the mental attitude we are fighting to change in others." Minot refrained from raising the question because a change seemed inadvisable when the subject was merely an elective and two years was required for credit. Dickinson finds no excuse in the present juncture of political events for changing its course in respect to the study of German. Tho Bismarck, strangely belying its name, protests "no particular enthusiasm either way," it inclines to feel that German is "not so useful as French or Spanish." Grand Forks expresses the belief that those best qualified for an opinion "would not wish any change in the existing high-school and college provisions for teaching German." In Larimore the demand is noticeably less, while Mandan has a majority in favor of dropping German, because it retards assimilation in our German-born citizens. Fargo is "rather unfriendly." Cando assigns no reasons for dropping the language and reports its prevailing attitude of mind as "good," but Carrington is aware of "quite a lack of enthusiasm regarding German." No crystallized opinion has been exprest by the public mind of Jamestown, nor any pronounced opinion in Lisbon, but Michigan has a large class demanding the study, showing, as the superintendent informs us, "that the people like it." Still he points out "the children who study German are not pro-German. They want German because it is easier than Latin, they say. The trouble that it was feared the teaching of German might cause did not here materialize."

SOUTH DAKOTA

This State also has been misquoted in the public press. So far no action other than a recommendation of the State Council of Defense to drop German in the schools has been taken. In Watertown, a city of 8,000, the study has been dropt because, as we are told, "no one here wants to put in their valuable time studying the language when they can put it to something more useful." Many people of Yankton would like to see German eliminated from the schools, but no consensus of opinion can be arrived at. Mitchell feels it would be easy to fan a hatred of all things German, but the community as a whole has taken no position on the subject of our inquiry. Huron is "vaguely antagonistic," but lacks definite reasons for its attitude. Redfield sends us a somewhat longer statement. The teaching of German, it believes, should not be tolerated in our public schools, "for we have already too many German sympathizers. We also feel that Spanish will be of more consequence, owing to our near neighbors and foreign possessions." Moreover, this superintendent feels that the school children can devote all their language time in the grades to English, and then not be too well versed in it. The proposal has been made to drop the language in Pierre, but "little strength of public opinion" was behind the proposal. Precaution has been taken here, however, to remove anything from the texts of an offensive nature, "such as laudatory passages relative to the doctrines of Treitschke, etc." Students are steadily showing an increasing call for French, and if this reduces the number of German students an exchange will be made next year. This superintendent informs us that there are few Germans or children of German descent in this city, the large preponderance being native-born and American. He adds: "So far, while there has been a grim determination exprest to fight German war-doctrine and *Kultur* to a finish, and the Kaiser is execrated as being responsible for the war, there has been no particular hatred shown for the German people or language. I anticipate, however, that shortly after the boys from the city reach France, and some of them are wounded or killed, a wave of hatred will go through the community which will tend to uproot every trace of friendly feeling toward anything of a German nature." In Hot Springs the popularity of German is reported waning and "a sentiment of resentment growing." Deadwood sends us an indeterminate report, nor is Sioux Falls, the largest city of South Dakota, aware of the matter as a subject for discussion. Lead, however, has taken eliminative action, tho its prevailing attitude of mind, whether accurately estimated or not, is stated to be "passive" and the reason for its action is "(pseudo) patriotism."

NEBRASKA

Reports fail to reach us from two such important centers as Omaha and Lincoln, so our survey must be based upon towns of lesser caliber. Nebraska City has dropt German entirely from the elementary schools, and this year no beginning German class in the high school was organized. This action was taken by the school board to offset in part the German propaganda, and many here feel that the language should be dropt entirely and more emphasis placed on English. Citizens of Columbus are generally pleased that no pupil wished to study German this year, altho the school took no measures to prevent any from electing it. Adverse public opinion in Kearney will cause the elimination of German at the close of the present year. The people are "against the teaching of it in public school, especially against the character of much of the German literature which lauds the government and institutions of Germany." The action taken at Frémont covers the duration of the war. It was made in deference to a request for discontinuance from the State Council of Defense, and the Board of Education wished to support this patriotic body. There exists, moreover, a feeling that the real value of German has been emphasized overmuch as compared with other modern languages. At Fairbury the demand

Who Discovered *RICORO?*

"My chauffeur discovered Ricoro," said the man in the Packard. "We were passing through Buffalo, going West on an auto trip.

"I ran out of cigars and when we happily came to a United Cigar Store, I gave him a dollar bill to get some good smokes.

"He came out with a *handful* of big, fine-looking cigars, and held out some change.

"I looked at the change and told him the clerk must have made a mistake. He just grinned and held a lighted match for me.

"I took a puff—another—and a couple more, and sent him in for a box. They were Ricoro Panetelas—7c each.

"That discovery was the most enjoyable event of my trip."

Sooner or later you'll discover—

Ricoro

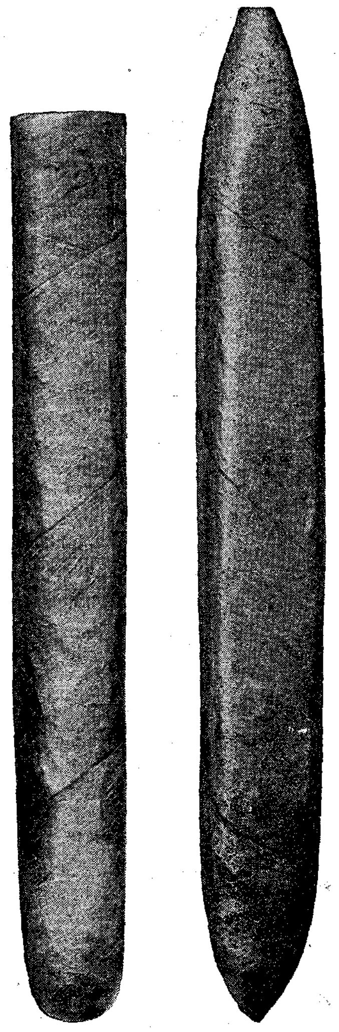
the "Self-Made" Cigar

There is no mistake about it—Ricoro is the greatest cigar value on the market today. Men who can well afford cigars at twice the price have discovered in Ricoro an *imported* cigar of rich tropic fragrance and gentle *mildness* at less than the price of the usual domestic cigar.

As a test, stop at a United Cigar Store and buy Ricoros for one day's smoking; you'll *discover* why we call Ricoro the "self-made" cigar—it made its own success on its own merit.

War Savings Stamps Sold by all United Cigar Stores

Ricoro is made in a dozen sizes and shapes, from 6c to 2-for-25 cents—simply the question of size. The quality is the same in all.



Panetela Size—7c
Box of 50—$3.50

Invincible Size—
3 for 25c
Box of 50—$4.00

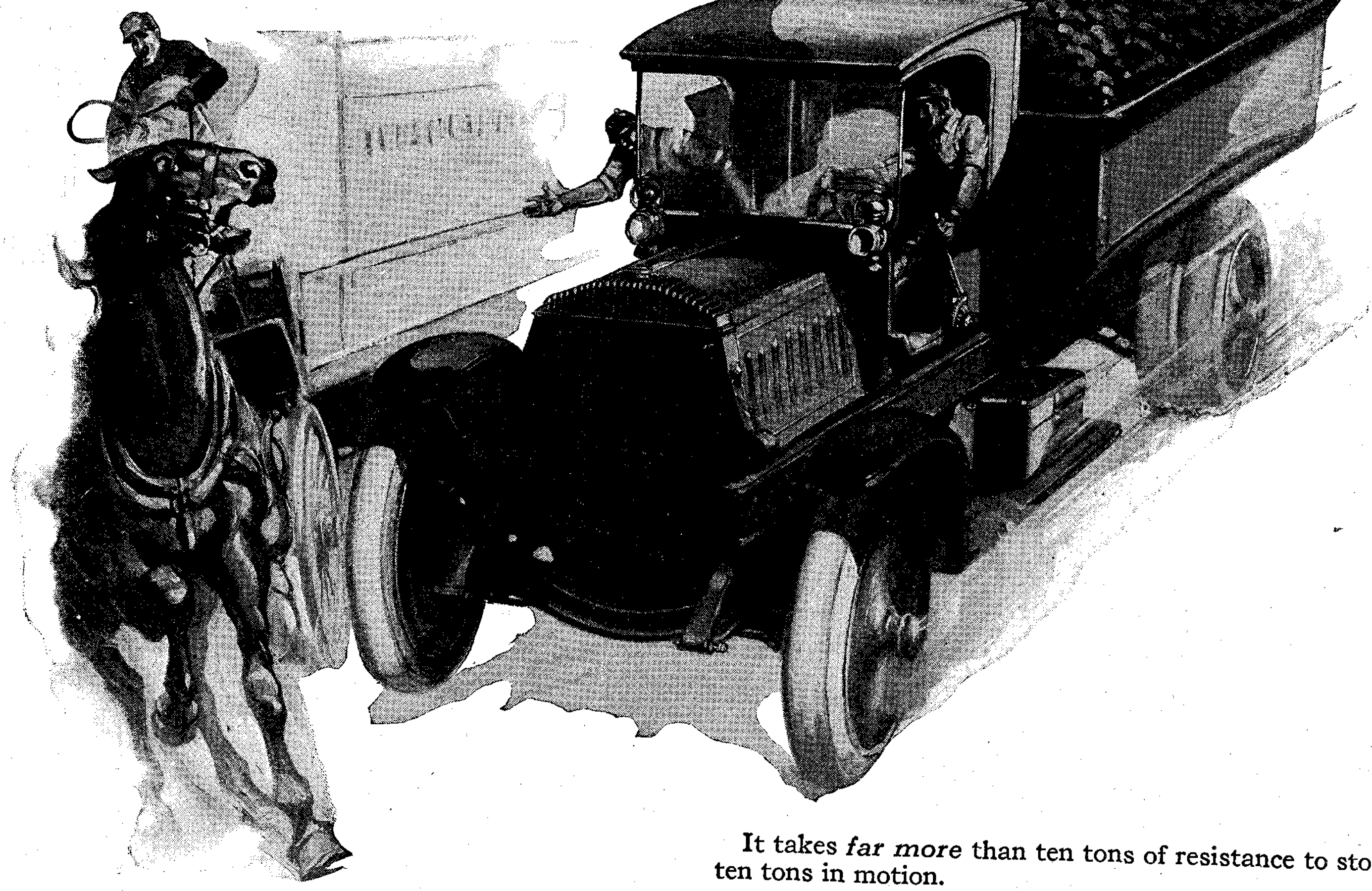
Imported from Porto Rico

Sold only in United Cigar Stores—*"Thank You"*

UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY

Over 1200 Stores Operated in Over 500 Cities. General Offices, New York

Bringing Ten Tons to a Dead Stop



It takes *far more* than ten tons of resistance to stop ten tons in motion.

But the oncoming mass of dead weight *must be stopped*—and quickly—*for human safety depends on it!*

And somehow that tremendous restraining grip on the rear axle must be applied by the *mere pressure of a human hand or foot.*

No matter how careful the driver, he often faces the unexpected emergency, and then—*it is absolutely up to the brakes.*

This puts a *tremendous responsibility on the entire rear axle construction*—spring seats, housing, axle shafts and gears, for in the act of stopping they and the brakes must inevitably be working against each other.

And Timken-Detroit Brakes Do Make Good

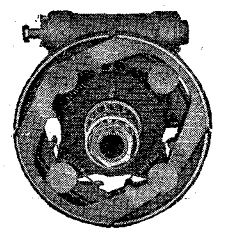
These vitally important parts of the Timken-Detroit Worm Drive Axle respond instantly to the pull on the brake levers.

But they do not take hold with sudden violence, racking the vehicle and burning up the brake lining. They act with a swiftly accelerated motion like a mighty hand closing its fingers on the axle.

The truck is slowed down to a dead stop in the shortest distance with safety to itself and those in its path.

To achieve this result requires more than a knowledge of good brake construction. Timken-Detroit engineering follows each axle into the plant of the truck builder to make sure as far as it is humanly possible that the arrangement of rods and levers by which the brakes are controlled, is correct and is properly installed.

It is a satisfaction to any truck owner to know that when the test comes, *the brakes will not fail.*



THE
TIMKEN-DETROIT AXLE CO.
Detroit, Mich.

Oldest and largest builders of front and rear axles for both motor cars and trucks

TIMKEN-DETROIT
FRONT and WORM-DRIVE REAR
AXLES
For Efficient COMMERCIAL Haulage

ceased and the language was dropt. There is no desire here "to Germanize the American nor to teach the ideals and language of the enemy." Hastings is convinced that the study pursued in the schools is of service to the German propaganda, and suggestion has been made for discontinuance, but as the sentiment respecting it is divided, there is no means of striking an exact balance. Beatrice reduced its course from four to two years, while Grand Island has made no canvass of the matter and abides by the requirement of the law of this State that on the petition of fifty patrons of the schools the study may be optional and be taught in the seventh and eighth grades.

MAINE

We now make a jump from the Central States to our extreme northeast, and pursue our inquiry by the circular southern route from east to west. New England, being older and more settled in its viewpoint, is also less emotional, perhaps due to the fact that its population is either more homogeneous, or at least less infused with Teuton elements. Maine is rather neutral or non-committal. The proximity of French Canada makes its influence felt. Here as elsewhere the teaching of German in elementary schools is opposed; one superintendent speaking up for "one nation, one language, one flag"; another, more tolerant, sees it at least as the language of "a great people of the past." The percentages of decrease in the numbers of those electing the study in schools where it is still offered are rarely less than fifty. Biddeford reports that the German classes are the smallest known for years. The superintendent of Saco admits that there is a prejudice against the language, but holds to the belief that it may have a future value. The capital city, Augusta, offers a frank yes to the question whether the language has been dropt, but explains there has been "no call for it." Rockland, Saco, and Gardiner report that Spanish has been substituted.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire sends in replies from two places that the German language has been dropt because no one elected it. In one case French was preferred, and in another the domestic arts. Portsmouth never at any time furnished many students of the language, and there are somewhat fewer now. A general tone of tolerance prevails, however, where sentiment is exprest. Two assert no antagonism. Rochester, New Hampshire, thinks that any question respecting the language is probably not in the public mind at all. Keene reports that its language classes are "as usual," adding that "we are not at variance with the German language and literature."

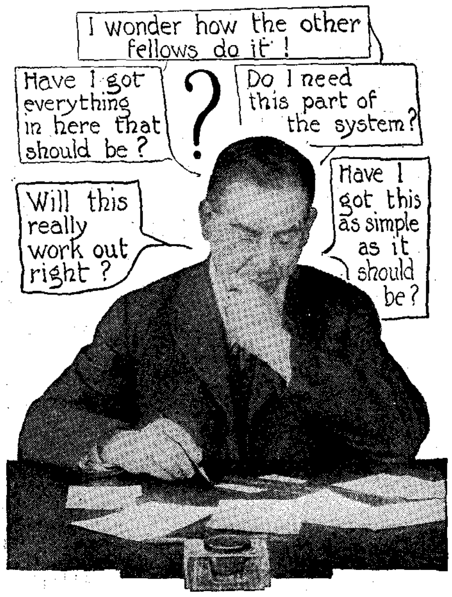
VERMONT

In four replies from Vermont two report the study dropt, one for lack of pupils electing it, and one to extend the French course over one year. Burlington takes account of a "slight sentiment against it." Here also it is reported that "there has been considerable excitement in town owing to the fact that an alien German has been teaching this subject at the University of Vermont, but there seems to be no prejudice against the language." The superintendent of schools in Rutland cautions us that he does not speak officially for his school board, but he adds as his own personal conviction that the study of German "in our public schools in the city of Rutland should be discouraged and prohibited unless the number of students electing German should greatly increase over the present number. In our high school with 450 enrolled, only nine, four juniors, and five seniors, are taking German, and these are taking German probably to secure college-entrance credits."

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts is the quintessence of New England in its Brahminic calm, especially where it has to do with matters concerning the mind. With so many centers of collegiate instruction, it is not expected that the German language would find opponents within the purlieus of these influences. Amherst, with two collegiate institutions, and "Smith and Mt. Holyoke within sight," reports "all opinion is that such ideas are not only exceedingly narrow but absolutely ridiculous," such ideas being, of course, those implied in our questionnaire. New Bedford agrees with many in other parts of the country that a knowledge of German will be more important after than before the war, and this apparently not because of its future commercial value, but because it will be necessary to keep a sharp lookout on people who now constitute themselves our enemies. Lynn and Worcester inform us that their high-school classes in German are much smaller than usual, while Winchendon has had no classes for two years. French, it reveals, has always been more popular as a modern-language study. Adams, with "quite a German population," reports smaller classes, and Saugus expects that the numbers electing the language in the coming year will be too small to continue its teaching. Weston hangs its decision on the Institute of Technology, "when they stop, we stop"; but the superintendent adds the admonition that "we don't turn against the tongue of Goethe, Wagner, and Carl Schurz because the Kaiser speaks it." Walpole admits an attitude of general hostility and looks for future discontinuance of the banned language. North Easton found only two pupils elected it, so withdrew the study. Lawrence gives the subject little thought, but when they "think about it at all, they are sensible about it." They have discarded a German book in which the Fatherland is extolled; and Taunton in like spirit has taken it in hand to eliminate such books as present features objectionable to American sentiment. Fall River discerns something which it calls "a tolerant knowledge of German," and thinks this brand is likely to continue in use. Northampton changes its allegiance to Spanish, as of more future use in a commercial sense, while Andover clings to the older view that German is of value in this respect and will in the future be an important language, consequently it is not wise to neglect the study of it. Chelmsford is almost alone in feeling that "when the war ends the German trade will surely increase and with it the demand for a large number of German scholars." The superintendent has found in his community, however, "a sentiment against the language," but he deems it unwise "to cater to the feeling." Gloucester reports classes as large and as interested as they have ever been, but takes account of a *rumor* that the *sentiment* is *spreading* in favor of dropping the study.

Boston and Melrose yield to no communities in the strength of their patriotism, yet they find their loyalty unimpaired by continuing the study of an enemy language. "I believe the attitude of mind in this city," writes Mr. F. P. Dyer, Superintendent of the Boston Public


I wonder how the other fellows do it!
Have I got everything in here that should be?
Do I need this part of the system?
Will this really work out right?
Have I got this as simple as it should be?

Ever try to plan your own Systems?

Save your time—and get the Systems right, *without experiment*—by letting "*Y and E*" work out all the details for you. (We do not charge for service.)

Office Systems That Simplify

Simply as a matter of furthering good will, we will give you the benefit of everything we have learned in our 38 years of study and experience—years in which we have made nearly a million system installations, covering every line of business.

If you are having trouble with your purchase records, let us show you a purchase system that will eliminate the trouble—

If your stock keeps running above or below the limits specified, let us show you a stock record adapted exactly to your business—

If your letters or catalogs or orders aren't always easy to find—ask what we would recommend as a better filing system—

If your sales records aren't definite and useful, let us give you some that *are!*—

Whatever records or systems you have that should be clearer, simpler, more comprehensive—let us show you what we can show.

Should there be need of new equipment and you elect to buy it from "Y and E" because you like us, or because you don't find equal quality elsewhere, or for any other reason, you will find our prices attractive also. Write for information, or inquire at our store.

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
334 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of "Y and E" Filing Equipment and Office Systems:
Efficiency Desks, Wood Cabinets, Steel Cabinets, Card Systems, Shannon Arch Files, Filing Systems, Record Safes, Steel Shelving, Blueprint Files, etc.

Representatives everywhere. Write for local address.

"CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles

From a Group of Community Buildings. The "CREO-DIPT" Thatch Roof is a pleasing variation.

A Small Home can be architecturally beautiful. "CREO DIPT" Stained Shingles—Roof, Gray; Side Walls, "Dixie White."

You Cannot Say: "A Shingle is a Shingle!"

It is natural, perhaps, when the ordinary shingles which lumber dealers buy in the open market are sold at a "price regardless of quality basis," that home builders, contractors and some architects have come to say: "A shingle is a shingle!" much as the housewife says: "Sugar is sugar!"

The same holds true of stains. Poor shingles, especially if unstained, become expensive. In a few years, untold damage to interiors may be done when shingles begin to rot or curl up and pull out.

If "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles are used, you have a guarantee of one manufacturer on both shingle and stain quality. With the exception of our 24"x7" Hand-split Cypress, "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles are selected red cedar shingles of best quality, cut from live, first-growth logs;—all vertical grain—no wedge shapes.

They are stained by our special process and treated with creosote; they come bundled, ready-to-lay without muss, loss or waste; cost less than staining on the job; are proof against dry-rot, curling, or fading out in streaks.

Write for "Book of Homes," showing the use of 16", 18", 24" shingles on roofs and side walls, and sample color pad showing 30 shades of greens, browns, reds and grays. Give architect's and lumber dealer's name.

Special book on "CREO-DIPT" Thatch Roofs, Hand-split Cypress and 24" Cedar Shingles stained "Dixie White."

If your Lumber Dealer does not carry stock, ask us for prices.

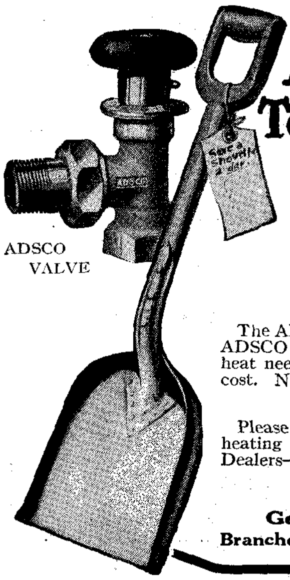
CREO-DIPT COMPANY, Inc.
1034 Oliver Street No. Tonawanda, N. Y.

"CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles save time, paint and repair bills in Government and Industrial Housing as well as on individual homes.

Schantz Platte Development, Dayton, Ohio. Arch., Louis Lott. An example of Community Building using "CREO-DIPT" Stained Shingles in various color treatments.

RUSSIA OF TO-DAY
by John Foster Fraser. A fascinating war-time story of the Russian people, their customs, their country, their future. *Illustrated, cloth bound, prepaid, $1.62.* Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York.

Print **Your Own Cards**, circulars, label, book, paper. $6. PRESS. Larger $20. Rotary $70. Save money. Print for others, big profit. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for catalog presses, TYPE, paper, cards.
THE PRESS CO., D-23 Meriden, Conn.



Add This Heat Control To the Tag On Your Coal Shovel

You tag your shovel for a fuel saving. Why not put a positive control on your heating system?

Use the ADSCO Graduated Radiator Valve and ADSCO Regulator with

ADSCO HEATING

Atmospheric System of Steam or Vapor Heat

The ADSCO Valve opens ¼, ½, ¾, to use just that much radiation. With the ADSCO Regulator at source of supply, you have positive control of fuel as well as heat needed in each room. You save 20% to 30% fuel; 10% to 15% installation cost. No noise—no complicated devices.

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 133-D

Please give names of your architect and steamfitter. If you are interested in heating a group of buildings, ask for our bulletin on "Central Station Heating." Dealers—write for proposition.

AMERICAN DISTRICT STEAM COMPANY
General Office and Works: No. Tonawanda, N. Y.
Branches: New York Chicago Seattle

Schools, "is that German literature and music belong to civilization and are not the special property of the Kaiser. They are not responsible for him, nor he for them. When we quarreled with George III. we did not discard Shakespeare." Melrose claims to be "one of the most patriotic communities in Massachusetts," which "for its size and wealth has probably done more than any other city in the State to help in the present crisis." "We have no sympathy for the present German attitude," says its spokesman, Mr. John Anthony, Superintendent of Schools, "but, on the other hand, we see no reason to debar our boys and girls from the wealth of literature, music, and scientific knowledge which is stored in the German language." Obviously, then, to Massachusetts the question does not present a serious problem. Perhaps among all the States there is a greater unanimity here in finding no problem at all in continuing the study of the language as such. In most cases discussion has been non-existent. Smaller classes are the rule, but the temper of the Puritan colony is unruffled.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island pursues its accustomed course. German remains a high-school subject of study. The citizens have not questioned its propriety, and the town of Warren refers to "no marked opposition." In the Newport schools only forty pupils were pursuing the study in 1917, while fifty-four were taking it in 1916. But we are warned against drawing inferences from the loss of fourteen, because all higher classes this year are smaller as the result of enlistments. Providence teaches German in its high schools, and "no objection has been raised."

CONNECTICUT

Hartford, the capital of Connecticut, proceeds as of yore without dropping the language or proposing such action, and as for a "prevailing attitude of mind," does not "think there is any." Neither does the school superintendent of New Haven see anything "positive" in this respect. He has found some who feel that "we are not at war with the German language," and others who argue "that we should drop the language of so uncivilized a people." Willimantic continues the teaching because certain scientific schools require two modern languages, and they have not as yet introduced Spanish. The reporter here thinks that "the teaching of German and the war have very little connection in the public mind." The pupils, however, under some unexpress influence, have turned elsewhere, and the number of sophomores electing it has been reduced from about forty-five to seven. Southington has reduced its former six classes in German to three, and added two French classes which did not exist before. The feeling here is that modern French is better than modern German: "the old German masters will always live, but German such as they produced is a dead language." The superintendent of Norwich schools believes that German literature and customs are worth while studying, but only to teach us how to avoid the awful mistakes the Germans have made. "German thoroughness, German cooperation if rightly directed, would be a blessing rather than a curse to mankind. When the Kaiser and his junkers have been put down, and the German people have been trained to see that there is something higher in life than brute materialism, I think we shall be able to appropriate the best they have to offer." Norwalk has taken no action as yet, but thinks a need may be found of overcoming an unwise sentiment in favor of German university ideals. This may be accomplished, he feels, by making the language less prominent. To accomplish this, it may be necessary to "stress Americanism." New Milford has protected itself by eliminating "the reading of modern German life and customs," feeling that the best the language could give us originated before the Franco-Prussian War. Danbury foresees no diminution in the flood of German literature, German scientific, technical, historical, and philosophical books, periodicals, etc., after the war. In order to meet this flood, it must be equipped with a knowledge of the language. Meriden estimates the general attitude of mind respecting German by the number of pupils who elected it this year, and this amounts to a diminution of three-fifths. Bridgeport also has fewer pupils electing, Waterbury also; while Putnam finds its former class of forty reduced to four in a single year. The feeling here, where Spanish is now offered for the first time, is that this language shall be offered as a substitute for German. Stratford automatically dropt the language through the failure in enrolment. Stafford Springs is beginning the study of Spanish while retaining German, and Winsted will continue to teach it so long as it is an important language in commerce and science. Greenwich would still hold to the literature, music, and art of Germany "as just as valuable to-day as before the war." Fairfield thinks it would be childish to turn against the language, and West Haven continues its favor and sees no reason for dropping German, tho its superintendent's ancestors came from England in 1634 and the present descendant remains "thoroughly English."

DELAWARE

Delaware sends us two replies. Wilmington and Dover retain the study of German, and in the former place pupils are given an alternative option of French and Spanish. Many pupils in Wilmington "with consent of parents are opposed to the study of German." Still we are told "that no defense of the language and its study by our boys and girls has been necessary to maintain it as an elective subject." Dover has been free from agitation on this subject, but most of its students are taking French instead of German.

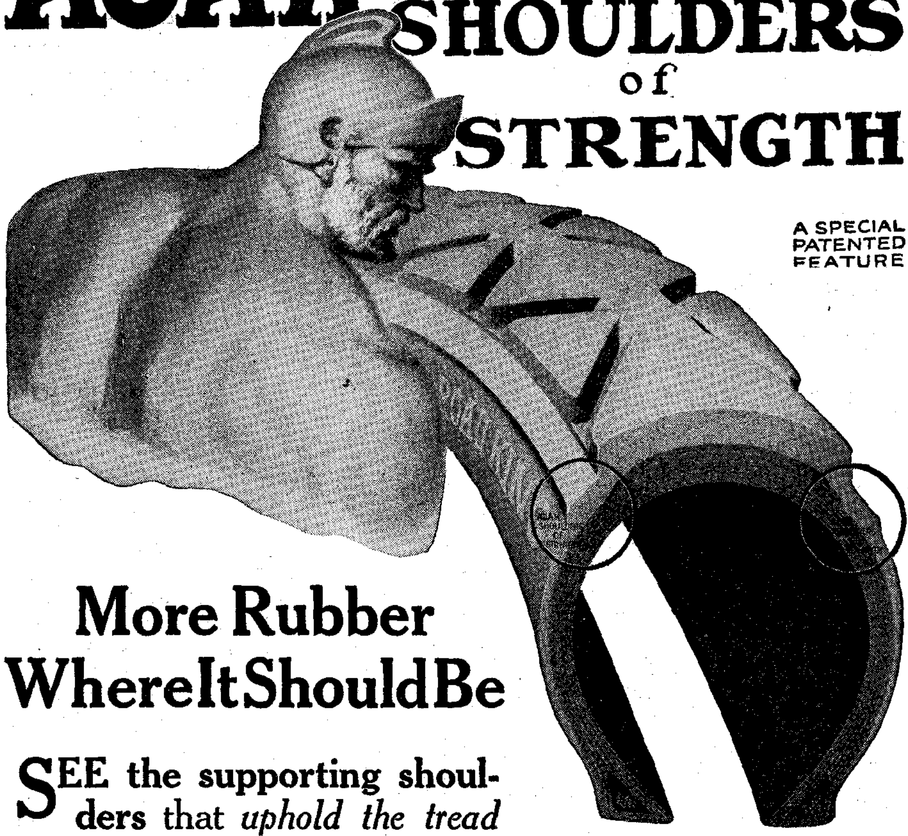
MARYLAND

The school superintendent of Cumberland, Maryland, Edward W. Webb, writes us that he recommended liberality as a policy for the treatment of the German language in the schools at the last Teachers' Institute, reminding his hearers that "the German language is just as much of a classic as it was in 1914." He has found, however, a slight decrease in the numbers electing. His *confrère* of Annapolis does not share his detached state of mind, however, and reports a doubt that the benefit derived from a knowledge of German is greater than that coming from a knowledge of French or Spanish. Other reports from Maryland are without special comment, tho we find that in no case has the language been dropt.

VIRGINIA

From the capital city of Virginia we have a generalized report that the number of pupils studying German is less than before, and its neighboring city of Norfolk continues as before with a superin-

AJAX SHOULDERS of STRENGTH



More Rubber Where It Should Be

AJAX ROAD KING
"MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD"

SEE the supporting shoulders that *uphold the tread*—brace it against attack, insure elasticity, enduring strength. These Patented Ajax Shoulders of Strength are your car's real *shock absorbers*. They carpet the road. They are *mile-makers*.

Ajax Road King, in thousands of miles of severest tests, has proved its marvelous stamina. Its triangle barbs have unusual "holding" quality. Its Shoulders of Strength mean more tread on the road—longer wear because road friction is distributed, and does not come in one spot to wear through to the fabric.

97% Owners' Choice. That is why motorists by the thousands select Ajax Tires to take the place of other makes that came with their cars. Of Ajax output 97% is singled out by car owners to replace tires first on their cars. Ajax Tires are Guaranteed in Writing, 5000 miles.

Get in touch with the Ajax Tire Supply Depot in your town—headquarters for Ajax Tires and Tubes and *real service*. Write for our booklet on Ajax Shoulders of Strength.

AJAX RUBBER CO., Inc.
1796 Broadway NEW YORK

MORE TREAD ON THE ROAD AJAX TIRES MORE RUBBER WHERE IT SHOULD BE

tendent "opposed to dropping German." Portsmouth informs us that German is still in its high-school course of study, altho no pupils elected it this year. By this action they show themselves more radical than the school board, who would retain the study so long as there is a sufficient number electing it to justify the employment of a teacher. Newport News was pronounced in its preference for French this year, starting its courses with 100 per cent. increase, while the German classes dropt 50 per cent. An increasing popularity of French at the expense of German is reported from Petersburg, while in Lynchburg, "the pupils of the high school have all switched to French or Spanish." Staunton and Danville report conditions as formerly, without comment.

WEST VIRGINIA

In West Virginia we find in its capital city that the German classes have dropt 25 per cent. from last year, and in Parkersburg 50 per cent., the latter frankly stating its reason as "hatred for the German people." Charleston found its curiosity aroused before the opening of schools on the subject of "whether there would be classes in German this year or not," but "no one asked to have it discontinued." In Huntington, where the subject is elective, and formerly had many classes in beginning German, none were started this year. In three junior high schools and the high school less than a dozen asked for this work. The enrolment in advanced classes has been much diminished, and the superintendent is confident that "community opposition will continue to grow."

NORTH CAROLINA

As we continue our survey of Southern States we come into a zone where opposition to German in action as well as expression is more pronounced. Seven towns from North Carolina report to us that German has been definitely dropt. A variety of reasons are given in explanation, however. To begin with, Winston-Salem made a change two years ago and explains that it bore no relation to the war. Spanish was offered as a substitute, and required in the commercial course. If German were demanded, it would be provided. No pupils elected German in Durham. The same thing occurred in Asheville, also in Concord, where we are told the community is "out of sympathy with the Germans and has no interest in their language." Henderson eliminated the study from the course after it was found that no one would take it, and the town professes a state of mind "opposed to its presence in the school until the Kaiser and the present German spirit are exterminated." The boys and girls of Lexington frankly "prefer French, the language of our Ally. 'Made in Germany' is not popular here. Anything from Germany is not liked, even the language." Mount Airy has dropt the subject from a conviction of its diminishing importance. On the other side of the line in this State we find that Burgan, for example, retains German, since its "language and literature are the heritage of the world," tho Whitakers proceeds cautiously, fearing that "teaching the language is believed to foster sympathy with German ideals, if not the growth of the same." Wilmington reports an attitude of mind "pro-French most emphatically." Gastonia has given no official attention to the matter, and the course of study remains as before. The superintendent gives a personal view, however, saying, "at present I am against German and everything German. German, altho offered in our schools was not elected by a single pupil. A class that had one year of German is continuing it for the college credit only. I was an ardent admirer of the German 'efficiency' at the beginning of the war, but I have been thoroughly converted." Only two of those continuing the study of German do not seem to be lukewarm. In Raleigh, German is still a part of the course in high school, and no action has been proposed toward removing it. The school committee believe it is a good language to have in the high school. And Elizabeth City reports more pupils taking German than can be got to take any other language than Latin. As a matter of fact, "in the upper classes there are more German students than Latin students."

SOUTH CAROLINA

In South Carolina also we find that German has been a dying language. In Newberry it disappeared three years ago and French and Spanish came in for popularity. In Laurens it went two years ago, but not because of war-sentiment. From Union it disappeared because the teacher was not a good German scholar. This town raises no particular complaint against the German language, but is "determined in the winning of the war as far as in it lies." Anderson had no classes in German for two or three years before the United States entered the war. No sufficient demand for it was found to justify classes. In Spartanburg, where one of the great military camps is located, there are 4,705 children in the public schools, of which only ten are foreign-born. "Everybody is anti-German, but nobody has made any protest against studying the German language." Chester has never had more than a small elective class in its high school, and this year it failed to form entirely. The study still remains in the curriculum, however. Charleston, like many of the larger cities, is inexpressive. The superintendent of schools knows of no definite feeling that German should be discontinued.

GEORGIA

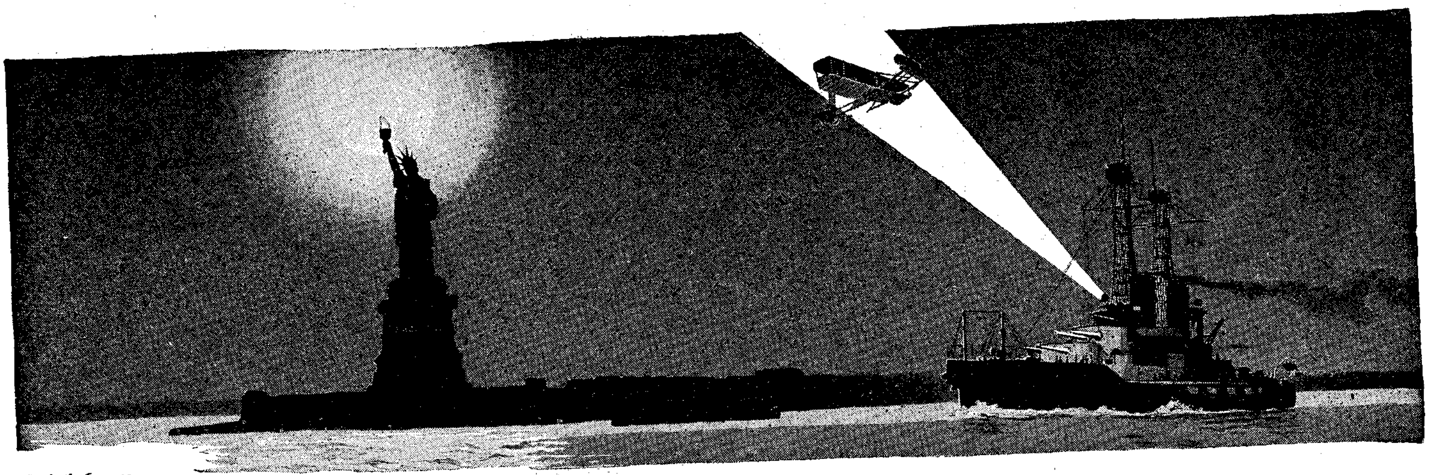
In the reports from Georgia we note a distinction between the sentiments of the intellectuals and those of the masses. Where the latter are concerned there is unfriendliness to everything German. Such a generalization we frame from the report of the superintendent of Valdosta, where the study is elective, but no pupils desired to take it. The "intellectuals believe it should remain in the course; the masses do not." From Douglas we hear that there "is no use for anything German. Germany has no friends, and the language has been dropt." Atlanta has not brought itself to a public discussion, but it is believed that a referendum would reveal a sentiment against the teaching of German in the schools. The superintendent sending this report adds his belief that "this attitude here or elsewhere would be unwise, even under present conditions." Thomasville made no demand for German this year, nor did Barnesville, where "the students were strong in opposition to the courses." Rome has proposed elimination of this study and confesses itself unfriendly to everything German. Columbus has a rule that no course in modern language is offered to less than six candidates, and the required number for German were not forthcoming, tho Spanish and French classes were formed. "People are loyal and are not at this time imprest by anything German." German was dropt in Commerce in 1915, but it persists in Gainesville, where "people understand the difference between the German humanities and the present German Government." No opposition has been shown to the study of German in Savannah nor in Augusta, where there is the definite statement that people prevailingly favor keeping it in the course of study.

FLORIDA

Florida sends us six reports, and the division is equal as to action taken on the theme of our inquiry. The positive ones are opposed emotionally; the negative ones are rather neutral in expression. Pupils of Sanford prefer not to study the language of a nation that ignores every known law of individual or international rights, and there is practical unanimity of opposition. No new pupils in Tampa would undertake the study this year. The opposition will remain strong here, at least during the period of the war. In Jacksonville there are comparatively few taking German, tho the superintendent here believes that we can not whip the Germans by dropping their language.

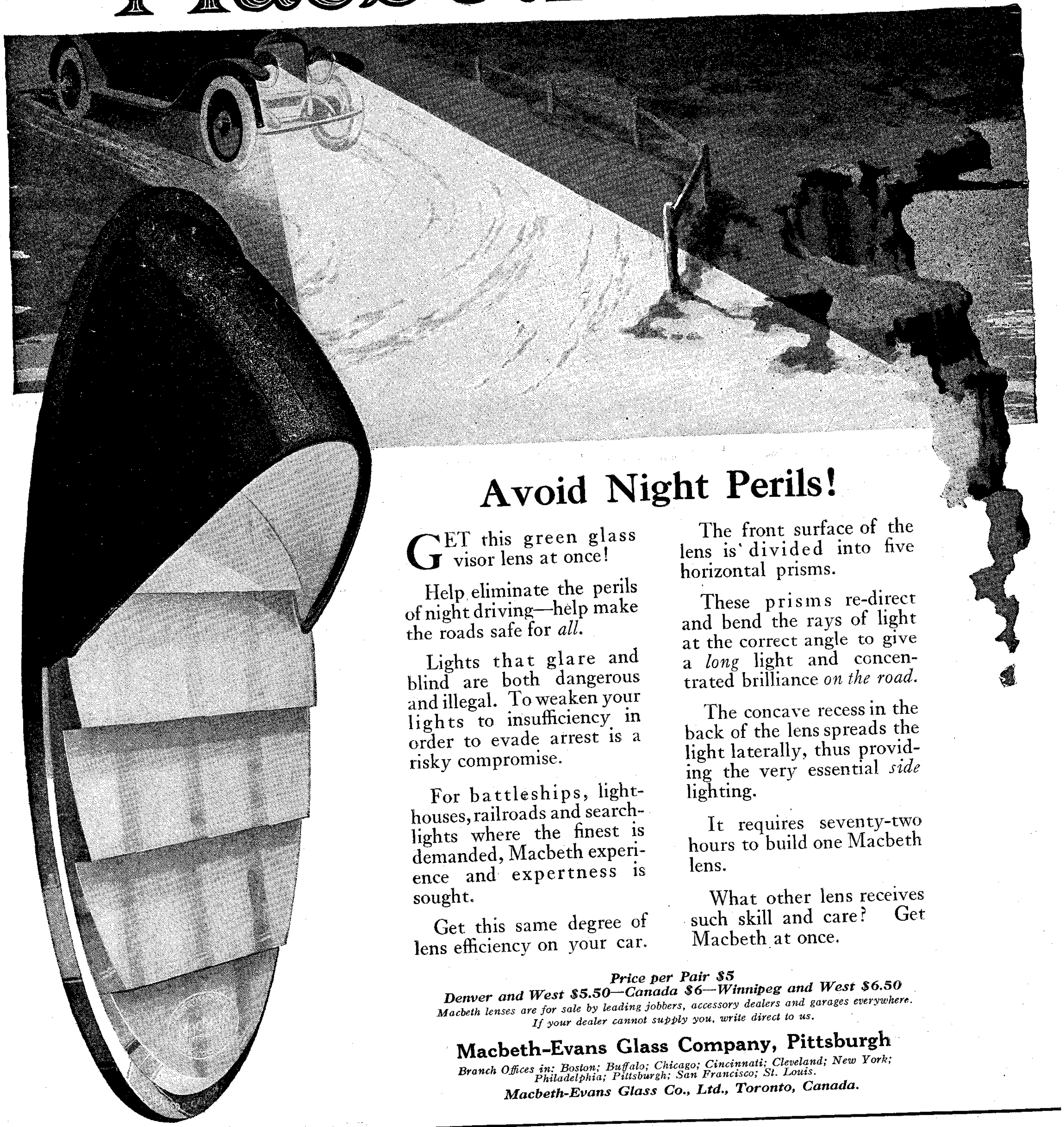
ALABAMA

Alabama has never had many pupils in its elective German courses. The importance of this language in the scheme of education seems always to have been given a low rating. For patriotic reasons it is inclined to feel that German might be dispensed with during the war. This, of course, is only a generalization upon the statements made in the reports. Four towns report definite action. One of these is Huntsville, where no demand is found for the study; in Alabama City not a single student called for it; Gadsden is in like case. Eufaula no longer teaches German, having taken this action before the war. Public sentiment, it is believed, would have demanded it by now, had not the action been previously taken, tho Tuscumbia, which has not taught German for the past four years, thinks there would be no criticism should it still remain in the course. Anniston is teaching no German, for the reason that pupils will no longer elect it. There has never been much demand for German in Jasper. Classes are too small to offer more than one modern language. Mobile retains it as "an afternoon study." Classes are very small in Selma. Practically no opposition has been heard, and what has been exprest is based purely on patriotic grounds. The superintendent informs us that he is considering a recommendation to drop German at the close of this year. He writes: "My recommendation, if made, will be that it be dropt only during the war, my idea being that its continuance at this time falsely magnifies the importance of the German people, *from whom I am descended.*" Tuskaloosa still retains German as an optional study in the high school, but it has not been a popular course for a number of years, "even antedating the beginning of the present European War." Sheffield thinks this language less important than other subjects. In Hartsell half the members of the class of forty elected the study of German, probably, it is surmised, on account of the popularity of the teacher. Ozark professes a strong feeling against the continuance of German as a study, and Birmingham retains its "intellectual calm," the comment being: "We are not engaged in a war on language and literature. Those who had begun the study were advised to continue it. There has been a notable decrease in the number of high-school students in beginning courses electing the



Macbeth Lenses are used in the torch of the Goddess of Liberty

Macbeth Lens



Avoid Night Perils!

GET this green glass visor lens at once!

Help eliminate the perils of night driving—help make the roads safe for *all.*

Lights that glare and blind are both dangerous and illegal. To weaken your lights to insufficiency in order to evade arrest is a risky compromise.

For battleships, lighthouses, railroads and searchlights where the finest is demanded, Macbeth experience and expertness is sought.

Get this same degree of lens efficiency on your car.

The front surface of the lens is divided into five horizontal prisms.

These prisms re-direct and bend the rays of light at the correct angle to give a *long* light and concentrated brilliance *on the road.*

The concave recess in the back of the lens spreads the light laterally, thus providing the very essential *side* lighting.

It requires seventy-two hours to build one Macbeth lens.

What other lens receives such skill and care? Get Macbeth at once.

Price per Pair $5
Denver and West $5.50—Canada $6—Winnipeg and West $6.50
Macbeth lenses are for sale by leading jobbers, accessory dealers and garages everywhere.
If your dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

Macbeth-Evans Glass Company, Pittsburgh
Branch Offices in: Boston; Buffalo; Chicago; Cincinnati; Cleveland; New York; Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; San Francisco; St. Louis.
Macbeth-Evans Glass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

Wear a "Vanity V"

BETWEEN SEASONS

Until it's time to put on a straw, there is no more comfortable, stylish and satisfactory hat than a Pearl Lightweight, *provided it is a Vanity.* These hats have to be just right.

Your local Vanity dealer has them in extra-light weight, light and medium. He also has a wide variety of other styles and colors.

The Vanity trademark in the lining not only means authentic Fifth Avenue style, but also that the handsome color and trim lines are put there to stay, thanks to carefully selected materials and closely supervised manufacturing.

Vanity
NEW YORK

NONAME HAT MFG. CO.
220 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY
Plant at Orange, N. J.
Since 1883

TO DEALERS—If we are not represented in your city, we will be pleased to hear from you.

We appoint only one Vanity agency in each community. The line is a valuable asset to any retailer. Write for booklet.

German language and an increase in those electing French and Spanish."

MISSISSIPPI

Lack of interest in German rather than war-prejudice has eliminated German from the schools of Mississippi, tho Blue Mountain continues its use in the schools "for boys." Discontinuance began from two to four years before the war, and is expected to persist to a greater extent if the war continues. Louin is convinced that "Civilization should forget German." Clarksdale has never had German, and it has decided against it, taking up French instead. Aberdeen finds no demand for it, but will offer the study if requested. Holly Springs expects to discontinue the study in the session of 1918–1919 if the war continues. A majority as high as 95 per cent. of people expressing their minds are against the teaching of German. Natchez, noting a decrease beginning at least three years ago, finds that at the present moment the percentage is as high as 75 of those who refuse to study German. In Laurel there is some little opposition on the part of a few people to the teaching of German in the public schools, and the present war-sentiment causes some to turn their interest in the direction of the study of French with a consequent decrease in German classes. Jackson is another center where the falling off reaches as high as 75 per cent., and here it is felt that "the ideals set out in German literature are inconsistent with the ideals of democracy." In Corinth there is no demand for German, and this indifference, and a preference for Spanish, are largely based on a belief that Germany will not be a large factor in trade control after the war. "There is a strong prejudice against anything German," and it is believed that "it would require coercion to induce students to study German." In Meridian there is a wide-spread preference for French and Spanish, in which there are large classes. While no particular prejudice against German is express, the lack of interest on the part of students is no doubt due to the war-situation. Hazelhurst dropt the language for lack of demand, and Okolona because it thought Spanish would be more practical and the study of German would be very unpopular. Summit has discarded the language mainly from a lack of sufficient teaching force and a desire to add Spanish. The study of German was dropt before the United States entered the war, but its resumption would be received with disfavor at this time. Kosciusko took a similar step four years ago because it was thought Spanish or even French more important commercially and more likely to be of future use to students. The belief here is "that American schools should not contribute to keep the German language alive in this country nor to exploit the German customs in which the text-books abound." Greenville retains the study of German, and can see no reasons why it should not be continued. "German is a great language, even tho it is the language of war-mad kaisers."

LOUISIANA

From Louisiana only one report comes to hand and that from the city of New Orleans, where there is evinced no opposition to the study, but where there was never more than a small demand for it. Care is taken in reference to the subject-matter of the selections read. Courses have hitherto been given in German for elementary-school pupils in public-school buildings after the usual school-hours. These have been conducted by a group of citizens interested, but they have been discontinued this year.

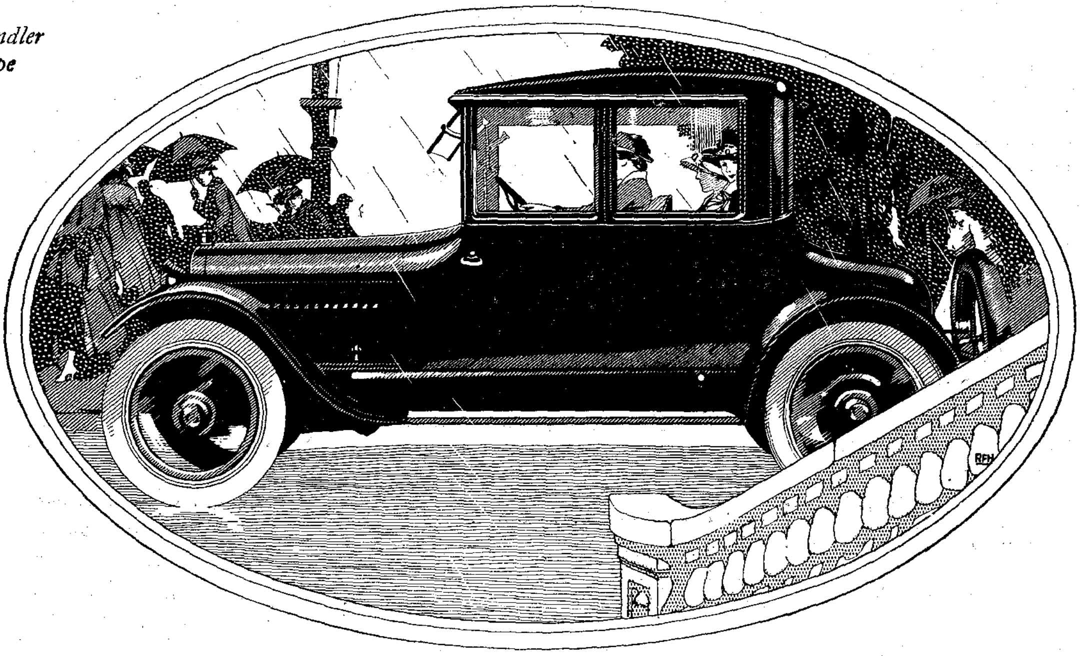
TEXAS

Texas, larger than the German Empire itself, exhibits all the diversity of view expected of such an area, especially when open conviction is free for all. Nearness to Mexico and the South-American republics caused German to decline in favor of French and Spanish. This happened from two to four years ago, but Weatherford may be taken as typical in its reply that no change back now is possible. In the town of Taylor the subject is being gradually dropt. The reasons for having German in the school here were largely practical. The neighborhood contains many Germans. The second generation are able to speak both German and English fluently and take the commercial places needing the language. Spanish, however, has grown to be regarded of as much practical value as German formerly was. We are told, moreover, that "German is spoken freely on the streets, and no one resents the sound. So far there is an entire absence of anything like unreasonable dislike, or any disposition to make personal application of a national hostility even where some persons have foolishly spoken adversely to American sentiment." The school board of Greenville, with the approval of its citizens, has decided to drop German, continuing only the classes already organized. Spanish and French, it feels, will be more useful to Americans. Sulphur Springs has taken drastic action and "will not stand for anything that may smack of pro-Germanism." The fathers of Marshall will not allow their children to study German, so no new classes have been started, nor were new ones organized in Bonham, where it is thought wise "to discontinue the teaching of German thoughts and customs." Loyalty to the United States, it feels, inspires this demand. In Corsicana and in Amarillo classes were either too small to justify taking the teacher's time or people were outspoken against the study, while in Orange there is perhaps a little war-prejudice. German has never been a popular course. Spanish is declared the popular modern language. Cuero is a 50 per cent. German community, nevertheless there is considerable feeling here that German should be dropt from the public schools. Without action the pursuit of the study has fallen off 50 per cent. In San Antonio the study of German is retained in both the elementary and high schools. There is a very large German population in the city and an unusually large proportion of students have studied German in both grades. "Last fall the matriculation for German in both the elementary and the high schools was very materially reduced. In several of the elementary schools so small a number of students requested German that no classes were organized. The question, however, has never been made an issue." The towns in Texas where German is eliminating itself are Tyler, where it is reported as "in bad"; Waxahachie, where "parents do not wish their children to study German"; Port Arthur, where "parents forbid classifying pupils in German"; Sherman, where the reporter has "not found one in twenty but opposed teaching German"; Temple, where there were too few applying to begin new classes; Galveston, where there is a disposition to drop the study of German; Dallas, where there is seen a marked increase in French and a continually growing demand for Spanish with almost no call for

CHANDLER SIX

Famous For Its Marvelous Motor

Chandler Coupe



You Will Appreciate the Comfort of a Chandler Coupe

FOR the beauty of its design and finish, for the protection it affords and for its extraordinary mechanical excellence, you will appreciate the ownership of a Chandler coupe.

Instantly convertible, this four-passenger Chandler model gives full four-season service, with equal comfort in all weather conditions. And it is, too, a safeguard to your good health.

With windows lowered away and window posts removed, you have a car fully as open as a roadster with its top up. The quickness and ease, too, with which the windows may be placed in position—entirely enclosing the car—will please you. The body is most substantially constructed — built by Fisher — and stands the stress even of country roads. The upholstery is of a serviceable grey cloth material.

There is keen satisfaction in the full confidence you may feel in the famous Chandler chassis distinguished for its marvelous motor, upon which this coupe body is mounted.

SIX SPLENDID BODY TYPES

Seven-Passenger Touring Car, $1595 *Four-Passenger Roadster, $1595*
Four-Passenger Sport Model, $1675
Convertible Sedan, $2295 *Convertible Coupe, $2195* *Limousine, $2895*
(*All prices f. o. b. Cleveland*)

Choose the Chandler Coupe for Your Car Now

Dealers in all principal cities and hundreds of towns. Write us for catalog today.

CHANDLER MOTOR CAR COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO
Export Department: 1790 Broadway, New York Cable Address: "Chanmotor"

Tire Dealers:

We are selling 74% of our tires to previous purchasers. *Are You? Would you like to?*

STRANGE as it may seem, the Sterling Tire Corporation is in business with the primary purpose of earning dividends for its stockholders.

But we believe that this purpose is best served by giving to tire users the greatest possible mileage per dollar, and by giving our agents (dealers) a proposition which, because it is fair to them and their customers, will result in constantly growing sales and continuously increasing prosperity.

To the man who looks solely at the price per tire, we have nothing to offer.

We know that low-priced cars, fitted for the service to be demanded of them, may be better for many users than higher priced cars, but no matter what the grade of the car, no owner can afford to use inferior gasoline, inferior oil or inferior tires.

We believe that true tire economy comes from running the very best tire that can be built—and in taking proper care of that tire.

The fabric— the rubber— the construction—

Tire endurance comes from definitely known things—there is no mystery about it. It depends primarily on the tensile strength of the cotton fabric (or cord) used in its construction—and there is no mystery about that. It is a matter of buying the right quality from the spinners and testing each roll before it is used.

All the grades of crude rubber known to commerce are open to every tire manufacturer — the strength, resilience, toughness, vitality of each grade is known. The tire maker buys according to the grade of tire he intends to make—there is no mystery about that.

The principle of tire construction is about the same in all tires. The fabric, or cord, is built up diagonally like the trusses on a bridge—to withstand strain in every direction.

Every wide awake tire manufacturer knows exactly how his principal competitors build their tires and the quality of materials they use.

So it all simmers down to the question of what grade of tire the maker *intends* to build.

We have the firm conviction that it is impossible to make a tire too good. We buy the best cotton cord and regular fabric we can get, and if the spinners ever find out how to produce cotton yarn of greater tensile strength, we will buy that.

Sterling Tires are built with extra thick rubber layers between the plies of fabric—with a heavy, practically pure-gum cushion—with a thick, tough, sturdy tread. The extra quantity and quality of the rubber reinforces the fabric, makes the tire last longer, and prevents many punctures.

The heavier tread on Sterling Tires almost invariably outlasts the carcass. It is this combination of an extra-heavy tread with an extra-strong carcass which enables Sterling Tires to yield their higher mileage.

Their extra sturdy construction makes it pay to repair them—and we do repair them free of charge whether they have run one mile or ten thousand.

They are guaranteed 5000 miles (30x3½ and 31x4—6000 miles), and average much more. One customer averaged over 10,000 miles for a full year on 500 cars—but that is about our best record.

We want every Sterling Tire to give the utmost mileage at the least cost per mile, and our hundreds of commercial users who stick to Sterlings year after year, do so because their records show lower cost per mile than they have had from other tires. Lowest cost-per-mile—not lowest price-per-tire.

74% repeat orders 90% in business use

74% of all Sterling Tires sold in 1917 went to those who had used them before.

90% of all Sterling Tires now running are on business cars—salesmen's cars, delivery cars, ambulances, trucks—up to 3-ton trucks, on which 40 x 8 Sterling Pneumatic Vacuum Bar tires are used in preference to solid tires, because they cost less per mile and because their greater resilience saves jar on the car and its load.

Wanted: like-minded partners

HERETOFORE practically all Sterling Tires have been sold direct to the car owner through our own factory sales branches, because we felt that, up to a certain limit of production, we could give better and more intimate service to our customers in this way.

Our branches are now scattered from St. Louis to Boston and from Washington to Chicago. This gives us twenty-eight (28) distributing centers from which we can give service to dealers and assist them in giving service to their customers.

We are now prepared to give the exclusive sale of Sterling Tires and Sterling Seamless Red Tubes to one

TRADE MARK

Sterling Tires

CORD AND FABRIC TYPES

dealer in each town where we do not maintain branches. The word "dealer" hardly describes what we have in mind—our desire is to establish a connection which will for all practical purposes add to the number of our branches. What we want is not simply a man who will sell a few Sterling Tires, but one who will really join the Sterling family and give Sterling service.

Sales possibilities of Sterling Tires

We seek the opportunity to demonstrate to the right man in each town that the Sterling system of selling tires is the right one for permanent and satisfactory business. We have demonstrated in our own branches, in cities of various sizes, that car owners are well satisfied with a high grade tire sold on a basis of super-service and a common-sense square deal. Concrete evidence of this may be given in the sales figures of one town of 103,000 inhabitants, and in another of 400,000 inhabitants. In Springfield, Mass., in 1915, sales of Sterling Tires were $36,916.60—in 1917 they were $95,135.31. In Newark, N. J., the 1915 sales were $81,249,40, and 1917 $140,368.87. These are neither our best nor our poorest records.

Our experience has proven to us that we can open a branch in any good sized town and within a few months secure our share of the tire business of that town. What we have done can be done as well, or better, by a local man who believes in quality tires and who will duplicate the service we give in our branches. Quality—service—low-cost-per-mile—these are things on which the Sterling business has been built up—these are the things which will give the exclusive Sterling dealer in any town his share, or more than his share, of the local tire business.

We believe that every owner of every car in America would best serve his own interests by running nothing but Sterlings—that is what we honestly believe—it is just as well that everybody does not think the same, because our production capacity for 1918 will allow for only a 60% gain over 1917—and we will not contract to supply more than we can produce.

The complete Sterling line

Sterling Tires are made in both cord and fabric types, and with two styles of tread—the grooved or "European" tread, and the Non Skid Vacuum Bar, the latter being an exclusive Sterling feature—patented.

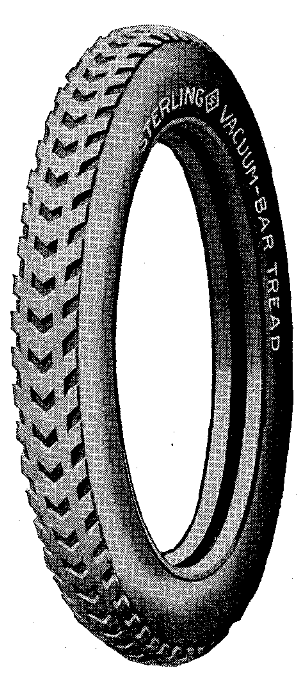
We also manufacture the Sterling Red Seamless Tube, the purity and quality of which is evidenced by the fact that a section will float in water. Sterling Red Tubes are built in a way in which no other tubes are built—they are made of a sheet of rubber rolled over upon itself to produce a four-ply lamination—the splice is vulcanized, not cemented, the valve patch is vulcanized over the splice. We control the patents on the machines and vulcanizers to produce tubes of the Sterling quality.

STERLING GUARANTEE

THE guarantee on Sterling Tires is as follows:

"The guarantee on these tires is intended to represent, and does represent, practically unlimited service and satisfaction to the tire user. For the sake of establishing a basis of adjustment and replacement in case any tire should prove defective, we fix upon 5000 miles as normal average life, except 30 x 3½ and 31 x 4 tires, which carry 6000 miles guarantee. What we actually do is to repair these tires free of charge from the day they are put on the car until they are finally sold for junk, so long as we believe repairs are justified by the condition of the casing. If you cut the tire the first day you run it, we repair it free.

"The only condition we make under this guarantee is that the car owner shall co-operate with us by bringing back his tires for prompt repair as soon as small cuts or punctures appear, and that so long as repair is possible we shall have that privilege. Adjustments on the 5000 or 6000 mile basis to be made when we know a repair to be inadvisable."



The *Vacuum Bar Tread* is a scientific non-skid that really *holds*. It is exclusively STERLING—patented. Ordinarily the non-skid feature will last through the guaranteed mileage.

* * *

WE solicit inquiries from dealers who think they might like our way of doing business, and from car owners, to whom we will supply the address of the nearest Sterling dealer. As the busy season is just ahead, we suggest that you write us today.

STERLING TIRE CORPORATION

(Established 1908)

Rutherford, New Jersey

We own and operate direct factory sales branches in the following cities:

ALBANY, N. Y.	53 Central Avenue	CINCINNATI Ohio	1302 Race Street	NEW HAVEN, Conn.	232 Crown Street	ROCHESTER, N. Y.	565 East Main St.
BALTIMORE, Md.	1705 N. Charles St.	CLEVELAND, Ohio	5018 Euclid Avenue	NEW YORK, N. Y.	234 West 55th St.	RUTHERFORD, N.J.	Maple St. & Erie Ave.
BOSTON, Mass.	205 Clarendon St.	DETROIT, Mich.	940 Woodward Ave.	PATERSON, N. J.	53 Ward Street	SPRINGFIELD, Mass.	336 Bridge Street
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.	340 Fairfield Avenue	HACKENSACK, N.J.	Main and Passaic Sts.	PHILADELPHIA, Pa.	1238 Spring Garden St.	ST. LOUIS, Mo.	2824A Locust Street
BROOKLYN, N. Y.	53 Rogers Avenue	HARTFORD, Conn.	286 Main Street	PITTSBURGH, Pa.	540 N. Craig Street	SYRACUSE, N. Y.	518 South Clinton St.
BUFFALO, N. Y.	210 Franklin Street	JERSEY CITY, N. J.	2982 Hudson Blvd.	PROVIDENCE, R. I.	234 Broad Street	WASHINGTON, D.C.	1621 14th St., N. W.
CHICAGO, Ill.	3031 S. Michigan Ave.	NEWARK, N. J.	38 William Street	READING, Pa.	104-106 N. 5th St.	WORCESTER, Mass.	32 Shrewsbury St.

Sterling Tires

CORD AND FABRIC TYPES

TRADE MARK

German; Denton, where people are opposed to it as "fostering sympathy for the Germans," and Terrell, where no students desired German either last year or this, and consequently no class was formed. The popular idea is that Spanish has greater utilitarian value. In Waco no objection has been found to German "except among two or three who are radically anti-German." In Houston a larger percentage of beginners elected German at the start of the present school year than heretofore. In only one instance has any objection been raised, and that by one patron who has no child taking German. While it is not regarded as unpatriotic to pursue the study, the situation here is accounted for by the possession of "a very strong and popular teacher of the subject." A second report states that "the German Government misrepresents rather than represents the genius of the German people." It is contemplated by the superintendent of Palestine to recommend the dropping of German. No public statement has up to now been made, however, because "of the effect it would have on the work during the remainder of the time the current German course may be pursued." Texarkana has a school board where only one member has declared his opposition. The sentiment of the town is against fighting a foreign language. Denison and Beaumont continue their allegiance to the study of German, being impress with its permanent value.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Kentucky, which professes the now trite sentiment that we are not at war with a language, reminds us with an added freshness all its own that we still have Latin in spite of Nero. The same sentiment differently exprest comes from Owensboro, where the writer believes in the concurrence of "thinking people." There is, however, a 50 per cent. decrease. In most of the places where the study is retained, we note a growing uneasiness or a more pronounced sentiment of opposition. At Bowling Green, where there is a small German population, some prejudice is outspoken, and fewer pupils are pursuing the study. In Hopkinsville there is a disposition to start no new classes. Henderson has not felt the attitude of objection strong enough to change the school courses as yet. Middlesboro started no new class, the modern-language element taking French. Frankfort retains German, tho the prevailing opinion is for a substitution of Spanish and French. Winchester has only its continuation class. Covington is "rather antagonistic," and "there has been a decided drift away from German toward French and Spanish for about a year." In Lexington, where the people profess to be "overwhelmingly American," no new student elected German. Last year there were fifteen pupils in the French classes, this year more than a hundred. The Danville people are opposed to the study of German, tho their superintendent does not find their reasons "basal"; for them it is sufficient to allege hatred of all things German, and Dayton has taken action "to avoid diluting its Americanism with enemy sympathies or ideals."

TENNESSEE

In Tennessee the negative replies are not of a final nature except in such large centers as Chattanooga and Nashville. In the former, while a proposal has been made to drop the language, it seems determined by the school board to continue instruction as long as there is a demand for it, while Nashville reports a very strong sentiment against eliminating the study from the high school. The people of Harriman are very generally in favor of dropping it, and the pupils have already practically done so. Knoxville, professing "a dislike for everything German," continues the study, tho it desires a substitution of French or Spanish. Bristol also believes the study will be finally eliminated because so few students elect it. This year seven continued the study to "complete their points." Morriston had no beginning classes; Clarksville dropt the language from its curriculum because no pupils wished it; Columbia in like course feeling that the value of German has "depreciated very materially."

COLORADO

In one report from Colorado we have the affirmative answer. Cripple Creek boasts "a popular feeling against everything German," and believes "it is not now the time to argue the merits of the matter; that time will come later. Teaching German in the schools now appears inconsistent to the public," and general approval follows the substitution of French in its place. Feeling toward Germany may make it necessary in Colorado Springs to revise the texts, "eliminating allusions to the Hohenzollerns." Greeley holds to its German classes with the conviction "that the menace of autocracy may be destroyed without destroying the good things we get from Germany." In Leadville only two out of twenty-five asked to be allowed to take up German, and this was not enough to start a class, hence Spanish was substituted. German was originally introduced into the schools through commercial influences, and the present trend suggests that students should now be trained "so they may be able to compete with the world in Central and South America." Since Spanish is rapidly displacing German in the choice of subjects of the pupils of Fort Morgan, the tendency there is to let German "die a natural death." Cañon City had no registrations in the first-year German course and a few "radicals wished it dropt." Fort Collins, Pueblo, and Grand Junction all report German continued with a rather neutral attitude of mind toward it.

IDAHO

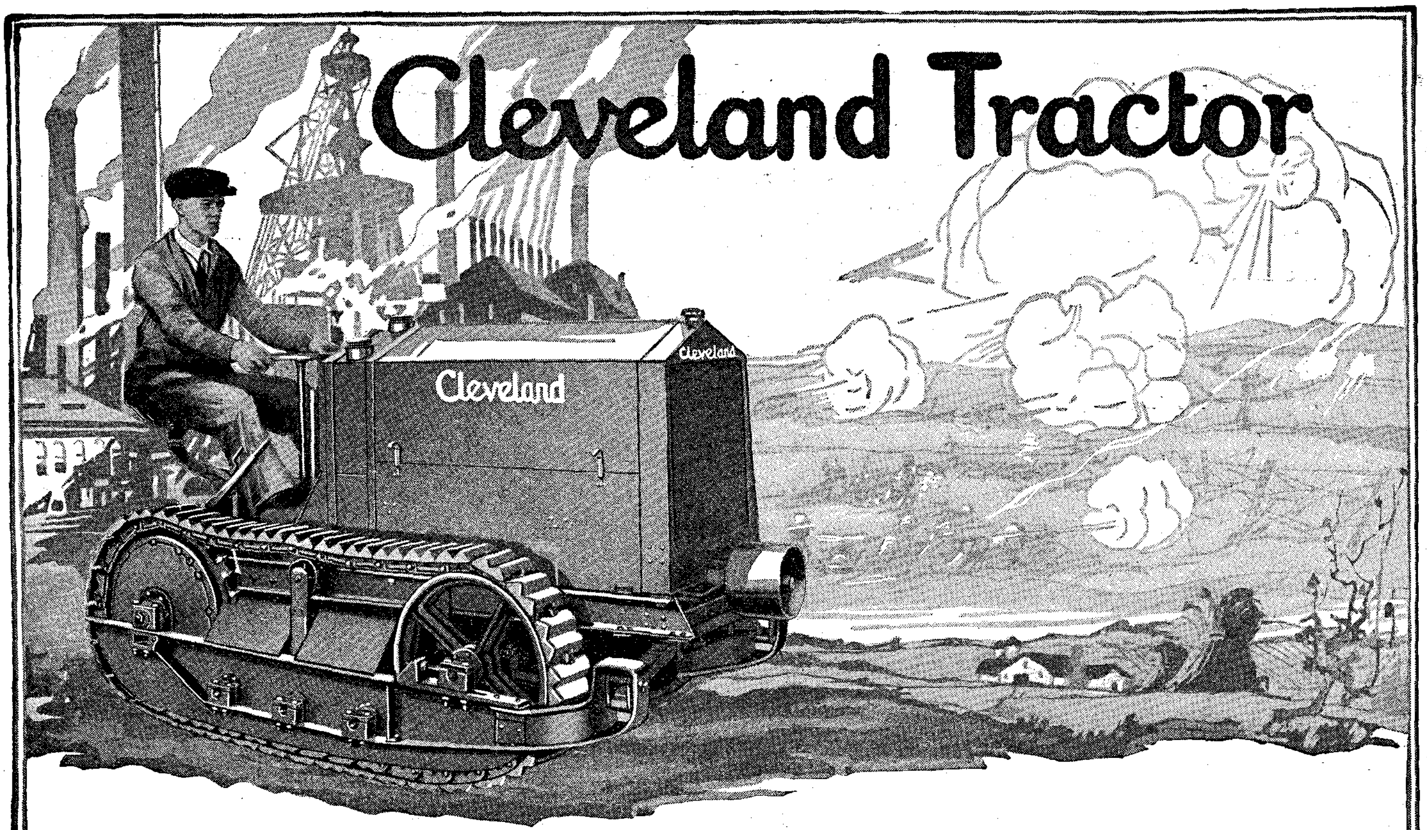
Idaho sends us a rather large proportion of replies indicating discontinuance of German study. In several cases where the action has not already been taken, it is definitely determined upon for next year. Pocatello takes this step because of its belief that "German propaganda is unconsciously absorbed," and Burley because of its hostility to "anything German." It furthermore desires "to sever all relations with Germany even after the war." Soda Springs is strong in its negative attitude because "German text-books are favorable to German institutions." Caldwell sends us an interesting comment on the local feeling, which is strongly against anything German. We read: "I. W. W. has undoubtedly caused the intense feeling that exists against 'anything German' here. While South Idaho has not been so burdened by this organization as North Idaho, yet their soap-boxes aroused a bitter feeling here. They are distinctly pro-German and consequently have labeled I. W. W. with that color, with the result that American Americans refuse to sanction German as a subject in the high school, or to be identified with anything that smacks of *Kultur*. French and Spanish have been greatly in demand." Payette's sentiment is exprest by an ex-schoolman who observes: "Germany has been using the schools of America to make German the universal language, and we have been blind to Germany's motive. We thought we were teaching German of our own volition." Wendell had no demand for it. Sandpoint feels that German should not be taught so long as we are at war with Germany, and Mountain Home looks upon the value of German as greatly lessened. In Rupert a facetious reporter exclaims, "*'Raus mit em!*" and adds: "We have little love for anything German. We don't think that we will need to acquire an appetite for limburger and sauerkraut, for we think that we will teach our language to the *Boche* in order that he may have a smooth medium for that expression that may eventually make him respectable." Salmon reports its people as "solidly opposed," and notes "a growing demand for Spanish in the West." It will not carry German next year, as no first-year class was started. Malad City is "decidedly against" teaching it. One student only registered. In Idaho Falls, tho very few new students were forthcoming this year, people incline to retain German "on account of its use in science and art." Rexburg feels that German should not be taught during the war, as there are many Germans in this locality, some of whom allow their sympathies to trend with the mother country. Hence "any desire to create German incentive in any form is discouraged at present." A very large number of Germans live in and about American Falls, many in homesteads where but little English is spoken. Clerks and stenographers who speak the language are in demand in the town. Therefore it is thought best to continue German for its commercial value. Cottonwood, tho a German-American community, finds its classes much smaller during the present year. Spanish is offered to satisfy those students who prefer not to study German. Nampa suffered a large decrease between 1915 and 1916, but the same number of pupils continued during 1917.

In places where the German language is still retained as a study, the opposition developed against it is comparatively mild. The customary reason that it is the language of an enemy is brought forward, and opposition also bases itself on the ground that the language is a part of the German propaganda to Germanize the world. In Jerome there is a belief that the language should be dropt as a study, and the expectation is that this fact will be accomplished after this year. In Boise, the capital city, a few expressions of opinion have been heard, and the superintendent there believes that the policy of permitting children of the high school to elect the study of German is generally approved. Not more than a third of the number who pursued the study before the war, however, are so engaged at present. In Wallace, St. Anthony, Blackfoot, Mullan, Kellogg, Orofino, and Cœur d'Alene, the study is still pursued without public discussion. In Post Falls one man only raised opposition, and he forbade his boy to study German. In general, the cultural value of German is here held unchanged. But in Meridian the ill feeling already developed against Germans will probably cause the ultimate discontinuance of the study.

MONTANA

The Montana town of Harlowton proclaims itself as wildly patriotic and affirms that it "would hardly tolerate anything which had the appearance of being dis-

Cleveland Tractor



What the Cleveland Tractor Means to a World at War

THE fate of the Allies hangs on America's ability to produce. Farm, factory and firing line must fight together.

There is a mortal urgency for food. In addition to millions of men in arms, the civilian population of half the world must be fed, clothed and kept from want.

Every farm and every manufacturing plant must operate at the peak of efficiency.

But, the task of stimulating production is hedged about by difficulty. The draft is steadily draining labor from its accustomed channels. The new regulations place unskilled farm hands in the first draft class. Over 1,000,000 horses already have been shipped abroad and the needs of our own army are yet to be filled.

There is just one way to relieve the labor stringency.

We must replace muscle with machine.

America's acres must yield more than ever before. That fact stands out as plain as a beacon. And in lieu of men and horses the farmer must have other help.

The Cleveland Tractor is solving the problem. It plows as fast as 3½ miles an hour—8 to 10 acres a day. *That equals the work of three good 3-horse teams and three men.* And it not only works faster—but better, and at much less cost.

The same time-saving speed so profitable in plowing is of equal advantage in harrowing, discing, seeding, pulling a mower, binder, hay loader, manure spreader, or for practically any hauling job on the farm.

Traveling on its own tracks the Cleveland can go practically anywhere, and does not mire, slip nor pack the soil. It weighs less than 3200 pounds and has over 600 square inches of traction surface.

Although small enough for use in orchards, it develops 12 H. P. at the drawbar for hauling and 20 H. P. at the pulley for stationary work.

These same big advantages are equally valuable in industrial work. Factories, foundries and plants of many kinds are finding it just the machine to speed up work and lower the overhead.

Either in factory buildings or in the yards, the great power of this sturdy little machine can be used in many ways. Its small size enables it to pass through doors or narrow factory aisles. It can be turned in a 12-foot circle.

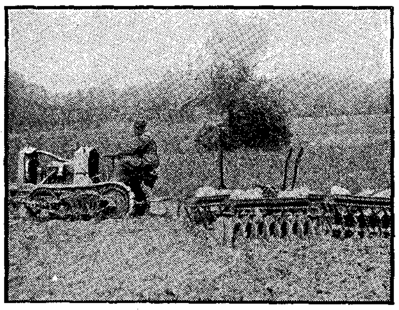
In transfer buggy work the Cleveland will haul as high as 10 to 12 tons under average plant conditions.

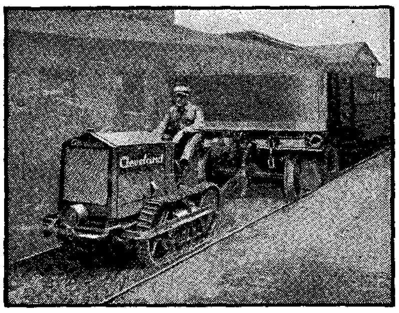
It is a wonder worker at grading, excavating and a wide variety of construction jobs, or in lumber yards, logging camps, snow-plow work, at freight terminals in spotting freight cars, in scores of places and at scores of tasks where heavy work at light cost is essential, particularly under rough surface conditions.

For war service, in the camp or on the battlefield, in the factory or on the farm, and later on in times of peace, the Cleveland Tractor is capable of incalculable service.

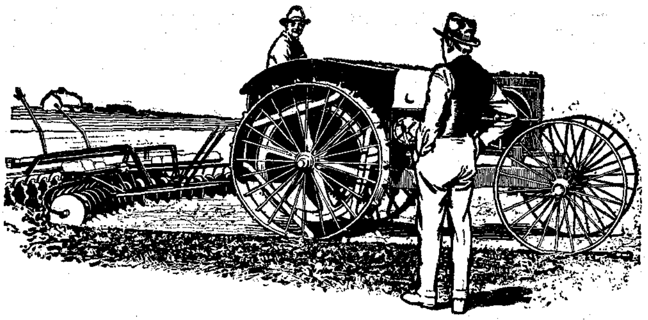
Now is the time to order your Cleveland Tractor. Write today for full information and address of the nearest Cleveland dealer.

The Cleveland Tractor Company, Dept. BP, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A.





"I Bought a Parrett Tractor Because It Has Been Tested for 5 Years"



This is what many a careful tractor buyer will tell you.

He, like you, prefers a tractor that has passed the experimental stage, that has *proved* its worth, that he *knows* can do the work well and economically.

For five years now the Parrett has served with remarkable efficiency in nearly every part of the U. S., in all kinds of soils and climates, even in such extremes as breaking the tough sods of the Northwest and working the rice swamps of the South.

This five years' experience has shown that you can *depend* on the steady service of the Parrett tractor, as a 3-plow, one-man, all-purposes, kerosene-burning tractor. The Parrett is self-steering in the furrow, requires no special hitch and can handle belt work equal to running a 20- to 26-inch separator with constant efficiency. It is a dependable all-around farm power unit.

Write for catalog

PARRETT TRACTOR COMPANY, 417 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.

PARRETT

12 25

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

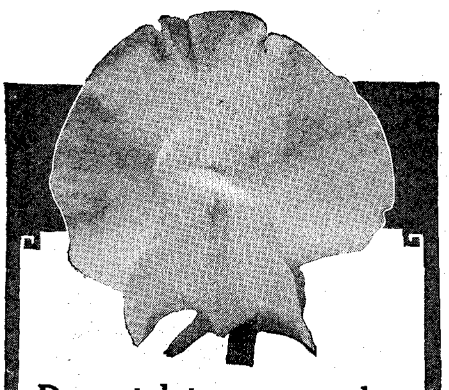
Onion Sets

Vaughan's Hazel Size for Early Green or Large Winter Onions. White, Red or Yellow. Pint, 30c; quart, 50c; prepaid.

Vaughan's Bulk Seeds of new crop are now ready. You can't order too early this year, many are scarce and will soon be gone.

Vaughan's Seed Book for 1918 tells the whole story. Mailed FREE, East and West. Largest growers of Onions, Cabbage, and Radish have used Vaughan's Seeds for more than forty years. Write for a copy today.

VAUGHAN'S SEED STORE 31-D Randolph St., CHICAGO
43-D Barclay St., NEW YORK



Do not let your garden be a failure this year by lack of knowledge of what to plant, how to plant and when to plant.

Dreer's Garden Book for 1918

Is an authoritative guide to all garden work for both vegetables and flowers. Cultural directions by experts.

256 pages, four full page color plates and four full page duotone plates; also hundreds of photographic illustrations.

A copy free if you mention this publication

DREER'S ORCHID FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

A wonderful new type of extraordinary size with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings, and long strong stems. A mixture of named sorts, in a wide range of colors and combinations. Per packet 10 cts., per oz. 25 cts., per quarter pound 75 cts.

HENRY A. DREER
714-716 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia

Bulb Growing for Amateurs

By H. H. Thomas. Tells all about the planting, treatment and cultivation of bulbs, indoors and out. Profusely illustrated. Cloth. 60c net, by mail 68c.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

"It's Adjustable"

FROM 7 to 18 inches. Ideal to prepare seed beds and keep the soil thoroughly stirred. Can be used as either a rake or cultivator. The

PULL-EASY
TRADE MARK
ADJUSTABLE
Garden Cultivator

is the only tool needed from seed time to harvest. Strong, sturdy, well-balanced.

For sale by most dealers. If your dealer can't supply you, send dealer's name with $1.50 ($2 in Canada) and your Pull-Easy will be forwarded promptly by Parcel Post, prepaid. Literature on request.

THE PULL-EASY MFG. COMPANY
322 Barstow Street Waukesha, Wis.
Canadian Address:
35 Colborne Street, Toronto, Ont.

loyal." It has dropt the study of German for reasons "partly patriotic" and more greatly common sense. Here it is asserted that "the average high-school pupil can neither read nor speak it when he has finished this study, and hence the time is generally wasted." The writer here has come to a realizing sense that "we have let the Germans 'bluff' us into taking them at their own valuation." Kalispell has a freshman class of 175, five of whom this year registered for German. Such a number is taken as prophetic of a probable future discontinuance. In Bozeman French is offered for the first time this year, and Spanish will be added next. The course in German, which now has only two-thirds as many students as formerly, will be shortened one year, and if the lack of interest continues it may be dropt. Helena reports a state of mind unchanged in respect to our inquiry as prevailed before the war, while Butte reports a noticeable transfer of interest to other languages, but no marked hostility toward German. Livingston is "quite patriotic but not narrow." It is likewise facetious and feels that refusing to teach German now "would be on a par with refusing to eat Spanish onions during our war with Spain." Missoula guards itself against hysteria and feels that "German will continue after the war to be an important language."

OKLAHOMA

In Oklahoma City where the study is a high-school optional, the general disfavor is exprest by a decrease of 50 per cent. "People are against everything German, and the elimination of German has been discust." Previous to this year about 120 pupils at Muskogee studied German. This was a little over 10 per cent. of the high-school personnel. This year, however, but three first-year pupils exprest a desire for German and no class was formed. About half of the pupils who had studied it for one year dropt it and substituted French or Spanish. The action of the schools here will be entirely guided by the desire of the pupils. Enid is continuing its second-year course, but has dropt all others, and after this year will form no new classes. If German literature is desired, it will be read in translation. The sentiment in favor of this action is declared almost unanimous. Bartlesville and McAlester have no beginning German class this year, and the sentiment is against its continued teaching. Chickasha put into action its desire "to cut loose from any German influence or recognition," and Ada has "absolutely no demand for German or anything that looks or sounds like German." Ardmore is inclined seriously to discontinue the study, but it remains this year. Shawnee is convinced that it will go because "the brutality of the Germans has lowered them to the lowest degree in the minds of the people." Tulsa, El Reno, and Okmulgee are content that German hold its proper place in the high school, and its disposition is left to the school authorities.

ARKANSAS

The balance is on the side of elimination in Arkansas. The pronouncement from Argenta, for example, seeks an added emphasis in the color of the ink employed. In flaming red to which attention is called the writer proclaims, "To hell with the Kaiser and his language." While not so demonstrative, we are informed that German has disappeared from the schools of Texarkana because no pupils wanted it. In Helena, likewise it has even ceased to be elective, for "since the outbreak of war parents, teachers, and children seem to regard it as worse than useless—unpatriotic." In Hot Springs no demand was made and it went. In Paragould the regular German classes are only about one-fourth normal, and several members of the school board are of the opinion that the utility of the language is at an end. In Fort Smith very few desire their children to study German, and the curtailment of classes is indicated in the case of one, which dropt from 67 to 16. In Little Rock the study is elective, but allures few. Pine Bluff takes the stand that "schools, studies, and curriculum should remain as before."

ARIZONA

Arizona is represented by a single report from Tucson, where we are told that the language was dropt two or three years ago because of lack of interest, and current events have appeared to furnish no new stimulus.

UTAH

Thoughtful people in Ogden, Utah, favor a continuance of the teaching of the German language, and few have come forward to criticize it. As the teaching in Salt Lake City has always been in the hands of Americans, the confidence of the public in the educational purpose and program of the board of education has never been undermined, and German continues a study there. In Logan there is but one small class in German, and this is so small that comments on it, we are told, do not furnish a reliable index to the attitude of mind of the people on the subject. A few are said to oppose the teaching of German. The majority seem to treat it indifferently. French, however, has become much more popular among pupils as well as townspeople.

OREGON

In beginning with the capital city of Oregon, the superintendent of the Portland schools refers us to a statement made in the Forty-fourth Annual Report of the Public Schools. It was framed in answer to other inquiries similar to ours and begins by reminding us that "Americans are deficient in language study. Europeans have been stimulated to understand the tones of their near neighbors; but separated as we have been by great oceans we have lived on without feeling the need of mastering any language save our own." The writer here discovers in the times a new stimulus: "We are concerned as never before in our national life with events and developments in Europe. We wish to gain for ourselves the fine literature, art, science of the Old World. We confidently trust that a time is near at hand when all nations will be united in a compact of enduring peace. And when such a time comes we all shall need to know the languages of other nations. The boys and girls in the high school will be the leaders of the coming age. We must be prepared to meet the requirements of that time. Spanish must be learned, French must be learned, German must be learned, and learned with more enthusiasm than ever before." In Eugene, German has not been dropt, altho the enrolment has been cut almost in two since last year. In the junior high school, where German is an elective subject in the seventh and eighth grades, no student elected it this year among the two-hundred enrolment. This falling off is interpreted by the school superintendent as "an instinctive feeling on the part of the boys and girls themselves," and not to any large extent an expression of the objection of parents. He does not believe that the general sentiment of the community is against the teaching of

ATLAS EXPLOSIVES

Explosives and Chemicals

Notice where our branch offices are located

Every one of the nineteen ATLAS branch offices was located where it is for the purpose of making it easy for users of ATLAS Explosives throughout the country to receive shipments quickly and to enable our service men to be in a position to get into instant touch with users of explosives whose problems seem especially difficult of solution.

These branches are not mere "forwarders" to the home office. Each one is a complete unit. Each one is competent to handle any inquiry or order that comes to it.

This means elimination of all delay. When you communicate with an ATLAS branch you get just what you want quickly and surely.

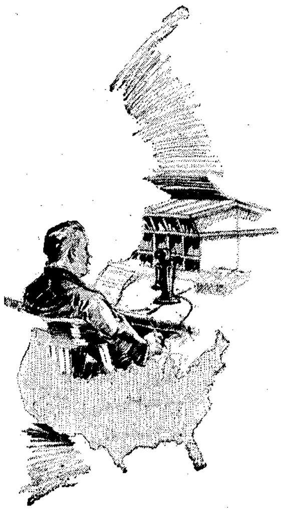
The ATLAS line of explosives and chemicals includes high and permissible explosives, dynamites, farm powders, blasting and sporting powders, blasting supplies of all kinds, nitric and sulphuric acids, mixed acids, sodium nitrite and ammonium nitrate, nitre-cake, lacquers, etc. Producer of leather cloth.

Write for further information

General users of explosives and chemicals should write today for full information about our products. Farmers, owners of estates, lumbermen, should get our special book, "Better Farming." Mailed free.

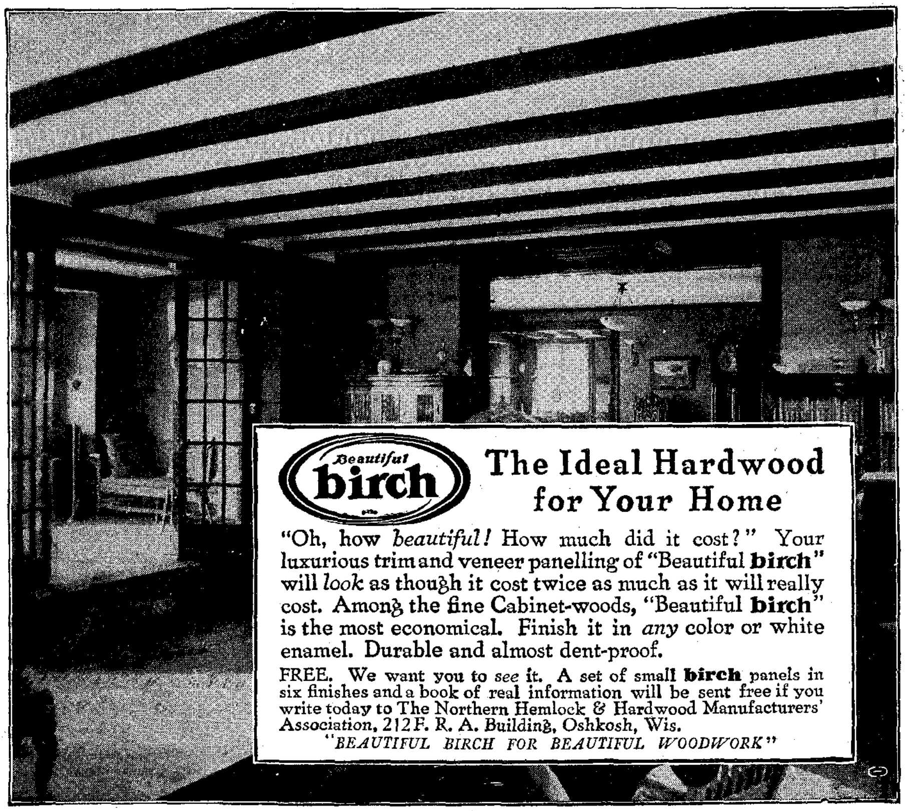
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE L.D. 3.

Sales Offices: Allentown (Pa.), Birmingham (Ala.), Boston, Chicago, Des Moines (Ia.), Houghton (Mich.), Joplin (Mo.), Kansas City, Knoxville, McAlester (Okla.), Nashville, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg (Kan.), Pittsburgh (Pa.), Pottsville, (Pa.), St. Louis, Wilkes-Barre (Pa.)



LONG LIFE **and How to Attain It,** by Pearce Kintzing, M.D. A practical, readable book on how to preserve health, avoid disease, and prolong life. 12mo, cloth, 285 pp. $1.00 net; $1.12 postpaid.
FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., 354-60 4th Ave., N.Y.

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION A splendid little book of intimate talks by Alfred Ayres on the practical problems of effective public speaking and reading. 12mo, Cloth, deckle edges, frontispiece. 75 cents; by mail, 83 cents.
Funk & Wagnalls Company
354-360 Fourth Ave., N. Y.



Beautiful **birch**

The Ideal Hardwood for Your Home

"Oh, how *beautiful!* How much did it cost?" Your luxurious trim and veneer panelling of "Beautiful **birch**" will *look* as though it cost twice as much as it will really cost. Among the fine Cabinet-woods, "Beautiful **birch**" is the most economical. Finish it in *any* color or white enamel. Durable and almost dent-proof.

FREE. We want you to *see* it. A set of small **birch** panels in six finishes and a book of real information will be sent free if you write today to The Northern Hemlock & Hardwood Manufacturers' Association, 212 F. R. A. Building, Oshkosh, Wis.

"BEAUTIFUL BIRCH FOR BEAUTIFUL WOODWORK"

PAKRO
SEEDTAPE
AND SEEDS
FOR BETTER GARDENS

Your War Garden
a Pakro Garden

Pakro Seedtape will help you to have a better war garden, because it is a scientific way of planting. Waste is eliminated because the seeds are evenly and accurately spaced in a thin tissue tape and a whole row is planted at a time, easily and quickly. The tedious process of thinning out is practically eliminated. Pakro Seeds are Quality Seeds all tested and thoroughly reliable. Your dealer can supply you with Pakro Seedtape or with Pakro Loose Seeds.

The Quantity Package
of Quality Seeds

Or if not, order directly from the American Seedtape Company. Write today for the beautiful Pakro catalog. The illustrations are from actual photographs and reproduced in actual colors. It contains a fund of information for the home gardener. This beautiful catalog will be sent you free and postage prepaid immediately upon request.

American Seedtape Company
Pakro Building
371 Ogden Street Newark, N. J.

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

YOU SHOULD HAVE A GARDEN
Every ounce of food will be needed. Raise your own potatoes and other vegetables, berries, etc. It's a real pleasure with a
Barker Weeder, Mulcher and Cultivator 3 Tools in 1
Cuts the weeds under-ground and breaks the surface crust into a porous, moisture-retaining mulch—in one operation. Intensive cultivation. "Best Weed Killer Ever Used." A boy or girl can work it. Cuts runners. Has leaf guards, also easily attached shovels for deeper cultivation. Send for
Free, Illustrated Book and Factory-to-User Offer
Barker Mfg. Co., Dept. 30 David City, Neb.

IRIS (Fleur-de-lis)
With flowers of lovely form and infinite variety of color, some as delicately beautiful as its namesake, the rainbow; others of royal splendor, deep-hued and gorgeous. If you do not know Irises you should have our catalog; it will be a revelation to you. If you do know and love them, you will want it for the many new and rare ones you will find in it. We have over 400 varieties.
Catalog Free
Describes the very best and most reliable sorts of vegetable, flower and field seeds, bulbs and some rare and new specialties which we believe cannot be obtained through any other American Seedsman. Write for Free Copy.
The Wing Seed Co., Box 1319 Mechanicsburg, O.
(The House of Quality and Moderate Prices)

German, "but this is a university town, where college-entrance credits are thought of perhaps more than in some other places." No active sentiment developed in Salem in favor of dropping German, but most parents when approached exprest the preference for French or Spanish for their children. Anti-German sentiment is reported strong from Medford, but this feeling has not taken the form of objection to the language, nor has any opposition to the continuance of German as a language study arisen in Baker. But a feeling of unfriendliness has developed at Ashland, and in Astoria German has been superseded by French because the latter was preferred.

WASHINGTON

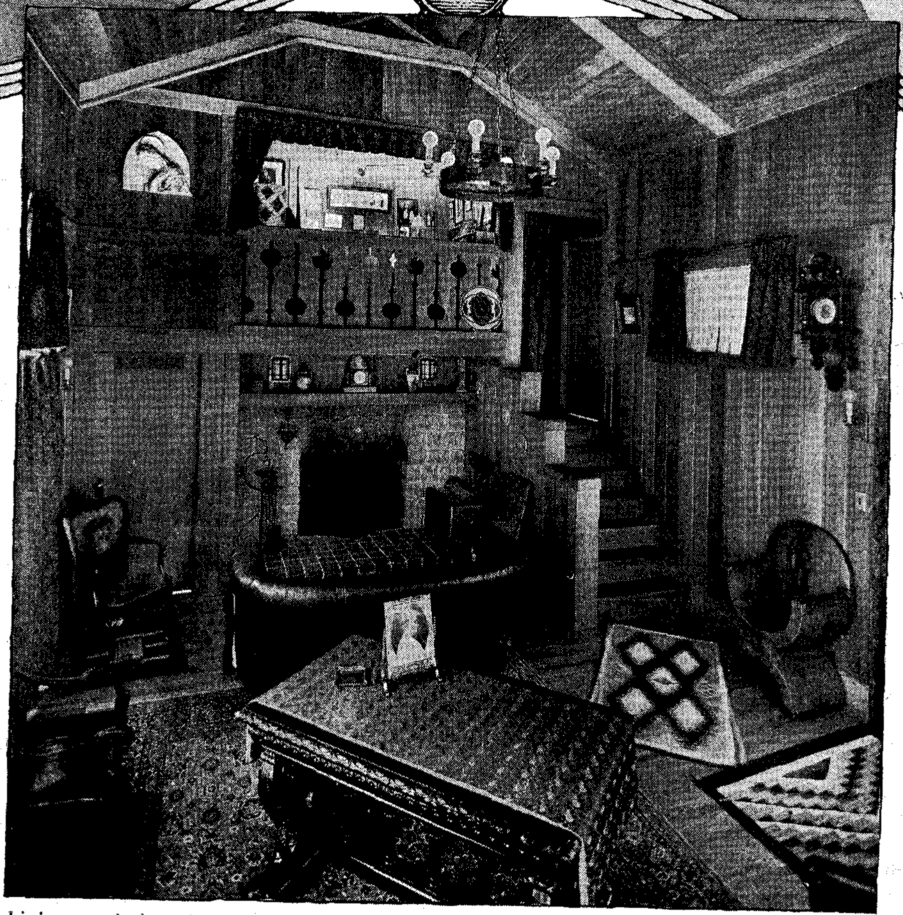
In the State of Washington, German practically remains as before, tho at Spokane Spanish is beginning to supplant it, and a feeling prevails that those who desire to study German should be permitted to so so long as there are enough pupils to justify the formation of classes for them. In one of the high schools of Tacoma there has been no decrease in the number of German students, but a slight decrease is noticeable in the other. Seattle continues as before, with "no agitation," nor has criticism arisen in Walla Walla, tho fewer pupils are numbered this year. Sentiment in the city of Yakima is divided. The school authorities favor the continuance of the study, but certain elements raise objection on the ground that it is the language of our enemies, and that time may be spent more profitably on other studies. Aberdeen is in favor of dropping the study, and the first-year classes have been discontinued.

WYOMING

Report concerning Wyoming must be covered by the single one from Cheyenne, where, we are told, the question has not been agitated, and French has been merely added to the curriculum.

CALIFORNIA

California being a State of such extent might naturally be expected to show a diversity of feeling respecting the question. The southern part, which is doubtless infused with Spanish influence, might well exhibit stronger feeling than the central or northern. The towns more or less contiguous to San Francisco have given us rather full reports, while San Francisco herself, for some unknown reason, remains silent. Berkeley informs us that no objection has been brought to the attention of the board of education or to the superintendent, and Sacramento reports that German is still taught there altho the number of students is not as large as formerly. Riverside also has fewer students of German, but "no foolish and insane hatred of the language is manifest because the German people are given to frightfulness." Stockton is described as "a distinctly pro-Ally community." Here the study of German has dropt off 40 per cent. The singing of German patriotic songs is not permitted, but the study of the language is afforded to those who desire it. Bakersfield, where the enrolment of the school is 650, organized no class in German this year in the high school because less than eight pupils wished to take it. And at Marysville students showed no desire to register for German. In Richmond classes are falling off, and by the next semester German will be discontinued because there will be no call for it. In Pomona registration has decreased about 50 per cent. over last year, but no agitation accompanies this change. Redlands has always had small classes, and not enough came forward this year to justify starting a new class. Alameda registers a falling off of 40 per cent. in demand this year, while Eureka is confident that a vote of the town would favor dropping. A marked decrease is noted in the classes in Petaluma, and if sentiment against German increases together with an additional lowering of the numbers of candidates, the study will be dropt and French put in its place. Santa Monica has made excisions in some of its texts and has fewer students in the elective course. Alhambra, being a community with no foreign element, shows a noticeable decrease in the number taking German, but professes to be "broad-minded enough to believe that German may still have a value, and patriotic enough to desire intensely the suppression of Kaiserism." A "decided falling off" is noted in San Diego. In Long Branch the number of students registering dropt from forty-five in 1916 to ten in 1917, and the natural inference from this is that the attitude of mind has grown unfavorable to the German language. In San Luis Obispo the study has been dropt for lack of interest. Likewise in Santa Cruz the same thing happened, where two years ago 10 per cent. of the students elected German. Santa Barbara does not concern itself with the matter, but in San José, where the school numbers 1,500, "absolutely every student refused to take beginning German of his own free will this year." Those already advanced in the study continued for the sake of college-entrance requirements. "Next September not a single student will take German, so we will drop our two German teachers, and the school board and superintendent, tho not narrow in vision, will shed no tears whatever." Santa Rosa displays "not much feeling." A number here wish to replace German with French. Little, if any, opposition, public or private, is shown to the continuance in German in Pasadena. The class enrolment has fallen off somewhat. An effort is attempted "to make a distinction between a fundamental and a foundational language and a national and international conflict. We are Americans through and through and have no patience with dilatory tactics and no place anywhere for 'the slacker.'" The teaching of German will be continued in the high schools of Los Angeles, we are told, "as a means of culture precisely as will the teaching of other languages. The German language will not be taught as a means of teaching German children Old-World views or Old-World loyalty." This statement, which we received from Mr. Albert Shiels, superintendent of city schools, is enlarged by a statement contained in a paragraph of a recent address delivered by him before the Southern California Modern Language Association. He says: "It is not language that in itself is vicious. Language is but an instrument which gods or demons may use. Noble thoughts, in whatever tongue they may be uttered, deserve survival among a civilized people. Therefore unless I shall be otherwise legally directed, these schools of ours shall continue to provide for the study of each modern language, Spanish or German or French or Italian or any other which the people of this community may seek for their own culture and education. In this freedom for education the teaching of language holds no peculiar privilege. Whatever is true, whatever is beautiful, whatever is good for all men to have and do, that is the aim of education."



Living room in bungalow of Mrs. Hubert Guy (daughter of Mme. Schumann-Heink), Grossmont, Calif. This entire residence is finished in Redwood. Wheeler & Halley, Architects, San Diego.

AS interior finish, the marvelous grain and color effects of California Redwood offer unlimited decorative possibilities, combined with permanence.

For exterior uses — siding, shingles, half timbering, mud sill, foundations — Redwood's unusual resistance to decay and fire make it unique among building materials.

In fact, for *all* building purposes — except fine floors — Redwood should be used to secure maximum service and beauty.

California Redwood is slow to ignite, slow burning and easily extinguished. Contains a *natural* preservative which resists decay. It is free from pitch, and when properly seasoned will not warp, shrink, swell or crack.

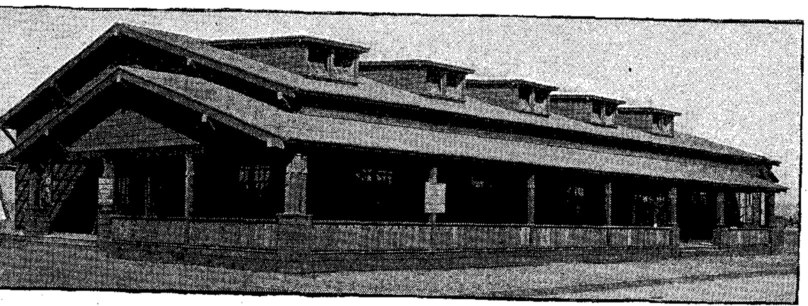
FREE BOOKLETS: Let us tell you more about this remarkable wood made from the "big trees" of California. Write today for "California Redwood Homes," "How to Finish California Redwood," "The Test by Fire" and beautiful stained samples. Please give us the names of your architect and local lumber dealers.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD ASSOCIATION, 714 Call Building, San Francisco, Cal.

California Redwood

Resists fire and rot

California Redwood HOMES



Knights of Columbus Building at Camp Kearny, San Diego, California. Built entirely of Redwood. W. E. Hampton Co., Builders, San Diego.

Ask for the Child's Story of the "big trees" of California.

Drink
Coca-Cola
Drink
Coca-Cola
Trade Mark Registered
Delicious, Refreshing
A pure gift of nature

Your Glass of Coca-Cola

represents materials allotted and authorized by Mr. Hoover and your Government after conservation has taken its heavy toll. The Coca-Cola Company accepts its war duty as a privilege and, although reduced in output, is endeavoring to maintain its usefulness as an industry.

We address ourselves to common justice in requesting you, if you order Coca-Cola, to insist upon the genuine. Don't let a subtle imitation creep in to take advantage of our shortened output by passing itself off as a substitute.

When you order, order by its full name—Coca-Cola, and accept nothing else.

To the Dealer:

If you are unable sometimes to get Coca-Cola or always to get your full quota, we ask you to bear with us, remembering that your troubles are ours, in trying to supply normal trade with a restricted output—and remembering that the sacrifice for conservation must fall on all of us alike—dealer, manufacturer and consumer.

THE COCA-COLA CO., ATLANTA, GA.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

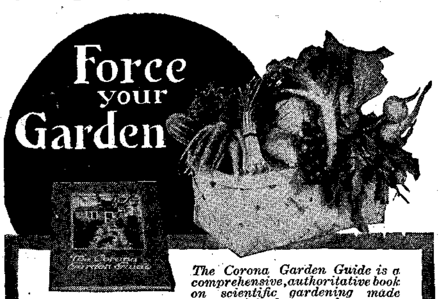
THE WALKING WOUNDED—AN ARMY OF UNCOMPLAINING HEROES

NOT all of those who are injured in an attack at the front are carried to the rear on stretchers. Hundreds of them, even those who are seriously hurt, make their own way as best they can back to the dressing-stations. It is a point of honor with the men to do this if it is physically possible—and after every brush with the enemy little groups may be seen stumbling painfully but cheerfully away from the fight. These are the walking wounded. John Oxenham, who went to the British front recently and saw them and helped the Y. M. C. A. attend to their needs, has a graphic tale to tell in the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of their heroism and their fortitude. Here is his story:

> The long rolling sweep of slightly elevated land on which stood Wytschaete and Messines was once a prosperous and smiling countryside. Now Wytschaete and Messines are only handfuls of rubble. It is all an abomination of desolation and death—a cratered, crevassed land, pitted and pockmarked with shell-holes. Its only harvest is mud, barbed wire, the remnants and refuse of the great battle—and many never-to-be-forgotten memories.
>
> Now, indeed, it is busier than ever it was before, but now with death as once with life. For, from somewhere back there, the camouflaged big guns are hurling death and destruction into the driven-back German lines, night and day without ceasing, and the enemy does not always take his flaying quietly. The ground we now occupy, after driving him out, has suffered fiery torment from both sides and bears the tragic marks of it.
>
> It is arduous walking there even for a fit and healthy man in full possession of all his limbs and his wind. To the broken men coming down from the fight it must have been a veritable purgatory, a *Via Dolorosa*, from which the imagination shrinks. I was wading through its mud and dodging its pitfalls but a few days ago. So I know.
>
> But a great and imperishable memory of good deeds nobly done attaches to Messines, and thousands of men will recall them as long as they live. But for them, indeed, many of the men might never have had the chance of ever recalling anything again.
>
> Before this, the Canadians in their magnificent fight at Vimy Ridge, and the Australians at Polygon Wood and Glencourse and the Menin Road, had received the prompt assistance of their Y. M. C. A.'s as they came out of their fights, and the value of that assistance had been so obvious, and had received such grateful recognition from headquarters, that when the great advance at Messines was planned the British Y. M. C. A. was taken into consultation, and arrangements were made for succoring the wounded on a scale never before attempted.
>
> The Director of Medical Service had it all most carefully planned out beforehand with the leaders. The advance was to be along such and such lines. The wounded who could walk would come down from the advance dressing-stations, about one hundred yards behind the front, by such and such tracks to the corps collecting-posts half-way down, and so, by other clearly indicated tracks to the rear, where, at the railway evacuating-stations, the ambulance-trains awaited them.
>
> Every road at the rear would be packed and jammed with the wherewithal to consolidate the advance, the success of which was never for one moment doubted—ammunition-wagons, service-motors crammed with food, guns, limbers, field-kitchens, men, horses, mules. No room for wounded men in such a maelstrom. So they were to keep to their own marked tracks, where at all events they could take their time and walk unhindered and unhindering.
>
> And so, behind the nine-mile battle-front, the night before the advance, in four-and-thirty different places little mushroom shacks of timber, corrugated iron, sods, anything that would afford a semblance of shelter, were hastily erected and, with the help of limbers, service-wagons, and motors, were amply supplied with all necessaries, and, above all, with the choicest spirits among those men who carry their lives in their hands and their hearts on their sleeves in the device of the Red Triangle. There are two or three leaders to each post and a number of picked orderlies.

And here the writer pays a glowing tribute to the new spirit of practical service that has been so splendidly manifested by the Y. M. C. A. workers on French battle-fields; a spirit that he feels will play no small part in the final victory of democracy.

> That little Red Triangle on the black ground has done more to win the war, and still much more to save men's bodies and souls, than we at home as yet fully recognize. But the army chiefs out there know it to the full and their appreciation is large and warm. To hundreds of thousands of our men it represents a new evangel—the gospel of practical and most genial Christianity. It has come to a new birth, and has opened its lusty new-born arms wide enough to take in the whole world.
>
> The Red Triangle asks no questions, requires no creeds, when it offers its help. Like the Samaritan in the parable, it sees simply the need and to the uttermost of its power supplies it. Wherein is a mighty lesson for the Church and for all of us. If we have the wisdom to learn it—well! The Red Triangle has learned on fiery fields the way to win men.
>
> The nearest posts were not more than two hundred and fifty yards from the actual battle-front. The Red Triangle had attained one among its many summits of desire. It was no longer merely an adjunct to advance camps and rest-camps. At last it had its regular place of service on the battle-field, arranged and ordered by headquarters, and its leaders were invited to the medical conferences which settled the program for dealing with the wounded.
>
> At 3:30 A.M. on June 7 the curtain went up to the tune of the explosion of the great mines, and the roar and crash of the barrage began. All night long the Red Triangles had been toiling like busy ants and—do permit it—genial-faced uncles! The fires were burning brightly, kettles galore were steaming, chocolate cakes and other comforts were all laid out handy, and the eager-faced workers waited, tight-strung, for the event and for their own work to begin.
>
> The men went over the top, following



The Corona Garden Guide is a comprehensive, authoritative book on scientific gardening made practical for home gardeners.

GET your garden produce early—reuse your soil the greatest possible number of times—grow the *right* things in the *right* soil—don't let the shady corner lie idle—plant right things at the right time—grow the things that have the greatest food value—which cut down the grocery bills the most. *Make every inch of garden soil do double* and *triple the duty* as it *will do under scientific gardening.*

Yours is the direct pay of pleasurable hours that mean health and reserve energy for every member of the family—the keen joy in making things grow, the table delight of one-minute fresh vegetables, and the direct profit of real reduction in the grocery bills.

Don't handicap Uncle Sam by haphazard gardening—"do your bit" to the utmost—garden scientifically, as you can in your garden, big or small, if you will send for this authoritative book on scientific gardening—The Corona Garden Guide. If you don't see at first examination that here is just the thing you have been looking for, just say so—back will come your 10c and you can still keep the book.

10c for this Garden Guide

—a comprehensive, authoritative encyclopedia of scientific gardening for practical day by day, month by month application to your garden, big or small. It gives you full information about everything that is garden-grown, vegetables, berries, fruits, decorative shrubs, vines and flowers.

CORONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. 3, Milwaukee, Wis.

EMERGENCY NOTES

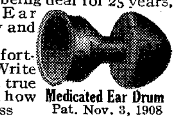
By Glentworth R. Butler, A.M., M.D. How quick wits and deft hands may give aid before the surgeon or physician arrives. A household necessity. 12mo, Cloth, 18 original illustrations; over **100** pages. **50** cents postpaid.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

NO JOKE TO BE DEAF

—Every Deaf Person Knows That

I make myself hear, after being deaf for 25 years, with these Artificial Ear Drums. I wear them day and night. They are perfectly comfortable. No one sees them. Write me and I will tell you a true story, how I got deaf and how I make you hear. Address



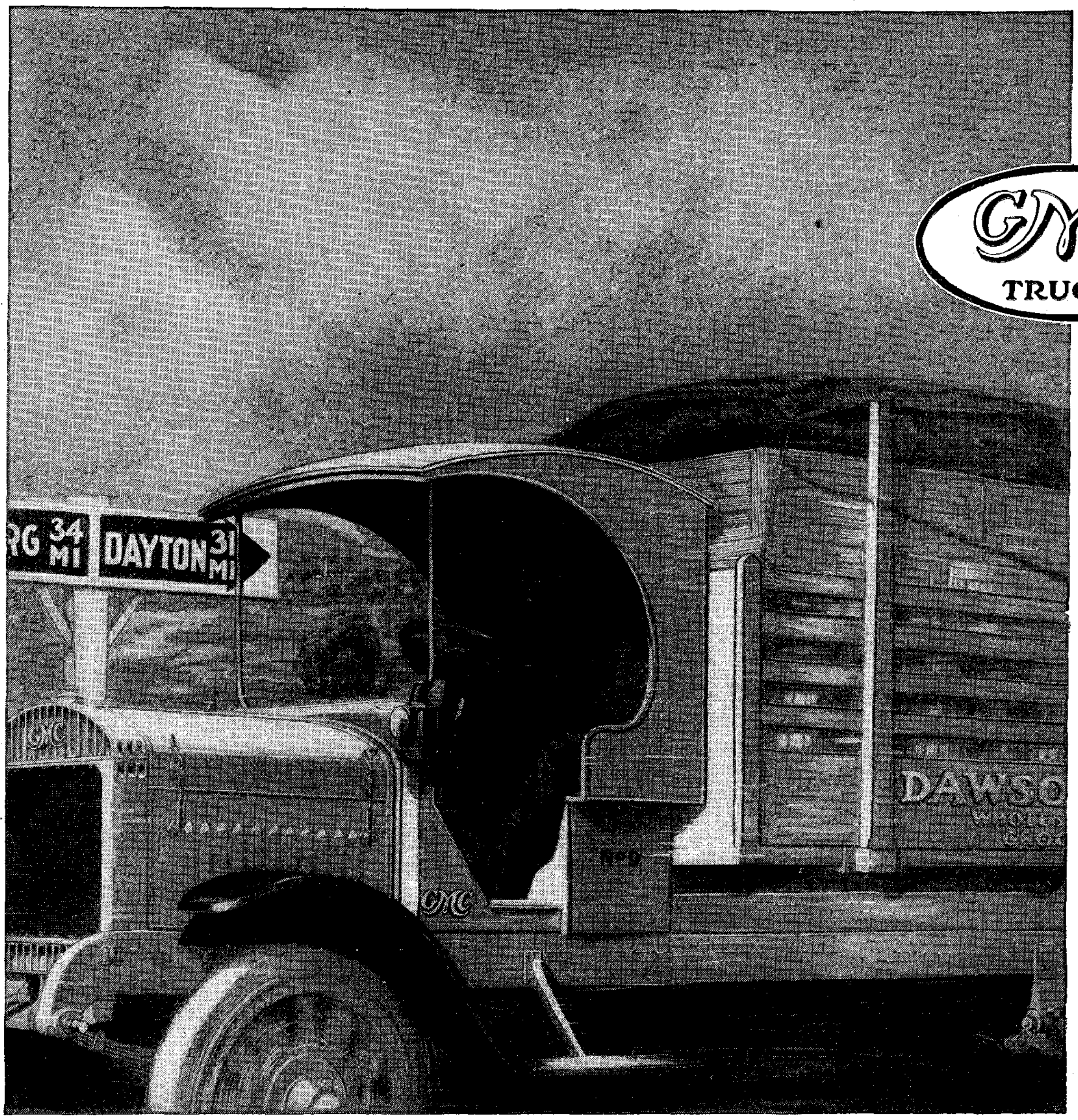
Medicated Ear Drum
Pat. Nov. 3, 1908

GEO. P. WAY, Artificial Ear Drum Co. (Inc.)
8 Adelaide St., Detroit, Mich.

NITRO-FERTILE

YOU WANT A SUCCESSFUL GARDEN and a good fertilizer is half the battle. NITRO-FERTILE is clean, *odorless* and a complete plant-food. Make an INDOOR TEST on your house-plants *NOW*—then you'll be ready for outdoor planting time. Send 25 cents for carefully packed sample, sufficient for all your house-plants or small garden plot, and local dealer's name.

THE FERTILE CHEMICAL CO.
603 Ellastone Building
Cleveland Ohio



GMC
TRUCKS

GMC trucks are built in all practical sizes. ¾-ton to 5-ton capacity—six sizes in all. Each size better suited than any of the rest for a particular class of work.

Via GMC Through Freight—

Every once in a while comes an upheaval in the stereotyped way of doing things; traditions are swept away by a more direct, more efficient method.

Just now the pressure has overcome time-honored traffic rules, and transportation has broken out on a new line, due to the exigencies of the times.

The motor truck has superseded the slow freight with its annoying delays, cumbersome routine, and vexing uncertainty.

Instead of draying goods to the freight house at the shipping end, then waiting while they are checked, loaded, hauled, unloaded, re-checked and delivered, many shippers are serving customers direct by GMC Through Freight.

GMC Trucks are taking part in this kind of service as fast as a factory working overtime can turn them out. They are rolling forth on the paved and unpaved highways of commerce.

In relieving the traffic-bound business world GMC Trucks are playing a prominent part in solving a national problem. And in doing this the road-ability of GMC Trucks has demonstrated that direct-to-destination trucking regardless of roads or weather is sure, practical and satisfactory.

No matter what your line of business may be, there is a GMC Truck to fit your requirements. They are built in six practical sizes.

Let your next truck be a GMC

GENERAL MOTORS TRUCK CO
One of the units of the General Motors Corporation
PONTIAC, MICH.
New York Philadelphia Boston Chicago
St. Louis San Francisco
Distributors Most Everywhere

(324)

the traveling-line of fire, and a few minutes later the front posts were receiving their first guests, welcoming them with cheery words, handing out hot drinks, coffee, cocoa, lemonade, beef broth, chocolates, and cakes, and speeding them on their way down the slippery tracks to the next house of call, where just the same attentions awaited them—and so to the next, and the next, until they arrived at last at the railway evacuating post.

And how some of them would ever have reached there without the assistance of the Red Triangle it is hard to say. Some could barely stumble along, faint with loss of blood and dazed with the horrors of that rush through the hell-fires of No Man's Land. Some had to sit down every hundred yards. They helped one another, and got along somehow. And no matter what their injuries the Red Triangle put a bit of new life into them at each stopping-place.

One irrepressible joker indeed exprest the belief that if he died on the road "one of you blooming fellows would be waiting at the gate of heaven with another cup of cocoa for me."

Every man whose wounds permitted of his walking walked that day. The stretcher-bearers had their hands full to overflowing of the too-badly broken. But as they came down all were succored, the German wounded exactly as our own.

After describing some of the cases and telling how first aid was administered to Teuton and Anglo-Saxon with absolute impartiality, the writer goes on:

It is doing exactly the right thing at exactly the right moment, which is more than ever needed nowadays. It is that which will help to rebuild all life. There has been, unnecessarily, so much of the reverse of this spirit on every side since we tumbled into this hideous world-war.

I can not refrain from quoting the words of one good worker up there that day. He says the experiences of the day left indelible impressions on his mind, as indeed how could they fail to do?

"A sense of horror at the dread price at which even an overwhelming success has been purchased. A sense of amazed admiration at the fortitude, courage, and modesty of our men. Not one groan or whine did I hear as I moved about among them, from four in the morning till six at night and again from twelve at night till eight next morning.

"Constantly in and out between closely laid stretchers, not one man made a groan, not one man pitied himself, but even the most sorely wounded endured their pain and the additional pain of redressing without a murmur. The man to whom the lifting of his head and shoulders, so that he might drink, must have given additional pain, gave no sign save of his grateful appreciation. The man whose wounded foot I accidentally touched as he sat on a crowded bench, met my apology by smilingly saying it was nothing. The men whose wounds were such that drink must not be given them were just as grateful for a spoonful of water with which to wet their parched lips and throats as tho for a cupful.

"The courage and fortitude of the men are things never to be forgotten. And their modesty! In normal times we have to limit supplies and no man is allowed to buy more than three bars of chocolate. On this day we were using Fry's—which breaks most easily into half bars—and almost every man had to be asked to take a second.

"Their chivalry also knows no bounds, as just this incident will show. About two o'clock we had to refuse drinks of water to unwounded German prisoners, as our water-supply was very nearly giving out and we could not be sure of the early arrival of a water-cart. Almost immediately I caught a wounded British soldier offering, before he had touched it himself, a drink of his cocoa to two unwounded Germans."

Roughly speaking, all the wounded had first claim, next them the stretcher-bearers, whose work is as risky and taxing as any, and lastly the battalion-runners who keep up the difficult communications between front and rear and between the lines, a business full of risks and terribly trying.

The German wounded were amazed at their unexpected good treatment. Unwounded German prisoners acting as stretcher-bearers appreciated it so highly that one batch, who accidentally got lost by their guard, came back to one of the stations to carry more wounded—and get another drink.

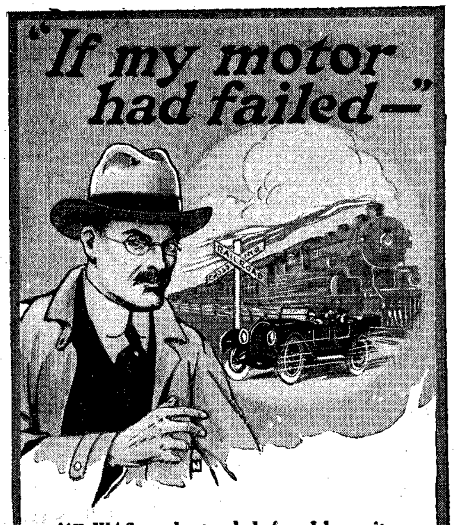
The actual cost to the Red Triangle of that three days' service was £2,000, or about $10,000. The actual gain to humanity—who shall assess it? It runs beyond the computation of all the figures in the world, for it touches men's souls.

The article concludes with some peculiarly moving incidents of unselfishness and devotion on the part of Tommy Atkins which stamp him as a not unworthy inheritor of the traditions of chivalry established by Sir Philip Sidney.

After his refreshment—and until you have been through the fire and smoke which have left your throat a lime-kiln, and your nerves quivering, and your limbs shaking in spite of themselves to your intense disgust, and are plastered with mud and blood from head to foot, you can fully appreciate the vivifying wonder of a clean drink of hot lemonade or coffee or beef broth or cocoa. Apart from the actual joy of them there are the unfailing glory and wonder of being still alive after going down into hell over there, the magical flavor of life and safety which adds its keen and dearly bought zest. After his refreshment, one man emptied his pockets of every farthing he possest, three francs and fourpence-halfpenny in English money, and insisted on giving it to the Red Triangle by way of acknowledgment. An officer who received assistance at the same time laid down a fifty-franc note. All honor to both of them, but the Tommy gave even more than his master. Like the widow, he gave his all.

A man came staggering in, on the third day, one solid cake of mud from head to foot. His story was very simple—as the greatest deeds are. He was badly wounded in the arm. His chum at the same moment had his legs shattered and rolled into a shallow trench half full of water. The other followed to see what he could do, and found his chum's head under water. He held it up lest he should drown, and sat by him, holding it up, for two and a half days, till he died, and only then staggered down to the station to be seen to. That will take a lot of beating.

Another—a burly Australian, badly wounded, head all bandages, shaking with fatigue, was brought down in an ambulance. He was handed a cup of


"If my motor had failed—"

"I WAS on the track before I knew it, and running very slowly. I had to 'pick up' quickly, but I did it and cleared the track before the train rushed by. I tell you, I was thankful I was using the

HERZ PLUG

Some time in your life may come the moment when everything depends upon the sure and quick power of your motor. Then you will need HERZ PLUGS. The explosion chamber behind the Clover-Leaf electrode (an exclusive Herz feature) produces a fat, *shooting* spark which explodes *all* of the leanest mixture. HERZ PLUGS are built of unbreakable stone-and-steel, with new oilproof mica core, and are *compression-tight.*

Price $1.50, and worth much more because HERZ PLUGS usually outlast the motor. If your dealer cannot supply you, write us.

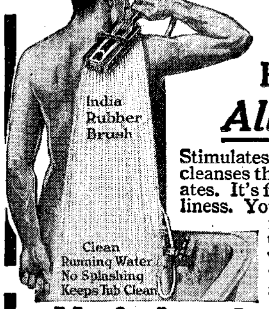
Herz & Co.
245 W. 55th St., New York

WENDELL PHILLIPS
THE AGITATOR Appreciative Biography by Dr. Martyn 12mo, cloth. $1.50.
Funk & Wagnalls Company - New York

Fits Any Faucet

A Shower Bath InAnyTub

Shampoo Massage Rub Down *All in One*


India Rubber Brush
Clean Running Water No Splashing Keeps Tub Clean

Stimulates circulation, cleanses the pores, invigorates. It's fun, health, cleanliness. You bathe in clean, running water—the only *sanitary* way. It's quick. No waiting for tub to fill. Lasts for years.

Knickerbocker Bath Spray-Brush

Unexcelled for shampooing Massages the scalp and flowing water washes away all dirt and dandruff.

Quickly Rinses the Hair of all Soap

**$2, $3, $4, $5—
De Luxe Set $6**

Get a Spray-Brush today—at your Dealer's or order direct. At all good drug, department and hardware stores.

KNICKERBOCKER MFG. CO.
248 West Schiller Street, Chicago
Send for Free Booklet, "A Knickerbocker Bath." It tells how and when to bathe.

Name..............................
Address..............................
City.............................. *State*..............

WATER FLOWS THROUGH 595 HOLLOW RUBBER TEETH

MICHAELS-STERN
AT YOUR SERVICE IN THE BEST SHOPS

NEVER was there so great a need for careful clothes buying—for an insistence on "VALUE FIRST."

Never was it so necessary to choose clothes that give the utmost return in style and in wear.

For over half a century

MICHAELS-STERN
VALUE-FIRST CLOTHES

have been distinguished by their skilful tailoring, honest fabrics and sensible styles. This year their heaping "VALUE FIRST" is of special importance to you. *Send for Style Catalogue.*

MICHAELS, STERN & CO., Rochester, N. Y.
Largest Manufacturers of Rochester-made Clothes.

Travel the World at Your Ease

Who has not longed to voyage at will to far-off foreign lands, to see their wonders and observe their strange customs? You have to-day an unequaled opportunity of doing this by proxy without stirring a step from home by reading

The Other Side of the Lantern

by *Sir Frederick Treves*, famous British surgeon and writer of exceptional charm and descriptive power. This fascinating volume takes you round the globe and through its graphic descriptions and beautiful photographs you feel the lure of

Sunsets on Egyptian Lakes
High Noon in an Indian Bazaar
The Temple of the Tooth at Kandy
The Cherry Gardens of Japan
The World-famed Yosemite Valley
The Streets of Delhi at Night
The Taj Mahal at Agra
The Golden Pagoda at Rangoon
The Nightmare City of Canton
Bathing at Diamond Head, Honolulu
The Grand Canyon of the Colorado

and many other scenes of romantic beauty and historic interest.

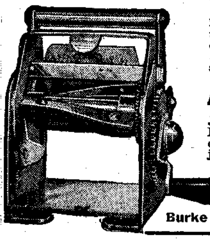
A fine large volume of 440 pages, with 40 full-page illustrations. Cloth Bound, $2.25; by mail, $2.40

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

HOW TO AVOID MISTAKES IN ENGLISH

Send 25c for cloth book "Helpful Hints in English"—shows how to use the right word in the right place and improve your English speech and writing immensely.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y. City.

600 Shaves From One Blade



Yes, and more. That's the record of many men who shave themselves. Old blades made sharper than new—in 10 seconds. **For all Safety Razors.** Quick, velvety shaves for life with wonderful new

Rotastrop

Just drop blade in, turn handle. Nothing to get out of order. Machine gives "heel and toe action," just like a barber strops a razor.

10 Days Free Trial—write for booklet. Send name of nearest dealer and state make of razor.

Burke Mfg. Co., Dept. 241, Dayton, O.

INCHES 1 2 3 4 ½

100 SAVE ON YOUR CIGARS EDWIN'S GENUINE Havana Seconds $2.90
From Factory Direct To YOU By Ex. or Parcel Post Prepaid

Made of Imported Havana Picadura, from our own plantations in Cuba—leaves that are too short to roll into our 15c cigars. They're not pretty, no bands or decorations, but you don't smoke looks. Customers call them "Diamonds in the Rough." All 4½ in. long. Only 100 at this "Get Acquainted" price. Money refunded if you don't receive at least double value. When ordering, specify mild, medium or strong. Your check accepted. Our references, Dun's or Bradstreet's or any Bank.

To each purchaser of 100 Edwin's Genuine Havana Seconds, we will extend the privilege of ordering, for 80c additional, one of Edwin's "SAMPLE CASES" containing one sample cigar each of our 12 Best Sellers—all Bargain Values—priced up to $15.00 per 100. Include this in your order—it's the biggest sample value ever offered.

Largest Mail Order Cigar House In The World
EDWIN CIGAR CO. Dept. No. 2 "Get Acquainted" 2338-2342 THIRD AVE., NEW YORK
When in New York SAVE MONEY by Patronizing any of the 100 EDWIN Retail Stores

hot coffee and was needing it badly. He had put it to his lips when he glanced round at the ambulance and saw a chum just being carried out, more sorely wounded even than himself. He put down the coffee untasted, staggered back to his friend and bent over him. "Skinny, old man, I hope you'll pull through. Good-by!"—and then staggered back and drank up his coffee.

Chum first—then self. That is one of the many mighty lessons men are learning out there. For this terrible stress of war, with all its inhuman and unbalancing conditions, has produced in the minds of men a state of absolute objectivity. The things that appeal to the outer senses are the things that bulk largest—life, death, shelter, food, rest, mud or worse things—and friendship—pallishness, if you like. That is one of the great, vital and redeeming forces. What will a man not do for his chum? Greater love hath no man than this—and many a man, unknown to all save One, has proved it in his dying. His expression of it may be amazing at times and his language sulfurous and hair-raising, but the jewel of that greater love is there, like the pearl amid the putrefying oysters, and its surroundings can not impair the luster of it.

HOW GENERAL CHAFFEE PRICKED THE PRUSSIAN AND FOUND THE HUN

WHEN the German troops went to China in 1900, their Kaiser told them to use their weapons "in such a way that for a thousand years no Chinese shall dare to look upon a German askance." These soldiers did not reach China until the forces of the other allied Powers had taken Peking and accomplished the object of the joint expedition, but they remembered the Imperial injunction in their unnecessary punitive raids and their wholesale looting of public and private Chinese property. This, with Germany's subsequent treatment of China, made inevitable Chinese participation in the present Great War against Germany. It might also have prepared us for this war's exhibition of royal German princes as petty thieves.

General Adna Romanza Chaffee—the only enlisted regular private who ever rose to the supreme rank in the United States Army—held, as commander of our forces in China, the most responsible position occupied by any American soldier between the Civil War and General Pershing's arrival in France. When Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee arrived in Peking to take supreme command of the allied forces, in deference to his rank and Germany's suggestion, the allied troops were in possession of the city. General Carter's recent biography of General Chaffee (University of Chicago Press) tells how the American officers had worked well with their British and Japanese colleagues, and how the Russian commander had broken his word and had stolen a march on his rivals in order to be first at the walls of the Chinese capital, only to be obliged to wait for American troops to batter the way in and plant the first flags on the walls

—which to-day sounds like a not uncharacteristic Russian performance. The story does not need retelling here. Suffice it to say that the occupied city was divided into districts which were assigned to the respective allied forces. Since the population had fled, valuable property was at the mercy of the soldiers. According to General Carter, "the troops of some of the Powers looted officially; others, without official authority, but with equal facility." General Chaffee's orders against looting were positive, but conditions were demoralizing and "a sudden and minute inspection by the officers revealed a quantity of loot in the camps of the American troops." Wherever possible, we are told, "the property was restored to the owners; that not so disposed of was burned in the presence of the looters."

The attitude of the American commander at once won the confidence and friendship of the Chinese and brought him into unpleasant contact with the German Field-Marshal, for when the Germans came a new partition of the city was made and an area given over to them, and the German goose-step and German *Kultur* were both soon presented to the astonished gaze of the honest, unpretentious American officers. One member of General Chaffee's staff told how "the Germans were all picked men, accurately sized, and executed an unusual parade step, their knees going up as high as their elbows and their hob-nailed boots coming down on the pavement with a whack." General Chaffee's own impression of the German soldiers was thus noted at the time:

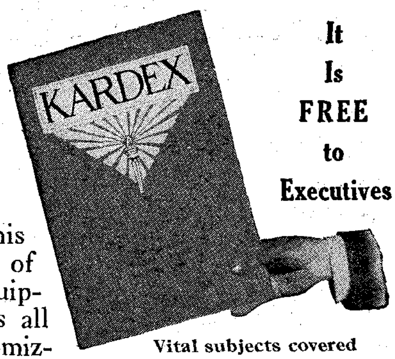
> To-day I was present at a review of the German troops by the Field-Marshal, and presentation by him of new flags to the regiment. It was a very ceremonious military spectacle, and was executed with the precision of a clock. One would think the whole affair rehearsed and gone through with a dozen times before to-day, but not so. Once before the troops had been fitted to the ground—last Saturday—and I think that to-day each soldier knew exactly where he was to place himself and how to move from place to place. The German parade step and the carriage of head and eyes—the bold stare—would make you laugh, perhaps, but the next minute you would certainly applaud. One could read on the face of every man—"I am a German soldier—hurrah for the Emperor and Fatherland!—the world is looking and I am proud to show it what I can do."

They soon showed what they could do—on a small scale. The area in Peking taken over by the Germans embraced the Chinese astronomical observatory. Perhaps even then the Kaiser was looking for his place in the sun, or was trying to read the destiny of his dynasty in the stars, for "with scientific precision the ancient astronomical instruments were dismantled and prepared for shipment to Germany as trophies. The instruments were of bronze, of curious design, but of doubtful utility. Their chief value was that of curios." This act of vandalism aroused the indignation

You Need this Book on

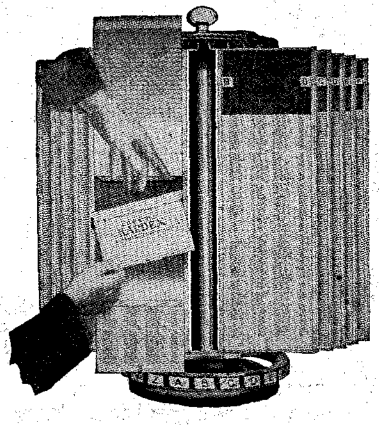
KARDEX

Card Index Machines



It
Is
FREE
to
Executives

WITH photographs in three colors, this catalog describes twenty-five models of KARDEX machines and labor-saving equipment. It shows how hundreds of concerns all over the world are both improving and economizing on office routine by the use of the visible KARDEX machine. Tells how to save 75% of clerical work by making your card records **visible** and mechanical without altering your present system. This KARDEX Book is an authority on **Card Systems.** It is FREE to executives, although the president of a million dollar rubber company insisted upon paying for it.



Legibility of cards insured by insertion in Transoloid Pockets. Card removes instantly. Absence signalled until returned. New cards easily placed.

Visibility and Legibility

Cards are protected by Transoloid Pockets. Different color signals make different classification of lists simple and positive and always in sight. Names added or taken from list in an instant. Sizes of cards—3x5, 4x6, 5x8. Special forms of stands and racks for different work. Adopted by the U.S. Army, Navy and Treasury Departments and concerns like Bethlehem Steel Co., Bell Telephone Co. and Pierce-Arrow Automobile Co.

Vital subjects covered by the KARDEX Book

1. Saving Labor and Time and Increasing Value of Card Systems.
2. Adaptation of the KARDEX machine to records already in use.
3. Rotary models of card index machines for Banks and Offices.
4. The automatic electric KARDEX with selective keyboard.
5. The new Speed Desk for accounting.
6. The Visible card index in book form.
7. Transoloid color signals for cross indexing.
8. Substituting vertical steel frames for card cabinets.
9. Electric authorizing of credits from central credit office.
10. How the modern machine doubles the work of the clerk.

The KARDEX will expand from one hundred to one million cards. Write today for your copy of this valuable book. See how your card index work can be simplified and made more accurate.

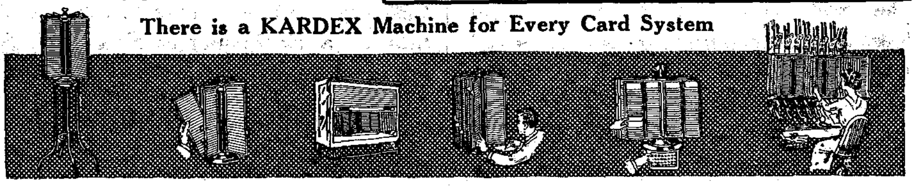
The edition of this book is limited; write TODAY

American KARDEX Company
2 Kardex Bldg. Tonawanda, N. Y.

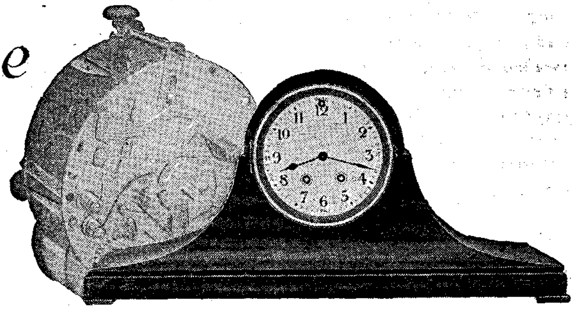
Dealers—Distributors—Specialty Men Wanted

Here is a wonderful opportunity for special sales work on the KARDEX. Any man selling typewriters, office equipment, adding machines, can make big, steady money selling this proposition. Write for further particulars.

There is a KARDEX Machine for Every Card System



The Service of the Clock



THE one thing that distinguishes the true clock is its truthfulness of performance, a standard gauged by what it does: by the *service* its movements render.

SETH THOMAS movements, honestly exact in their duties and perfect in their timekeeping, give a *service* upon which the whole of SETH THOMAS achievement depends.

TRENT

Dull rubbed finish mahogany case. New convex 5-inch white porcelain dial and convex beveled glass. Cabinet-finished back with hinged door. Height, 8½ in., width, 19 in. Fifteen-day round fine pendulum movement. Strikes hour and half-hour on soft-toned Cathedral bell.

Your jeweler will be pleased to show or procure for you, the TRENT pictured here, or any of the other clocks illustrated in our new catalog.

SETH THOMAS CLOCKS

SETH THOMAS CLOCK COMPANY, NEW YORK

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

The Florsheim SHOE

THE name *Florsheim* in your next pair is a safeguard—positive assurance that you are receiving full value for your money in style, fit and service. You can always rely on the quality mark "*Florsheim.*"

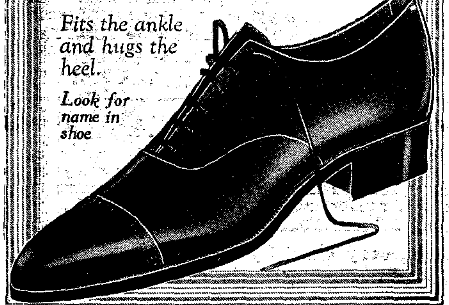
Eight to ten dollars; reasonably priced, value considered.

Ask for The Florsheim Shoe—see the Styles of the Times. Booklet of Military scenes on request.

The Florsheim Shoe Co.
Chicago, U. S. A.

The Ormond—
Fits the ankle and hugs the heel.

Look for name in shoe



HOW TO SPEAK IN PUBLIC by Grenville Kleiser

A practical manual for self-instruction by a master of the subject. Invaluable for the teacher, minister, business-man. Contains many choice selections for practise. Cloth, 543 pp. $1.25 net; postage 12c.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

The University of Chicago

HOME STUDY in addition to resident work, offers also instruction by correspondence.

For detailed information address

26th Year U. of C. (Div. R) Chicago, Ill.

Mitchell Tower

5000 bankers have bought by mail

CALUMET **Piece-Pipe**
For Pipe Peace

Genuine French Briar

THE pipe for office, sports, home or barracks. Never clogs. Always draws freely.

Straight or Bent Stem

Simple to Clean

Smoke it before you pay for it

We prefer to have remittance with order but if you write on your business stationery you may **smoke it before you pay for it.**

Money refunded if unsatisfactory. $1.25 in U.S. $1.50 in Canada duty paid. Do you think we could afford to do this if the pipe were not as represented? Send one to the boy in Khaki or Blue.

Live dealers will be interested in our Sales Proposition. Write for it.

THE CALUMET CO.
Main Sales Division
1918 Wiggins Blk., Cincinnati, O.
Branch in Canada

of the American commander, a simple, honest, humane, hardworking officer of the Grant type. Tho cooperating with Field-Marshal von Waldersee, he was not under his orders and felt free to write a letter which threatened to destroy friendly relations with German headquarters. This is the letter, as published in General Carter's book:

Headquarters,
China Relief Expedition,
Peking, China, December 3, 1900.

Your Excellency:

Having heard that the astronomical instruments are being removed from the observatory, an officer of my staff went there yesterday and on his return confirms the report. I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that my Government would vehemently denounce any officer of its service who might enter upon spoliation of this sort, and it will sincerely regret to learn that any nation with which it cooperated to relieve the besieged legations in Peking authorizes or permits its troops to injure or remove any instruments or other part of the observatory. As commander of one of the four cooperating columns which relieved the legations on August 14, I make to you respectful protest in this matter, and shall inform my Government of the fact.

With assurances of high esteem,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Adna R. Chaffee,
Major-General U.S.V.
Commanding U. S. Troops,
China Relief Expedition.
Field-Marshal Count von Waldersee,
Commanding Allied Forces.

The Field-Marshal, probably astonished that any one should dare to question the acts of a single Pomeranian grenadier, answered in a brief note, criticizing the American general for not writing in German and giving the impression that he was expected to mind his own business. At Washington it was deemed advisable for diplomatic reasons to administer a mild rebuke to General Chaffee in this form:

> "Referring to your dispatch giving substance of communication to Count Waldersee regarding taking of instruments from observatory, the President regrets the severity of the language which appears to have been used."

But two months later General Chaffee was promoted from the temporary to the permanent rank of Major-General, so that it is evident that his letter did not really injure him; and Theodore Roosevelt, then Vice-President, wrote him a letter in which he said:

> "We are all your debtors for what you have done in China—for everything, from the way you fought to the way you have done justice, and the stand you have taken on matters generally, including your letter to Waldersee."

General Chaffee was afterward informed by the Secretary of State, John Hay, that his whole administration of affairs in China had been a source of the greatest credit to himself and of honor to his country. His present biographer believes that his outspoken condemnation of looting in Peking materially improved the situation there, and apparently it even had some effect in the land of *Kultur*, for we are told that tho the instruments were shipped to Germany "the indignation raised by General Chaffee's protest had much influence in causing their return to China."

Naturally, General Chaffee was on better terms with Chinese leaders than most of the other military commanders. Li Hung Chang, the great Chinese statesman of the day, became a frequent caller, and the following interesting and characteristic incident is reported by General Carter:

> Upon the arrival of the mail it was General Chaffee's custom to read carefully the American newspapers. One day Li Hung Chang with two secretaries and a retinue of servants made an unheralded social call and found General Chaffee surrounded by a pile of newspapers which he had been reading. After an exchange of greetings Li Hung Chang said:
>
> "I see you have mail from America. Is there any news?"
>
> "Oh, nothing much. I see we are having a severe drought and the preachers are praying for rain."
>
> "Do the Christian preachers pray for rain?"
>
> "Yes, when they need it badly."
>
> "Do they get it?"
>
> "Sometimes they do and sometimes they do not."
>
> "Well, that is just the way the Chinese joss god does," returned Li Hung Chang.

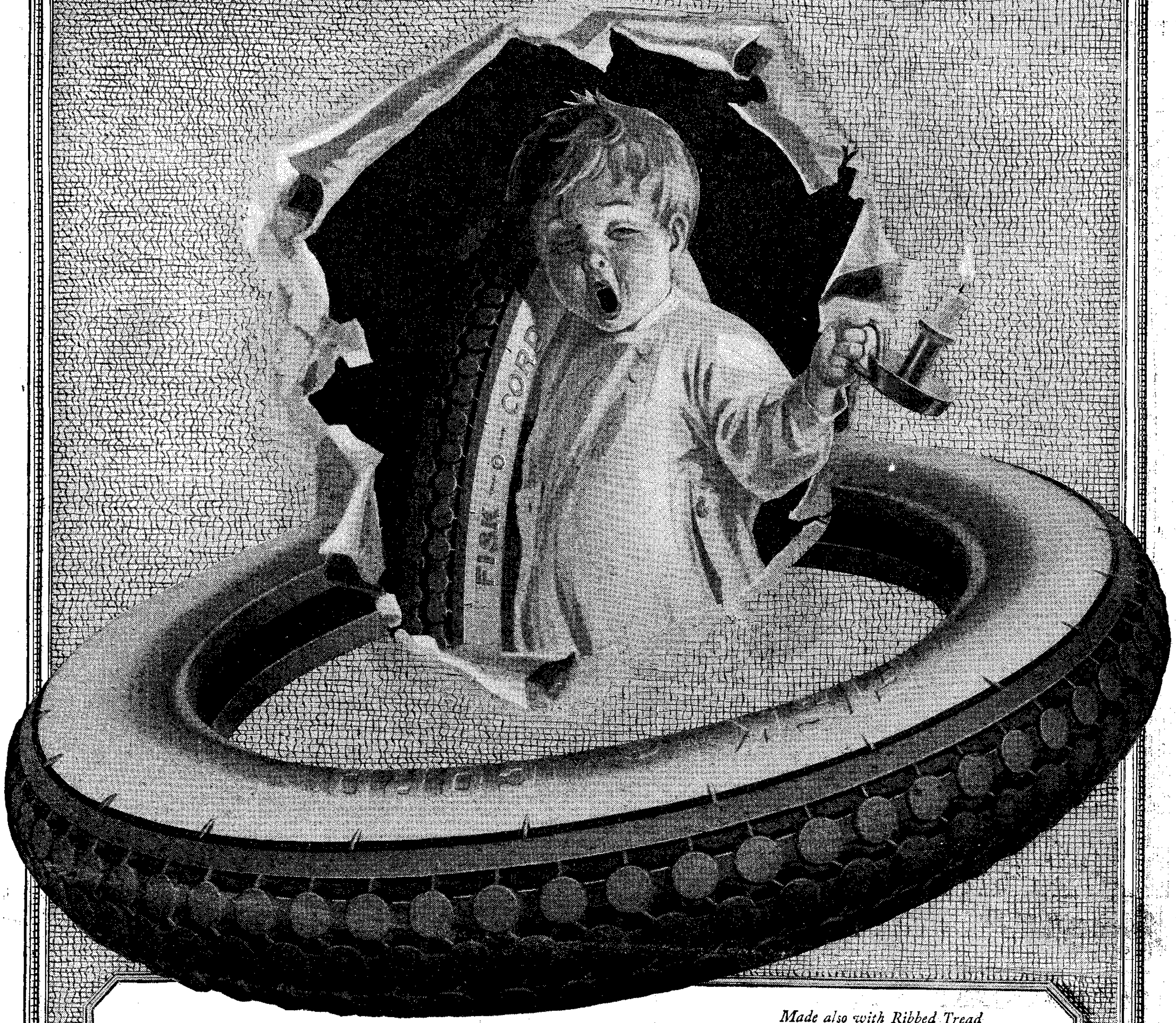
THE STRANGE BLOND RACE OF VICTORIA ISLAND

A RACIAL enigma is found on the north shore of Victoria Island, where about two hundred blond Eskimos live. Mr. Donald MacDonald, of Everett, Wash., who has been with the Government engineering party building the new railroads in Alaska, brings back an interesting account which appears in the Everett *Herald*. He says:

"I met Captain Allen on the boat coming out. He owns the gas-schooner *Elsueno*, operating between Alaskan ports and the Herschel Islands and from 800 to 1,000 miles away from the islands where the recently discovered Indian tribe live. Captain Allen, a trader and trapper, knows much concerning the so-called blond Eskimos, for he has had dealings with them. These blonds are found on the north shore of Victoria Island, in the territory of Franklin, one of the most northerly points ever reached by white men.

"With this strange tribe there is no trace of their origin to be found in their speech, as they use the same language, even to root words, as other Eskimos. They cut their *parkas* swallow-tail fashion, the same as ancient naval officers affected, and present a strange appearance, both men and women, as the fashion in dress removes a great deal of the *parka's* utility as a cold-weather protector.

"Captain Allen believes there are about two hundred of these blonds on the islands. He says they have brown hair and lack the pronounced cheek-bones of Orientals. Some have blue eyes, Captain Allen told me, while if the men and women of this tribe were not subjected to the great

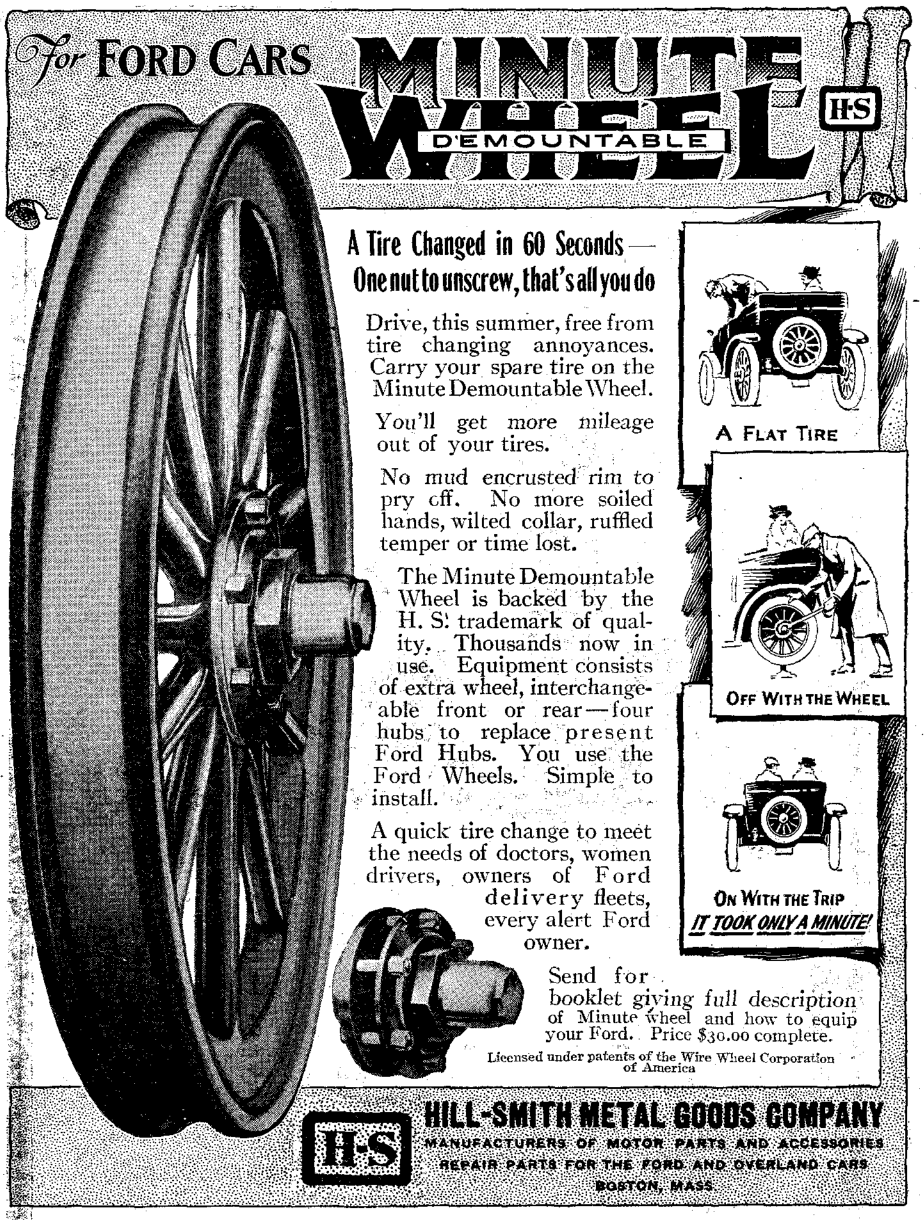


Made also with Ribbed Tread

A Great, Big, Handsome Tire, WITH A BIG-BUTTON, NON-SKID TREAD that gives you the greatest possible amount of safety against side-slipping. It is built with an intimate knowledge of what you demand in a tire, combining luxury, resiliency, comfort, speed, good looks, endurance, safety and economy to the highest degree. The reputation of an old and long-experienced manufacturing institution for tires of the highest quality and soundest value is more than maintained by the unsurpassed record of the

FISK SOLD EVERYWHERE **CORD**

Time to Re-tire? (Buy Fisk)


For FORD CARS MINUTE WHEEL DEMOUNTABLE H-S

A Tire Changed in 60 Seconds—One nut to unscrew, that's all you do

Drive, this summer, free from tire changing annoyances. Carry your spare tire on the Minute Demountable Wheel.

You'll get more mileage out of your tires.

No mud encrusted rim to pry off. No more soiled hands, wilted collar, ruffled temper or time lost.

The Minute Demountable Wheel is backed by the H. S. trademark of quality. Thousands now in use. Equipment consists of extra wheel, interchangeable front or rear—four hubs to replace present Ford Hubs. You use the Ford Wheels. Simple to install.

A quick tire change to meet the needs of doctors, women drivers, owners of Ford delivery fleets, every alert Ford owner.

A FLAT TIRE

OFF WITH THE WHEEL

ON WITH THE TRIP
IT TOOK ONLY A MINUTE!

Send for booklet giving full description of Minute wheel and how to equip your Ford. Price $30.00 complete.

Licensed under patents of the Wire Wheel Corporation of America

H-S HILL-SMITH METAL GOODS COMPANY
MANUFACTURERS OF MOTOR PARTS AND ACCESSORIES
REPAIR PARTS FOR THE FORD AND OVERLAND CARS
BOSTON, MASS.

TOLSTOY'S ESSAYS AND LETTERS. Containing new translations by AYLMER MAUDE. 12mo, cloth, 372 pages, $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

The Health-Care of the Growing Child by Louis Fischer, M.D. For the mother who would guard her child's health and understand the best treatment during illness. Postpaid, $1.37. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, N.Y.**

HOW TO SPELL
AND PRONOUNCE
25,000 WORDS
FREQUENTLY MISSPELLED
AND MISPRONOUNCED

Nothing conveys the impression of slipshod mental processes so much as the misspelling and mispronouncing of words. No one can afford to allow these errors to creep in and ruin the effect of what he has to say. Every one who wants to be sure of the spelling and pronunciation of the words he uses, will welcome this unique and practical new book—

A Desk Book of 25,000 Words Frequently Mispronounced

By F. H. VIZETELLY, Litt.D., LL.D. In this volume there is contained, in instantly accessible, alphabetical form, a selection of the words about whose spelling or pronunciation you are ever likely to be in doubt. Whenever you meet a tricky spelling or doubtful pronunciation, this book will set you right. Or, if you will glance through the volume for five minutes a day, you will become a "good speller" in a surprisingly short time. This book is very different from an ordinary *dictionary—it specializes in spelling and pronouncing* the everyday English words that all of us use; foreign terms, and proper names of all kinds. It must prove of immense value to the average "poor speller," and "mispronouncer"; every speaker, letter-writer, salesman, conversationalist, and everyone else who aims to speak and write with accurate English.

"So far as my experience goes, it is quite the best book of its kind."—*Brander Matthews, Litt.D., LL.D.*

Almost 1000 pages, cloth bound, thin paper. Price, $1.60 net; by mail, $1.72. With thumb-notch index, 40 cents extra

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept. 164, New York City

Show Your Loyalty

If your boy has gone to the front, display your Service Flag.

SERVICE FLAGS

with one or more stars, each star representing one of your dear ones in your *country's Army or Navy:*

Wool Bunting, Guaranteed Fast Colors

2 x 3 feet.........$2.00 | 4 x 6 feet........$5.50
3 x 5 " .... 3.75 | 5 x 8 " 8.00
8 x 12 feet $19.00

Cheaper grades from 25c up. **The ideal gift for your friend** whose *boy has gone to war.*

American Flags

"Jewel De Luxe" Grade—**Finest Quality Wool Bunting.** Brilliant—Guaranteed Fast Colors.

3 x 5 feet.........$3.75 | 5 x 8 feet........$ 8.00
4 x 6 " .... 5.50 | 6 x 10 " 12.00
8 x 12 feet $19.00

Larger sizes up to 50 x 75 ft. at prices in proportion

Prices subject to change according to market conditions

Write for our *Special* Flag circular, which features All Grades and Prices

116 West 32nd St. TRADE Steinfeld MARK **New York**

discomforts of far-north weather, he says their skin would be much lighter in hue.

"Some time ago a party of explorers lost their dogs while in the land of the blond Eskimos, and ordered the Indians to take the places of dogs in the sledge harness. This the Indians did, but when the white men struck them with whips, then the Eskimos rebelled and killed their drivers. Arrest followed, but the Canadian Government subsequently released the blonds.

"Captain Allen further informed me that in that far-off island land he found two stone buildings, and when he tried to learn something concerning their builder he found that nothing in the Eskimos' lore went back far enough to touch them. It may be, suggests Captain Allen, that Henry Hudson and his crew, who were at one time marooned in the far north, built the stone houses."

The hardships of the arctic country are vividly pictured in the story Mr. MacDonald tells of three men who "broke camp" and tried to "seek a new environment." They found plenty of it, to judge from the following:

These three men, residents of Iditarod, decided they would leave that camp, where their claims were "petering" out, and seek a new environment. They traveled by foot, horseback, and boat, finally by raft before reaching their destination, Talkeetna. They left Iditarod in August and arrived in Talkeetna the latter part of October. The trip took them across mighty swamps and skirted the gigantic base of Mt. McKinley. They started fully equipped, but ended their journey without impedimenta of any kind. These men walked through swamps covered with thick Alaskan moss that dragged out their very souls. Their shoes wore out and the hardy adventurers proceeded barefoot.

Wonderful game country was traversed, and so few were the humans who ventured into that waste that elk, deer, moose, and other game scarcely took the trouble to walk out of the way when the men advanced. One of the party weighed 250 pounds when he started; when he reached the destination he weighed a scant 160 pounds. Long before reaching the end of their journey the "grub" gave out and the horses were almost "in"; of course there was plenty of game, but subsistence on game alone was not without its trials.

"Nature was double-crossing us," was the way one of the adventurers exprest the condition of his party.

From exposure and other hardships the travelers began to grow stupid. Then came a time when the trio were too weak to "buck" snow any more, so stopt to make skiis. That was October 12, and on that day they killed a lynx and ate it with relish, for by this time they were out of the good-game country. Then the men grew deaf, which, afterward they knew to be a symptom of starvation. Finally they reached a river and took three days to build a small raft, that, had they been stronger, a half day would have sufficed to build; but food had given out, so they were compelled to slay their faithful dog and eat him. On the raft, and too weak to navigate it, the men were lasht by the current and lost everything, even to the hoarded dog-meat food.

At last, more dead than alive, the three men reached their destination, but it was a long time before they regained their strength.

CANADA'S PIONEER BANK IS ONE HUNDRED YEARS OLD

IT was a little more than one hundred years ago that a number of men tramping through the north woods of Canada—then a region of primeval forests—met at the big trading-post of John Gray. After warming themselves at Gray's log fire with a drop of "something to take" from Gray's stone jug they settled down to discuss the business that had called them from the bustling town of Montreal with its 20,000 inhabitants. Like Gray, each man was a trader and a storekeeper, which meant that they were the first citizens of the town, and they had gathered together to talk over the necessity for a money standard to simplify trading. Out of this meeting grew the Bank of Montreal, and in recalling the founding of this pioneer financial institution of British North America a writer in the New York *Sun* says:

> Every name represented at that conference is the name of a pioneer family whose solid business principles laid the foundations for future fortunes.
>
> There was John Gray himself, a hardy Englishman, who had astonished his less hardy countrymen by striking out into the Northwest to trade with the Indians, and who was rapidly accumulating a fortune. There were Thomas A. Turner, John Forsyth, George Garden, George Moffatt, Horatio Gates, Frederick W. Ermatinger, John McTavish, Austin Cuivillier, James Leslie, Hiram Nichols, George Platt, and Zadbill Thayer.
>
> The conference was the most momentous, from a financial standpoint, ever held in Canada. It was the start of an institution whose influence has grown and extended with each year, whose precedents are the general principles of banking practise in Canada; an institution which in time became the fiscal agent of the Government and the banker of the other and younger banks of Canada; the leading spirit in the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.
>
> So exactly one hundred years ago, on November 3, 1817, the doors of the first bank in Canada were thrown open. It was a modest little institution and quite an experiment in its way, for no bank had up to that time existed in the Dominion, with the exception of one which came and went so quickly in 1792 that nothing but its name, the Canadian Banking Company, and one of its five-shilling notes was left as proof that it ever existed.
>
> So novel was the idea of a colonial bank in Canada that the shrewd, hard-headed Scotsmen and Englishmen who were its first directors found great difficulty in securing a charter for the project, and for several years after they had begun business they had to carry on their transactions under the somewhat doubtful authority of articles of association. But their institution was organized and conducted on the sound lines governing banking practise in their mother country, and they had the reward of success from the very first.
>
> The immediate cause which led these merchants of Montreal to get together at the post of John Gray and decide to form the Bank of Montreal, or the Montreal Bank, as it was first known, was the lack of currency brought about by the retirement by the British Government of the

Simple in Construction
Unfailing in Performance

ATWATER KENT
SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

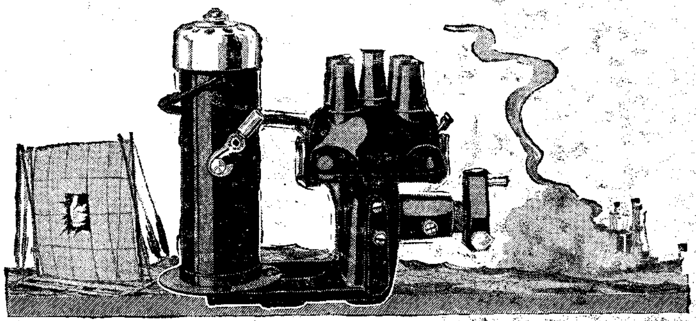


Illustration Shows Type C. C. Magneto Replacement System

Accuracy

ATWATER KENT Systems are furnished with a mechanical accuracy comparable with that of the finest watch—for this reason Atwater Kent Systems run for years and untold thousands of miles without any mechanical wear—there are no brushes to get fouled with grease, no complicated mechanism to get out of order. The number of moving parts is reduced to a minimum.

Replace your magneto with an Atwater Kent System—easily installed at moderate cost. There is a type system for every car made.

ATWATER KENT MFG. WORKS
Philadelphia

SEE YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO 4939 STENTON AVENUE

R. MORGAN ELLIOTT & Co.
PATENT ATTORNEYS
WOODWARD BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED AN IDEA! Think of some simple thing to patent. Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write for "Needed Inventions" and "How to Get Your Patent." RANDOLPH & CO., Dept. 171, Washington, D. C.

A Complete Adding Machine for $25

Try It Free for 20 Days

Ray

The RAY adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Saves errors and money. Portable and handy for use on desk, ledger, etc. Used by U.S.Gov't, B & O Ry., thousands of business and professional men. Sent by parcel post for 20 day free trial. Send no money, but write today.

THE RAY CO.,
Room 2162
220 W. 42 St., N.Y. City

TOLSTOY on SHAKESPEARE

An intensely interesting little volume, in which Tolstoy gives his candid opinion of what he calls Shakespeare's much overrated genius. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York City, N. Y.

All About Inventions and Discoveries

The fascinating story of modern scientific and mechanical achievement, by F. A. Talbot. Describes the invention and development of many of the world's greatest wonders such as—

The Telephone; Wireless Telegraphy; The Talking Machine; The Electric Light; Electric Traction; The Modern Submarine; Moving Pictures; The Steam Turbine; Artificial Ice; Bessemer Steel; The Westinghouse Brake; The Automobile; The Flying Machines; and many others

This is a book that will both fascinate and educate boys and girls—and grown-ups too.

Large book, cloth bound, profusely illustrated.
Price $2.00; by mail $2.16.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

For Mother's Rough-and-Tumblety Boy

AFTER his strenuous play, his hands are a sight—of course! And as for his head—well, certainly one far-sighted way to keep *that* respectable is to go after it in a business-like fashion with "PACKER'S" every little while.

As for boy—it is enough for him that he likes the out-of-door smell of the creamy, pine-tar lather. He just knows his Packer shampoo leaves his head feeling "bully-good." He lets it go at that.

But Mother, who has a habit of planning ahead, merely smiles to herself as she kneads that pure, pine-tar lather into the boy's scalp. She knows that these regular interviews with PACKER'S TAR SOAP mean *healthy* and attractive hair. And Mother is rather partial to grown-up boys with fine heads of hair!

Send 10 cents for sample half-cake.

Write for our Manual, "The Hair and Scalp—Modern Care and Treatment," 36 pages of practical information. Sent free on request.

PACKER'S LIQUID TAR SOAP, delicately perfumed, cleanses delightfully and refreshes the scalp—keeping the hair soft and attractive. Liberal sample bottle 10 cents.

THE PACKER MFG. CO., Dept. 84A, 81 Fulton St., New York City

PACKER'S TAR SOAP

PURE AS THE PINES

army bills, issued to meet the expenses of the war with the United States five years previous.

The situation was complicated by the fact that the colony was too poor to afford a gold and silver circulating medium of its own, and by the fact that the British, French, American, Portuguese, and Spanish coins in circulation were subject to frequently varying ratios of exchange.

John Gray was chosen the first president of the institution, and the twelve pioneers who attended the meeting were named as directors. They hired an old residence in Montreal and with seven employees threw open the doors of the new financial venture. Furs and lumber were the chief products of the country then, agriculture not yet having received serious consideration, and the bank was prosperous from the start. Here are some interesting comparative figures:

The bank's articles of association provided for a capital stock not exceeding £250,000 currency, divided into 5,000 shares of £50 each. The directors were elected when £5,000 had been paid in, and business started when £25,000 had been paid in.

To-day the bank's reserve fund amounts to no less than $16,000,000, while its authorized capital is $25,000,000. The public deposits, at the last report, were $324,000,000, and its proportion of liquid assets to liabilities is 76 per cent. The bank now has branches in every part of the Dominion and important branches in the United States and in London.

But a few months after the start a site for the construction of a building of its own was purchased by the bank on the historic Place d'Armes, and on this square, on a site adjoining the original one, the main office exists to this day, looking out on the building of historic associations whose foundation dates back to the founding of the city itself.

In the second year of its existence the bank was given the right of supplying the Government with such funds as might be needed, and this close-working connection with the Government of the country has been maintained ever since, culminating in 1892 in the bank being formally appointed fiscal agent in London for the Dominion Government of Canada, a position which has enabled it to be of great assistance in working out the policies of the Government, especially during the present war.

Gradually and firmly the bank worked its resources into the development of the country. It turned its attention early to aiding in the upbuilding of transportation services. One of the best examples of its aid was in helping the Canadian Pacific Railway when its affairs had reached a crisis. In the opening up of the West that followed the bank played a large part, establishing branches in Western cities immediately upon the completion of the line. To-day it has branches in every province of Canada and in Newfoundland.

The bank's officers, in the hundred years of its life, have been a notable array of leading figures in the business world of Canada from the time of John Gray down to Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., the present president, and Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, the general manager. Both have been employed by the bank from their early youth.

Among the notable figures in its history were John Molson, one of the historic pioneers of steamboat navigation; Peter McGill, who was the bank's president for twenty-six years, during which it passed through three great commercial and financial crises and emerged stronger than before; E. H. King, who was manager during the Civil War; George Stephen, now Lord Mount Stephen; R. B. Angus; Donald Smith, afterward Lord Strathcona, who remained the president down to recent years, when his duties as High Commissioner for Canada in London compelled him to relinquish the office; Sir George Drummond, and Sir Edward Clouston.

As agents of the Dominion Government the Bank of Montreal has been able to render notable service to the Government during the present war. By calling in large amounts of specie which it had invested abroad, and which was available at short notice, it steadied the financial situation in Canada at a time when great fears were entertained, and it thus contributed largely to enabling the country to tide over the period of depression which supervened between the outbreak of the war and the reorganization of the industrial and economic life of the Dominion.

It is worthy of note that many of the bank's staff have donned khaki. Sixty-seven per cent. of those of military age have enlisted. Of these 51 have been killed and 107 have been wounded, are missing, or are prisoners of war.

A $50,000 A YEAR BUSINESS WITH SCARCELY A LEG TO STAND ON

WOULD you lose both your legs for an income of $50,000 a year? Probably not. But if you *should* lose both your legs, do you think that you could establish a business that would net you that amount and more? Probably not again, for Harry J. Morris, of Kansas City, seems to have a monopoly on the commercial specialty that is at all likely to bring such an income to a legless man.

When Morris lost his right leg he just made up his mind that he would not go peg-legging through life with a grouch. And to-day—notwithstanding the left leg soon followed the right—he is walking around on two perfectly good legs that he made himself. He has also enabled other legless men to walk, besides building up a business that is worth more than fifty thousand a year, even if it has "scarcely a leg to stand on," for the three partners can only muster two sound, natural legs between them. Here is the story as *The American Mazazine* tells it:

One slippery morning, fourteen years ago, in the railroad yards at Wichita, Kansas, where Morris was working as a brakeman, a brake failed to work, and before he knew it the young railroader was under the wheels. When he awoke from the anesthetic in the hospital, his right leg was off six inches below the hip.

"Well, it might have been worse," reasoned Morris in his optimistic way.

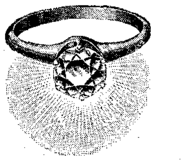
With a little money he had saved he got an artificial leg. It didn't suit him: it was too stiff and clumsy. He tried another without better results. Still Morris didn't despair. He set about making a leg that did suit, one with a movable knee-joint, which allowed him to

BUY **DIAMONDS** DIRECT

FROM JASON WEILER & SONS,

of Boston, Mass., one of America's leading diamond importers

For over 42 years the house of **Jason Weiler & Sons of Boston** has been one of the leading diamond importing concerns in America selling to jewelers. However, a large business is done **direct by mail** with customers at **importing prices! Here are several diamond offers—direct to you by mail** —which clearly demonstrate our position to name prices on diamonds that should surely interest any present or prospective diamond purchaser:

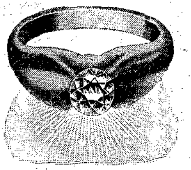


1 carat, $95.00

This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price direct to you **$95**

All Platinum Diamond Ring $100.00

This ladies' ring is made of all platinum, richly carved and pierced in the new lace-work effect. Set with perfectly cut, blue-white diamond.



¾ carat, $65.00

This ¾ carat, genuine diamond of great brilliancy and perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold men's tooth setting. Money refunded unless entirely satisfied. Our price.. **$65**

A few weights and prices of other diamond rings—

¼ carat . .	**$ 19.00**
⅜ carat . .	**32.00**
½ carat . .	**43.00**
1½ carats .	**139.00**
2 carats . .	**189.00**
3 carats . .	**512.00**

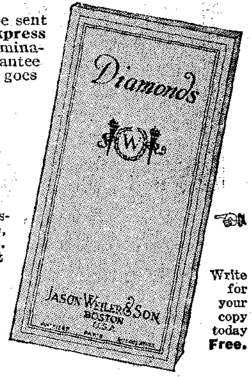
Money refunded if not entirely satisfied

If desired, rings will be sent to your **bank** or any **Express Co.** with privilege of examination. Our diamond guarantee for full value for all time goes with every purchase.

WRITE TODAY FOR THIS ☞ VALUABLE CATALOG ON *HOW TO BUY DIAMONDS*

This book is beautifully illustrated. Tells how to judge, select and buy diamonds. Tells how they mine, cut and market diamonds. This book shows weights, sizes and prices ($10 to $10,000).

A copy will be mailed to you FREE on receipt of your name and address.



☜ Write for your copy today **Free.**

☞ Write for Free 128-page Catalog of Jewelry, Watches and Silver. A splendid guide for the Wedding and Graduation Gift Buyer.

Jason Weiler & Sons

347 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

Diamond Importers since 1876

Foreign Agencies: Amsterdam and Paris

LONG LIFE And How To Attain It

Brief, simple, practical rules for everyday life. By Dr. Kintzing. 12mo, cloth. $1.00 *net;* by mail, $1.10.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

***New* PIPE INVENTION**

Here is a new pipe—built on a new principle. No soggy heel because there IS no heel. No dirty wells, pans, cartridges because **NO disgusting juices are formed** in this pipe. Tobacco always burns free, dry and cool.

Donnelly UNDERFEED PIPE has removable bottom—leaving straight open cylinder for easy cleaning. No wheezy, soggy corners or curves. Stem vent is **above** the bottom—no fire or ashes in bottom. Load by pushing tobacco up.

DONNELLY UNDERFEED

Our Offer

Send $1 for a Donnelly Underfeed Pipe. Smoke it for a week or a month. Return it and get your money if not delighted. **No residue of moisture in bottom.**

NOW $1

Made of guaranteed French Briar. 20,000 already in use. Stop having pipe regrets. Mail check or dollar bill NOW. Address,

Postage Paid and Insured Anywhere

JAMES A. DONNELLY
Suite 1210
9 Murray Street, New York

Dealers:

Write for proposition on greatest pipe invented in 25 years.

Sir Walter Raleigh

was one of the first men to smoke a pipe in England. You perhaps remember the story. How his faithful valet thought he was a-fire and how he tried to put out the flames by throwing on a mug of ale.

It is quite different today. You see a man smoking a Wellington and somehow you envy him the sheer joy of it. Calm, cozy and contented he looks—the original portrait of happiness!

Nowadays, a pipe is as much a part of a man's equipment as his watch or knife or the inevitable black notebook.

Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

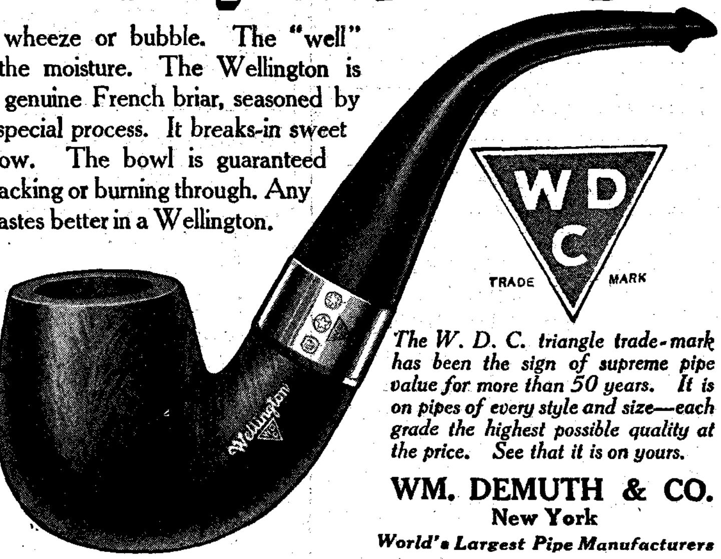
will not wheeze or bubble. The "well" catches the moisture. The Wellington is made of genuine French briar, seasoned by our own special process. It breaks-in sweet and mellow. The bowl is guaranteed against cracking or burning through. Any tobacco tastes better in a Wellington.

ALL GOOD DEALERS 50c AND UP

W D C
TRADE MARK

The W. D. C. triangle trade-mark has been the sign of supreme pipe value for more than 50 years. It is on pipes of every style and size—each grade the highest possible quality at the price. See that it is on yours.

WM. DEMUTH & CO.
New York
World's Largest Pipe Manufacturers



WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

AND HOW TO MAKE THE APPARATUS, a handy manual for the amateur or the expert. Shows how to make, erect, and control every part of a small working wireless plant. *Cloth, illustrated with helpful diagrams, by mail, 58 cents.*

Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354 Fourth Ave., New York

How To Prevent Human Misfits in Business

For men and women who want to know what work they are best fitted for and for all interested in teaching or practising vocational guidance, the most complete and practical book on this subject is

HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT VOCATION

by the expert Vocational Counselor **Holmes W. Merton.** Explains how to analyze an individual's abilities and inclinations and direct him into the work which offers the best prospects of success and satisfaction, and how to develop and bring out his greatest powers. Describes the requirements of 1400 distinct occupations. C. L. Jacobs, Director of Industrial Education and Vocational Guidance, Dept. of Education, San Francisco, says: "This book is one of the best on the market for beginners in the field of Vocational Counseling, as well as for independent study by mature persons who are interested in coming to conclusions regarding their own vocational prospects. Hundreds of Teachers as well as social workers are to-day desperately in need of just some such book as Merton's.

Cloth bound, $1.50 net; by mail $1.62

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

HAVE YOU LAME FEET?

"Two feet" of trouble will destroy a mile of comfort.

There is **a way** to have **comfortable** feet and wear a **smaller, more snugly fitting** shoe. If you refuse **ready-made** eyeglasses, **why wear heavy, ready-made** arch supports?

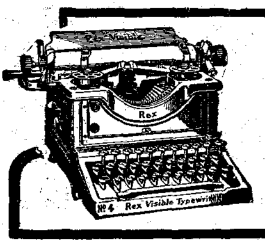
Call or send for Booklet J.

WILBOR LABORATORY
Correction of the Feet
Massage X-Ray
Suite 3834 Grand Central Terminal
Telephone—Murray Hill 538
Take elevator at Track 23

ENGLISH GRAMMAR SIMPLIFIED
By James C. Fernald, L.H.D.

A handy book for office or home which answers simply and practically all puzzling grammar questions. *By mail, 83 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY NEW YORK



$3.00 Down and $3 a Month Brings You Either

Rex Visible Typewriter - or - American Adding Machine

An improved typewriter—at a remarkably low price. Strongest made. Extra wide carriage. The only typewriter with the Shock Absorber.

So efficient—used by Standard Oil Co., U. S. Steel Co., etc. Adds to a million; subtracts, divides, multiplies. **Keyboard insures *greater accuracy than any other known.***

Both machines brand new and guaranteed by the American Can Co. Write at once! Send for our free book. State whether interested in typewriter or adder—or both.

Typewriter and Adding Machine Division
AMERICAN CAN CO., K 2403 Monroe Bldg., Chicago

walk nearly as well as before the accident. He had the knee-joint patented. Then the court awarded him two thousand dollars for the loss of his leg.

The former railroader decided to go into the artificial-leg business. His capital wasn't enough, however, for the two thousand dollars was wiped out by debts, and Mr. Morris was forced to look elsewhere for capital to start his enterprise. He sought out a friend, J. A. Cowlyn, who, by the way, had also lost a leg. Cowlyn had business ability, but no money, so together they set out to find somebody to finance the business. J. A. Wilder—who had lost both his legs—was the man they got.

At that time it might well have been called "a business without legs to stand on," for among them the three partners had just two real good legs. It was in that way that Morris and his company got their start.

It was slow sledding for a while, but in 1912 orders began coming in fast, and fat profits resulted. In the meantime, Morris had patented a movable ankle. Then came the European War and an amount of business never dreamed of by the partners.

The partners made it a rule not to employ any one who had not lost either one or both legs, and to-day, with nearly twenty employees, the rule is faithfully followed. Even the young lady stenographers are users of the firm's "product," for Morris explains:

"It has been hard sometimes to get one-legged mechanics and other expert workers, but somehow we always manage."

Even the traveling salesmen, four of them, "carry" their "samples." And one of the drummers carries two, for he lost both his legs several years ago in a railroad accident.

Orders come from all parts of the world, and a school is held either by correspondence or at the company's offices, to teach persons to walk on their artificial legs. Some two hundred thousand persons have been "put on their feet" by the company.

But back to the affairs of Morris, who, it seems, is ever pursued by the brand of fate that first became his lot fourteen years ago.

On the morning of January 18, 1916, while attempting to board a street-car near his home, Morris was thrown off by the sudden start of the tram. Down under the wheels of the trailer he went, and that time, when he woke up in the hospital, his left leg was off a few inches below the hip.

"Well, it might have been worse," again reasoned Morris uncomplainingly, as he had measurements made for one of his own patented legs.

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

Swindlers are at work throughout the country soliciting subscriptions for popular periodicals. We urge that no money be paid to strangers even tho they exhibit printed matter apparently authorizing them to represent us, and especially when they offer cut rates or a bonus. THE LITERARY DIGEST mailing list showing dates of expiration of subscriptions is never given out to any one for collection of renewals. Better send subscriptions direct, or postpone giving your order until you can make inquiry. If you have reason to suspect that the members of your community are being swindled, notify your chief of police or sheriff, and the publishers, and arrange another interview with the agent at which you can take such action jointly as may seem proper.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,
354–360 Fourth Avenue,
New York City.

THE SPICE OF LIFE

A Bovine Hoarder.—"It doesn't seem right," said the man with worn-out shoes.

"What doesn't seem right?"

"That a mere cow can afford to wear all that leather."—*Washington Star.*

A Welcome Word.—HECK—"I suppose you always let your wife have the last word."

PECK—"Yes, and I'm tickled to death when she gets to it."—*Boston Transcript.*

Shakespeare Up to Date.—An American lady at Stratford-on-Avon showed even more than the usual American fervor for everything Shakespearian she came across. She had not recovered when she reached the railway-station, for she remarked to a friend as they walked on the platform:

"To think that it was from this very platform the immortal bard would depart whenever he journeyed to town!"—*Tit-Bits.*

A Canny Scot.—Sandy and John were sitting in a car when a pretty girl got in and smiled at the former. He raised his hat.

"Do you know her?" asked the Englishman.

"Oh, yes, very weel," the Scot replied.

"Well, shall we go and sit over beside her, and then you can introduce me?" asked his companion.

"Wait a bit," returned the canny Scot. "She hasna paid her fare yet."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"Always the Truth."—Salvatore Cirigliano, the distinguished newspaper merchant of the Park Row Building, went to Woodstock, Md., last week to see the ordination of his brother Dominico as a Jesuit priest. He took his little boy with him. At the close of the ceremony the child proceeded with the others to kiss the ring of Cardinal Gibbons.

"What is your name?" inquired his Eminence.

"Antonio Cirigliano, sir."

"Ah, the nephew of Father Dominico. And how old are you?" pursued the Cardinal.

"I was four and a half on the train coming here," said Antonio, "but I'm really six."

"Always the truth," said the Cardinal, his eyes twinkling. "Always the truth!"—*New York Sun.*

Overheard in Boston.—The cyclist was a stranger in Boston's streets. That was evident from the cautious manner in which he picked his way through the half-empty thoroughfare. It was evening. The penny-a-liner approached.

"Sir," said he, "your beacon has ceased its functions."

"Sir?" gasped the cyclist, dismounting from his machine.

"Your illuminator, I say, is shrouded in unmitigated oblivion."

"Really! But I don't quite—"

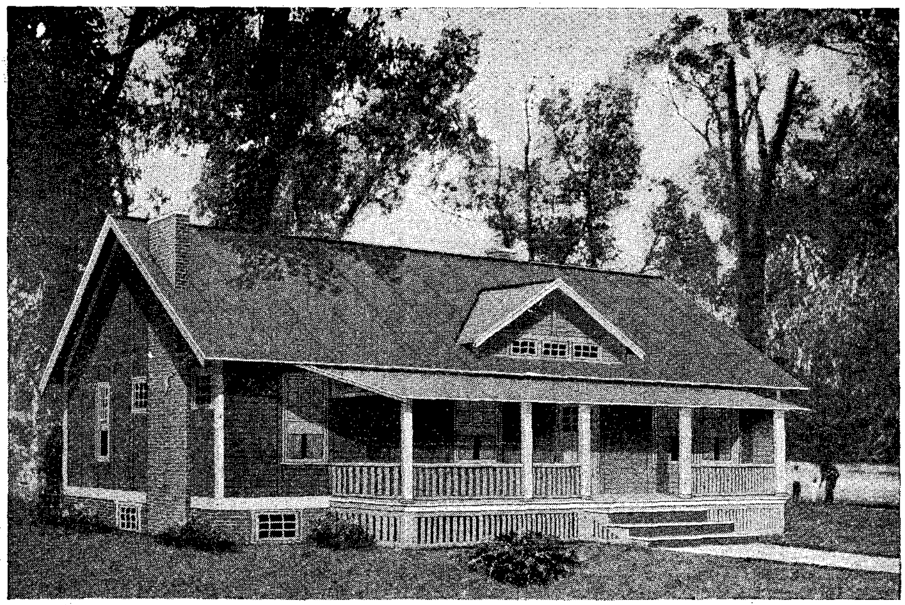
"The effulgence of your irradiator has evanesced."

"My dear fellow, I—"

"The transversal ether oscillations in your incandenser have been discontinued."

Just then an unsophisticated little newsboy shouted from across the street:

"Hey, mister, yer lamp's out!"—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*



Hear the Call of the Great Outdoors

Let it bring you back to normal; quiet and soothe your nerves; restore your physical energy and your splendid efficiency for the work that is before you. We who are back of the firing line are under a big strain; we are working and thinking as never before; we are crowding the human machine. If we crowd too hard without rest, under we will go—wrecks. This year of all years is the time to play—for a month or two—outdoors—to indulge in *re-creation*, away from the crowded city. Find a beautiful, restful spot and put up one of our

M & M GOLD BOND PORTABLE HOUSES

Not a Nail to Drive—Not a Board to Cut

—and *ready-built.* A few *sections* instead of hundreds of pieces. All carpenter work done—every board cut—every nail driven. Sections are *complete,* ready to set in place. A couple of laborers can erect one of our three-room cottages complete in a day or two. No high-priced carpenters—no contractors—no superintendent. Just a wrench and a screw driver. All bolts, screws and hardware sent carefully boxed. Windows and doors, including locks, knobs, keys, fasteners, etc., are hung in place where they belong.

You pay us the *total price* and it's cheaper than you can build in the old way, and weeks quicker. *No extras after you get your house.* Right here is the big difference between ready-CUT and ready-BUILT.

We make Portable Bungalows and Cottages; One to Seven Rooms; Portable Garages, large and small; Portable Chapels and Schools; Portable Stores and Photograph Galleries; Portable Play Houses and Hunters' Cabins.

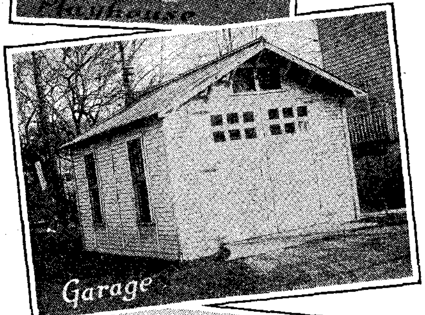
M & M PORTABLE BUILDINGS ARE THE ORIGINAL

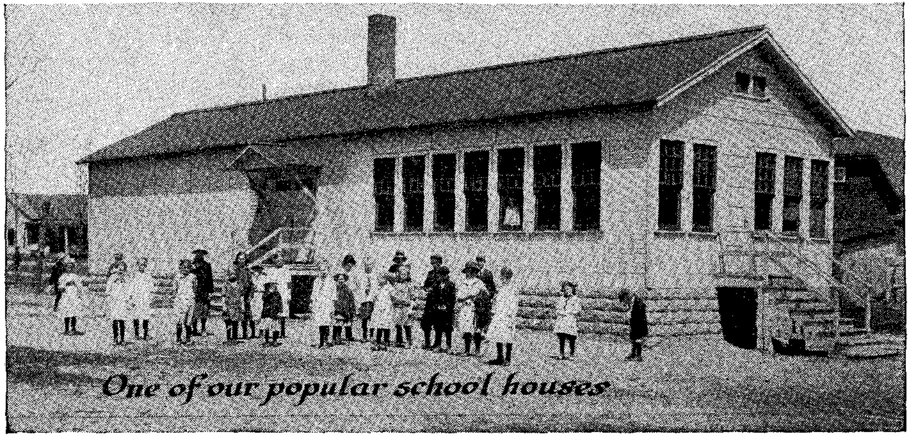
Mershon & Morley originated the M & M Portable Building nearly 25 years ago. Thousands in use. Many now standing and in use *after 20 years of service. That means quality.* Built of best material throughout. Permanent as houses built the old way. Withstand wind and storm. Habitable summer and winter.

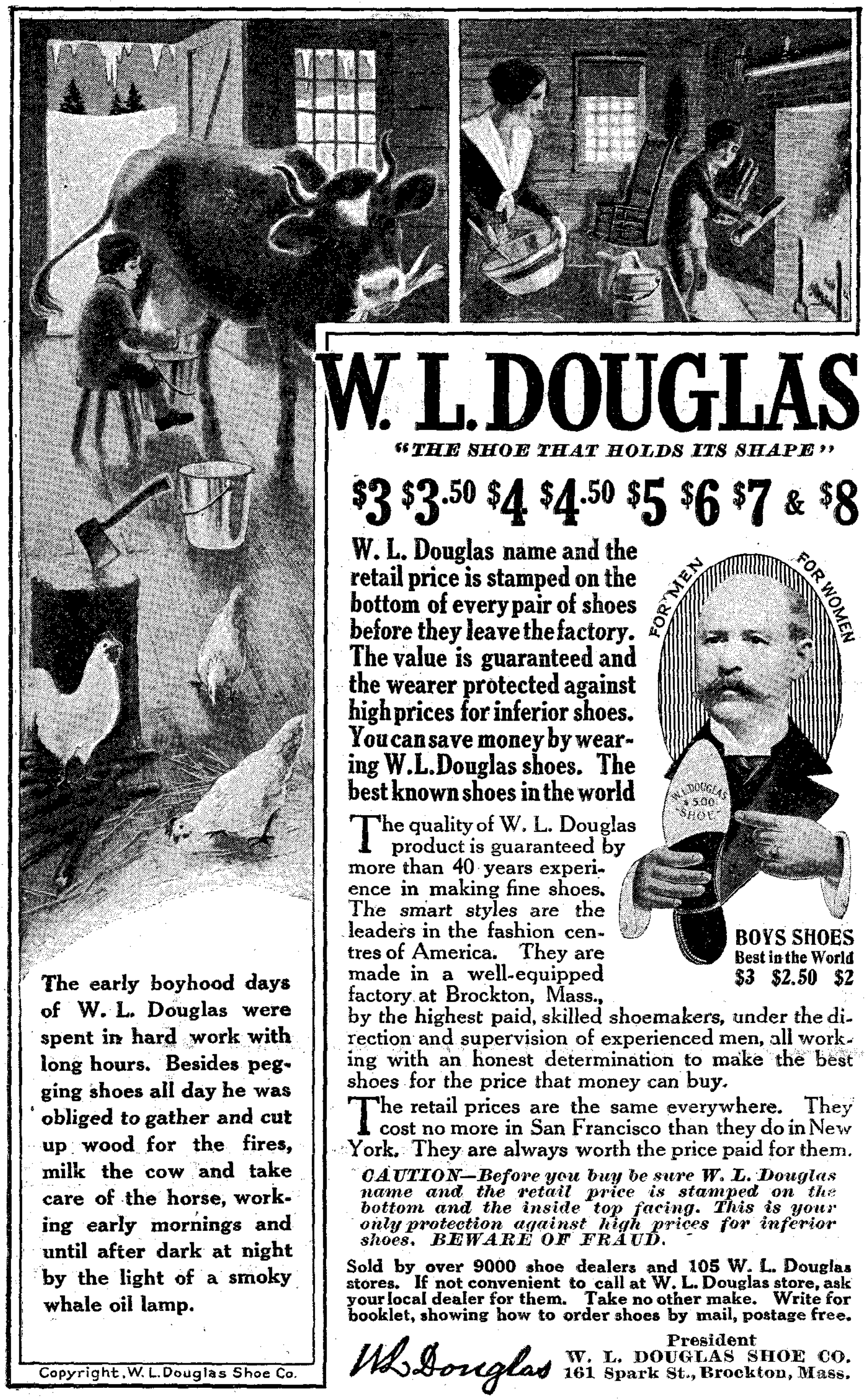
SEND FOR BEAUTIFUL 64-PAGE COLORED CATALOG

Nearly a hundred illustrations. Full of beautiful designs including floor plans, description, instructions how to erect, and many helpful suggestions. Not for common distribution. *Sent for 18 cents in money or stamps.* Houses in stock, ready for immediate shipment. Write today. It's a good thing to plan ahead, and *spring is here.*

THE MERSHON & MORLEY COMPANY
303 Main Street **Saginaw, Mich.**







The early boyhood days of W. L. Douglas were spent in hard work with long hours. Besides pegging shoes all day he was obliged to gather and cut up wood for the fires, milk the cow and take care of the horse, working early mornings and until after dark at night by the light of a smoky whale oil lamp.

Copyright, W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

W. L. DOUGLAS

"THE SHOE THAT HOLDS ITS SHAPE"

$3 $3.50 $4 $4.50 $5 $6 $7 & $8

W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of every pair of shoes before they leave the factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. You can save money by wearing W. L. Douglas shoes. The best known shoes in the world

The quality of W. L. Douglas product is guaranteed by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a well-equipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

BOYS SHOES
Best in the World
$3 $2.50 $2

The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them.

CAUTION—Before you buy be sure W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom and the inside top facing. This is your only protection against high prices for inferior shoes. BEWARE OF FRAUD.

Sold by over 9000 shoe dealers and 105 W. L. Douglas stores. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for them. Take no other make. Write for booklet, showing how to order shoes by mail, postage free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO.
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.

ADDISON'S ESSAYS
Selected. With Portrait. Cloth, 75 cents.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

The Boy's Life of Christ
The story of Jesus, his boyhood and his ministry, told in simple yet vivid language that will hold and interest every boy. *12mo, cloth, illustrated; by mail, $1.37.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

Irishmen and Students of Irish History:

Here is a book that must appeal to all who are interested in the great wealth of material now being put forth in connection with the new Irish literary movement. It will enable any one who knows English to translate almost any expression into its Gaelic equivalent. It is

Lane's Larger English-Irish Dictionary

A storehouse of learning and a unique repository of the language of the Irish race, in compiling which the author made over half a million notes in his exhaustive travels through the Irish-speaking districts before work on the actual text was begun. Including original words, phrases, and proverbs, it contains

A Vocabulary of 100,000 Terms

It was Prepared Under the Patronage of His Eminence Cardinal Farley; His Eminence Cardinal Logue; The Archbishops of Dublin and Philadelphia; The Bishops of Raphoe, Cloyne, Kildare, Meath, Ardagh, Kerry, Cork, Limerick, Mobile, Helena, Los Angeles, and Indianapolis; The Lord Abbot of Mount Melleray, Dr. Douglas Hyde, and other Scholars.

It Should Be in Every
Public and Many Private Libraries
Gaelic Society's Library of Reference
Irish Scholar's Home
University and College Library
Student of Gaelic's Hands

A large book of 1777 pages, bound in Green Cloth, with Gold Lettering. $7.50 Postpaid. Edition Limited. Orders Filled As Received.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, NEW YORK

Call Again.—HE—"It would be a mighty dull world for you girls if all the men should suddenly leave it."

SHE—"Oh, we should still have you college boys left."—*Boston Transcript.*

Perfectly Satisfactory.—Mayor Mitchel of New York was talking at a dinner about office-seekers.

"A good man had just died," he said, "and with unseemly haste an office-seeker came after his job.

"Yes, sir, tho the dead man hadn't been buried, yet this office-seeker came to me and said, breathlessly:

"'Mr. Mayor, do you see any objection to my being put in poor Tom Smith's place?'

"'Why, no,' said I. 'Why, no, I see no objection, if the undertaker doesn't.'"
—*Washington Star.*

A Quiet Come-back.—He was fond of playing jokes on his wife, and this time he thought he had a winner.

"My dear," he said, as they sat at supper, "I just heard such a sad story of a young girl to-day. They thought she was going blind, and so a surgeon operated on her and found—"

"Yes," gasped the wife breathlessly.

"That she'd got a young man in her eye!" ended the husband with a chuckle.

For a moment there was silence. Then the lady remarked slowly:

"Well, it would all depend on what sort of a man it was. Some of them she could have seen through easily enough."—*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

Discriminating Kindness.—The Red-Cross idea that children should be encouraged to breed white mice in order that they might be handed over to doctors for the purpose of medical research, and which recommended these white mice, particularly, on the grounds that they so endeared themselves to the children, can only be paralleled by a story General Baden-Powell once told at a Boy Scout meeting. There was a boy, he related, who went to bed one night without having done his "kind act." Just as he was beginning to feel rather miserable about it, he heard a mouse in a trap in the room.

"What do you think he did?" asked the General, and the audience promptly replied:

"Let it out."

"Not at all," replied the General; "he hadn't done his kind act: he thought of the cat."—*Christian Science Monitor.*

Sounds All Right in Spring.—When it's nice and cold and snappy; when the world is bright and happy; when you're drinking in the ozone with a pair of grateful lungs; when the wintry winds go zipping and the rusted leaves are skipping, could the simple joy of living be the theme of sluggard tongues?

Oh! the song that's in the breezes! How it flirts with us and teases! How it drags us from the workaday to wander in the wood! How it comes to us and preaches, and takes hold of us and teaches, just in living, laughing, loving, to be satisfied and good!

Blow, ye tempests from the region of the Ice King and his legion! Open up the smothered chambers of the dullard's sluggish heart! Blow new life into our being, blow new visions to our seeing, for there's love and life and laughter when the winds of winter start!—*Richmond Times-Dispatch.*

CURRENT EVENTS

THE WAR

OPERATIONS IN AMERICA

March 13.—Dr. Walter T. Scheele, indicted in New York in 1916 for placing bombs on Allied ships in New York Harbor, is arrested in Cuba and deported from Havana in the custody of American detectives.

Fifty-four Russians, composing the crew of the Russian steamer *Omsk*, lying at Norfolk, Va., attempt to seize the vessel in order to divert her cargo of cotton from England to Russia. They are subdued by the police and locked up.

March 14.—President Wilson calls on boys sixteen years of age and over, not permanently employed, to enroll in the United States Boys' Working Reserve to work on farms and to increase the food-suppy of the country.

To guard against labor shortage and strikes on the water-fronts the United States is forming a regiment of stevedores for emergency service around New York Harbor.

The Naval Appropriation Bill, the largest in the history of the United States, carrying about $1,325,000,000, is reported by the House Naval Affairs Committee. To speed up *U*-boat chasers, $100,000,000 is recommended. Naval aviation will receive $188,000,000, and the cost of a mammoth naval dry-dock at Charleston, S. C., is estimated at $4,000,000. The enlisted personnel of the Navy is increased from 150,000 to 228,000, and the Marine Corps from 30,000 to 50,000.

A Washington dispatch states that the United States and its allies have decided to seize 1,000,000 tons of Dutch shipping unless Holland agrees to turn this tonnage over under terms of an agreement which is now before the Government at The Hague.

Dudley R. Kennedy, manager of the Employment and Welfare Department of the Hog Island Ship-building Yards near Philadelphia tells the Senate Committee on Commerce of the discovery within the past month of quantities of dynamite hidden or buried around the yard. The total amount unearthed was 245 pounds.

Ten Russian sailors on the Russian ship *Toula* at Seattle, Wash., are arrested for refusing to obey orders, insisting that the officers treat them as equals.

A dispatch from Houston, Texas, announces that Lieutenants Marmaduke Earl, of Lewisburg, Pa., and Nile Gelwick, of Findlay, O., are killed on the flying-field at Ellington, by the fall of their machines. Civilian Instructor Kaiser is seriously injured.

The world's largest concrete ship is launched at a Pacific port. It is announced that work will begin at once on the construction of 54 similar vessels.

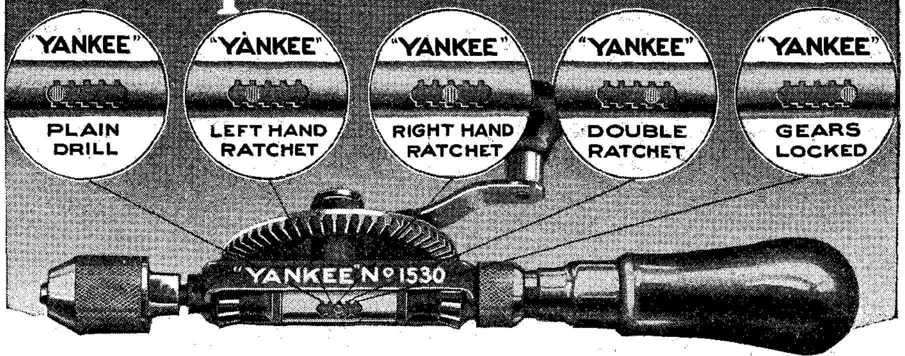
March 16.—Rumors that the United States is giving any consideration to peace suggestions which have been circulated are emphatically denied in Washington.

March 17.—Washington reports state that American troops are being sent to France faster than at any previous time since the war began. Actual numbers are not given, but it is permitted to state that Secretary Baker's promise of half a million men in Europe early this year is being fulfilled.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that in discussing the Allies' action regarding Dutch shipping German newspapers declare it will be followed by intensification of submarine warfare. The *Vossische Zeitung* terms the steps taken by the Allies a "monstrous act of violence."

March 18.—Dispatches from Washington

Multiplies Man's Power



EVERY man—mechanic or amateur—who appreciates clever tools will want to own "YANKEE" Ratchet Hand Drill No. 1530, above illustrated. The smallest member of the family of "YANKEE" Hand and Breast Drills; and especially adapted for convenience in drilling in tight quarters.

Only 10½ inches long, weighs 1¼ pounds, yet, like its big brothers, has all five "YANKEE" Ratchet adjustments. First, Plain Drill; second, Left-hand Ratchet; third, Right-hand Ratchet; fourth, DOUBLE Ratchet; fifth, Gears Locked. Change of Ratchet Movement is made at a finger-touch, and without removing drill from the work.

In the "DOUBLE Ratchet" adjustment, every movement of the crank, forward and back, no matter how slight, causes the drill to cut continuously.

No similar tool ever made has the same range of usefulness—because no other has these adjustments.

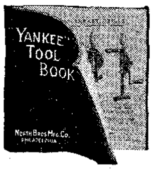
"YANKEE" Ratchet Hand Drill No. 1530

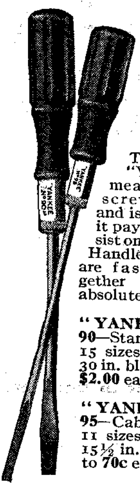
Price, $3.50

Your dealer can supply you

"'YANKEE' Tool Book" free. Illustrates and describes the many ingenious "YANKEE" Tools for drilling metal, tapping, boring in wood, and driving screws—showing why and how these tools Multiply Man's Power.

NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Philadelphia





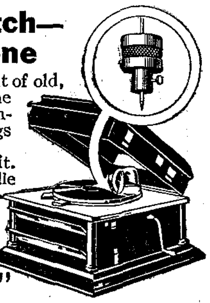
These Handles Never Work Loose

That's what "YANKEE" means on these screw-drivers, and is one reason it pays you to insist on this brand. Handle and blade are fastened together to stay—absolutely!

"YANKEE" No. 90—Standard style, 15 sizes, 1½ in. to 30 in. blades, **20c** to **$2.00** each.

"YANKEE" No. 95—Cabinet style, 11 sizes, 2½ in. to 15½ in. blades, **20c** to **70c** each.

"YANKEE" TOOLS
Make Better Mechanics



Stops the scratch—restores the tone

Takes the noisy scratch out of old, worn records, and restores the tone of your old favorites. Improves the tone and prolongs the life of *new* records.

The "Little One-der" does it. Instantly attached to any needle machine, Pathe or Victrola.

Postpaid for 85c. Order today. Money back if not satisfied.

Brown Music Co., Dept. A,
3018-91st Street Chicago

The "LITTLE ONE-DER"

A Great Book of Wit At A Big Reduction

"There is a laugh on every page."
—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

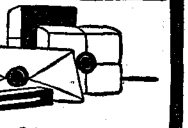
The BLACK CAT CLUB

By James D. Corrothers

Studies of darky society, presenting captivating bits of negro folk-lore, stories of ghosts, hoodoos, 'possum hunts, love-making, slavery, etc. Irresistible humor in almost every page causes many a hearty laugh over these clever writings.

The Price Has Always Been $1.10, Post-paid. Through an error in ordering we are overstocked with this one title, and must move it even at the great sacrifice indicated in the prices. ***Yours Now—While They Last—For 39c, Carriage Paid.***

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-60 Fourth Ave., New York



Dennison's

SEALING WAX

Always send important documents sealed with red wax—"the policeman of the package." Delicate shades for personal letters

At all Dennison dealers. Send to Dennison, Dept. J. Framingham, Mass., for a free booklet about wax.

What Next?

How To Sell Goods Over the Counter

Raise Your Salary by Boosting Your Sales

No man in America knows better how to help you than S. Roland Hall, famous advertising and sales manager. Send **83c** for his new book of snappy, meaningful ginger talks—they will make you the star salesman of the store if you app'y their teachings. **SHORT TALKS ON RETAIL SELLING** are fascinating, easily read hints and helps that put tact into your manner and red blood into your sales talk.

"Valuable to all who have occasion to sell goods."
Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

"He knows the art of modern salesmanship."
Philadelphia North American.

75c, by mail 88c. Almost 200 pages, cloth bound.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Buy a "Liberty" Bottle for Corns

JUST look—all you have to do when you use "Gets-It" for corns, is to lift the corn right off with your fingers. There's no more excuse for letting corn-pains spoil your good times and making you limp around on the edge of your shoe. Put on 2 or 3 drops of "Gets-It," get quick relief and get your corns off your mind.

"GETS-IT"

The National Corn-Remover

No big new discovery has been made in corn-removers since "Gets-It" was introduced. "Gets-It" does away forever with corn-cutting, sore toes, and "puttering" with corns. It's as simple and easy as A-B-C. You put it on in a few seconds. Pain is eased, the corn loosens. You can wear those new, stylish shoes now in spite of corns—dance to your heart's content. Join the army of the corn-free—try "Gets-It" tonight.

25c—All Druggists Everywhere

or sent direct by the manufacturer
E. Lawrence & Company
Chicago, Illinois

The Handyman's 1000 Practical Recipes

Just the book you need. Shows you how cheaply and practically to make the many and varied repairs and improvements needed around the home. Will be worth its price to you over and over again. *By mail, 58 cents.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354 Fourth Avenue, New York

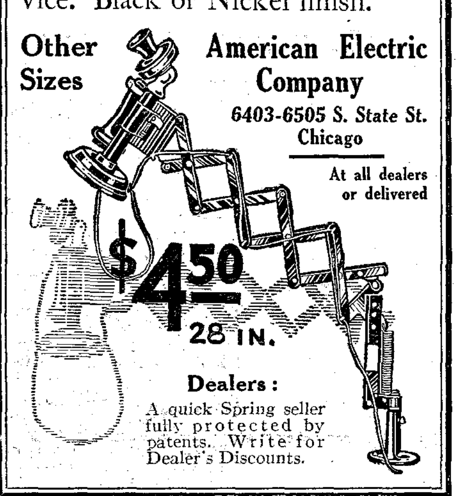
HI-LO Burns Adjustable Telephone Bracket

Doubles the work-day efficiency. Adjustable in every direction, including up and down. Lowest in price and best in service. Black or Nickel finish.

Other Sizes

American Electric Company
6403-6505 S. State St.
Chicago

At all dealers or delivered



$4.50
28 IN.

Dealers:
A quick Spring seller fully protected by patents. Write for Dealer's Discounts.

state that, as a result of the investigation by the President's special committee, it is an inevitable conclusion that America's aeroplane program will not become a factor in the fighting abroad until the spring of 1919.

A Washington dispatch states that it is intimated that President Wilson may select the occasion of a visit to one of the army training camps near Washington as the occasion for outlining his views on the Russian question.

March 19.—Washington announces the creation of a price-fixing committee to pass upon the prices of all basic raw materials purchased by the Government.

A Washington dispatch states that labor unrest and strikes are delaying the ship-building program.

AMERICA AT THE FRONT

March 13.—A delayed dispatch from the headquarters of the American Army in France reports that on March 12 the American forces made an important raid on the German lines in the Toul sector. No prisoners were taken, as the enemy fled upon the approach of the Americans. The American artillery completely destroyed 200 German gas-projectors ready for a new attack. They were discovered through a photograph taken over the German lines.

A dispatch from a correspondent with the French Army states that all the German newspapers of March 6 published an official statement to the effect that the Americans captured on March 1 near Chavignef "were being used simply as first-line laborers between experienced French divisions. They surrendered easily."

March 14.—A delayed dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France, dated March 12, states that another group of German gas-projectors were discovered and destroyed by the American artillery, which continues its work of smashing destruction. An American aerial observer crossed the German lines at a low altitude and used his machine gun effectively on the German second line. The Germans are reported by the airmen as doing much work behind the lines and an exceedingly heavy traffic is reported, particularly at night.

March 15.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that Capt. Archie Roosevelt was decorated with the French War-Cross on March 12 while lying on the operating-table in an evacuation hospital where he had been taken after being wounded in a trench at the front with his men. The wound is serious but not necessarily dangerous.

March 16.—A delayed dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that on March 13 gas-shells fell intermittently on the Toul front. American snipers have been busy and silenced six enemy snipers east of Lunéville. Talking and singing could be heard within the enemy lines on the Toul front. General Pershing's men made their first permanent advance on March 14, occupying evacuated trenches northeast of Badonvillers, which were then consolidated with their own lines.

A dispatch from Secretary Baker's special train in France states that he has begun a study of American activities in France, including a great port department. He expresses himself as amazed at the immensity of the latter enterprise, and is satisfied with what has been accomplished.

March 17.—A delayed dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that on March 16, after terrific artillery preparation, the enemy crossed No Man's Land on the right of the American sector, northwest of Toul. Only a comparatively small number entered the American lines. *Permission has not been given to mention the casualties.* The raid, like most of the others, was designed to take prisoners for the purpose of gaining information. American troops in the sector east of Lunéville, in conjunction with the French, are still holding the former enemy trenches northeast of Badonvillers. The operations here have brought the French lines forward on a front of nearly three miles.

March 18.—A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states that seven more Americans have been cited by the French commander for the Croix de Guerre in recognition of their bravery while under fire in the Lunéville sector.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France states tha evidence has been discovered that lead to the belief that there is a spy at work within the American lines. A delayed dispatch announces that the activity of the enemy indicates that an effort i being made to isolate one of the American positions. The troops in the Lunéville sector are heavily shelled but hold the captured trenches.

March 19.—The War Department a Washington announces the casualtie among the American Expeditionary Forces as reaching 1,925, divided as follows: Killed in action, 154; killed or prisoner, 1; killed by accident 145; died of disease, 683; lost at sea 237; suicide, 11; unknown cause, 14 died of wounds, 37; executed, 1 civilians, 7; gassed, 6; total deaths 1,296. Wounded, 594; captured, 21 missing, 14.

A dispatch from the Headquarters of the American Army in France state Secretary Baker has completed his inspection of the American lines of communication. In a talk with the Headquarters staff he praises the spirit of sacrifice of the American troops and pledges the nation's gratitude.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH FRONTS

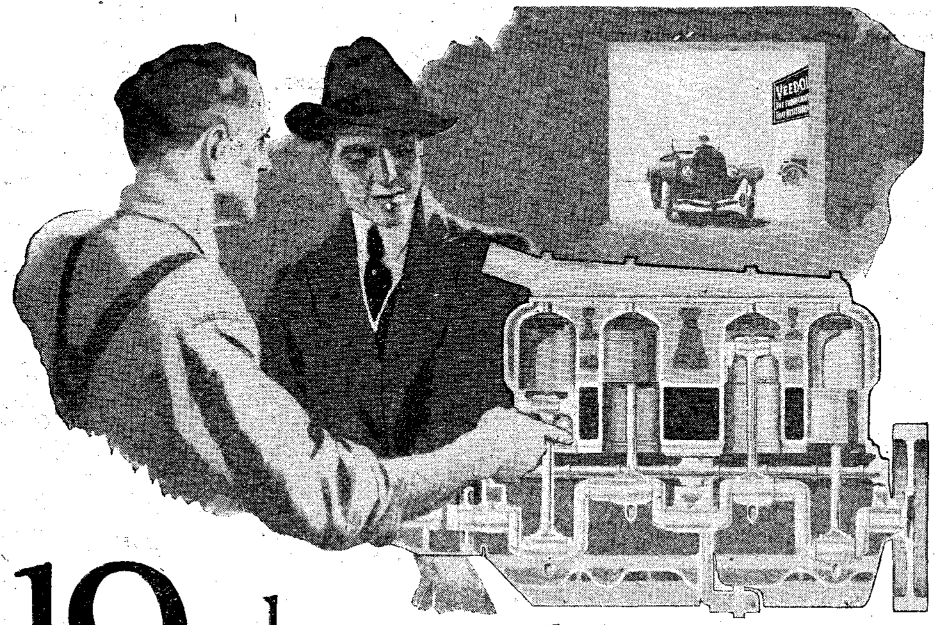
March 14.—The French War-Office reports increased activity along the entire front in France. Three German raids fail.

March 15.—London dispatches repor brisk fighting on both the British an French fronts, the advantage resting with the Allies at the end of the day, with a considerable number of German prisoners. The French recapture trenches in the Champagne district.

March 16.—London reports lively fighting on the battle-front in France and Flanders, but without material change in the situation, and with no sign of the beginning of a major operation by the enemy.

London reports the following British casualties for the week ending March 14 Killed or died of wounds: officers, 53 men, 822. Wounded or missing officers, 148; men, 2,539.

March 17.—London dispatches state that activity on the fronts in France and Flanders continues unabated. Large detachments of Germans penetrate the French line at various points, but are unable to hold the ground, Paris reports Berlin reports that the French press forward after ten hours of preparation on a wide front west of Avocourt (Verdun front, west of the Meuse), but were defeated by artillery and in hand-to-hand fighting. The French report of the same action announces a gain of half a mile. The British make successful raids in the vicinity of Epehy and near Gavrelle. An attack



19 places where sediment damages your engine

1. Cylinder walls
2. Pistons
3. Piston rings
4. Wristpins
5. Wristpin bearings
6. Crankshaft main bearings
7. Crankshaft
8. Connecting-rod bearings
9. Connecting-rods
10. Valves
11. Valve seats
12. Valve cams
13. Camshaft bearings
14. Camshaft
15. Timing gears
16. Ignition driveshaft bearings
17. Generator shaft bearings
18. Oil circulating pump
19. Spark plugs

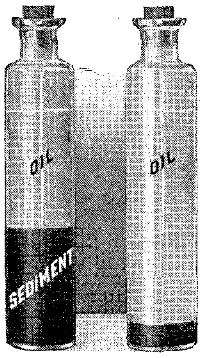
19 places where sediment damages your engine

WHEN your engine loses power, knocks, bucks and overheats, nine times out of ten it is sediment in the oil that is to blame.

Just look at the long list of vital parts that will quickly show serious wear when sediment is present in any considerable amount.

Why sediment causes wear

Ordinary oil cannot resist the intense heat of the engine—200° to 1000° F. It breaks down quickly. The resulting sediment crowds out the oil with true lubricating qualities from points where it is needed most. Moving metal surfaces, which should always be separated by a protecting film of lubricant, are thus thrown into a direct contact.



Ordinary oil after use *Veedol after use*

Showing sediment formed after 500 miles of running. Veedol reduces sediment 86%.

Where this happens in any important part of an engine, costly *replacements* soon become necessary. Damage due to sediment in ordinary oil *can never be repaired.* That is why you cannot afford to buy ordinary oil at any price.

A. Ludlow Clayden, Engineering Editor of Automotive Industries, and one of the most prominent engineers in the automotive field, says:

"In the past too little attention has been paid to lubrication. Oil needs to be chosen for an engine almost more carefully than food for a child."

P. M. Heldt, recognized authority on internal combustion engines, and author of "The Gasoline Automobile," declares:

"The proper selection of oil for the lubrication of an automobile engine is a very important matter. The grade of lubricant used affects not only the efficiency of the engine but also its life."

Chas. E. Duryea, consulting engineer and a pioneer in automobile construction, states:

"Buying inferior oil is the poorest economy a motorist can practice. Inferior oils must be used in greater quantities and, even then, they increase friction, loss of power, fuel consumption, heat and repair bills.

"Good oil costs a little more per gallon, but far less per mile."

How the problem was solved

Today over a million motorists have solved the sediment problem by using Veedol—the lubricant that resists heat.

When figured by miles of service, and not by cost per gallon, Veedol proves much more economical than ordinary oils.

The average motor oil acts like water in a kettle. When water is subjected to intense heat it evaporates as steam. Under the terrific heat of the engine ordinary oil evaporates very rapidly through the oil-filler.

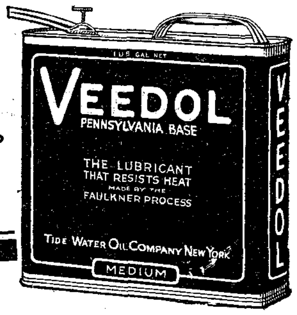
Veedol not only resists destruction by heat and the consequent formation of sediment, but also reduces evaporation in your engine to a minimum. You will get from 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Veedol for this reason.

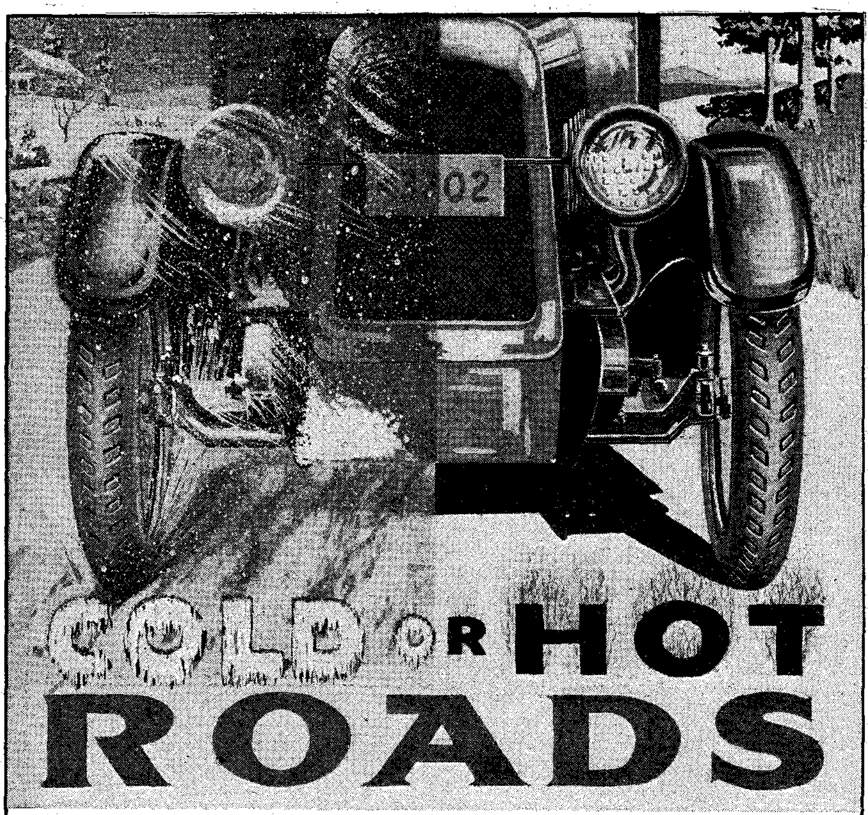
An 80-page book on lubrication for 10c

The most complete book ever published on automobile lubrication, written by a prominent engineer, and used as text book by many schools and colleges. Describes and illustrates all types of lubrication systems; tells how to keep your car running like new at minimum expense. Also contains Veedol Lubrication Chart, showing correct grade of Veedol for every car, winter or summer. Send 10c for a copy. It may save you many dollars.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY
Veedol Department
1628 Bowling Green Building
New York

Branches:
Boston
Philadelphia
Chicago
San Francisco


1 US GAL NET
VEEDOL
PENNSYLVANIA BASE
THE LUBRICANT THAT RESISTS HEAT
MADE BY THE FAULKNER PROCESS
TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY NEW YORK
MEDIUM
VEEDOL



THROUGHOUT "the worst winter in 100 years," Quaker Tires made good under unprecedented conditions.

During periods when railroad schedules were curtailed or abandoned, many a business man or professional man was enabled to reach his office on time because his car was equipped with Quakers—tires made so sturdily that snow-covered and ice-bound roads were traveled without trouble or delay.

Tires that stood the winter's supreme test can be depended upon to deliver every mile promised and surprise you with the amount of excess mileage on summer roads.

Remember, Quaker Tires carry an adjustment guarantee that is 45% better than the usual 3500-mile adjustment. The thrift spirit of the times demands that you get the 1500 extra miles.

Likely there is a Quaker Tire dealer near you. If not, send for a copy of "5000 Plus" and the address of a dealer who can supply you with Quakers.

QUAKER CITY RUBBER COMPANY

Manufacturers of Mechanical Rubber Goods

PHILADELPHIA 629 Market St.
CHICAGO 182 W. Lake St.
PITTSBURGH 211 Wood St.
NEW YORK 53 Murray St.

by the Germans north of Lens is repulsed. General Haig reports that during the last few days there has been a marked increase in German artillery-fire southwest of Cambrai and along the whole front from La Bassée Canal to the Menin Road.

March 18.—London reports that Germany is throwing shock troops into action in France and Belgium in what may be preliminary to the threatened grand assault. Especially severe attacks are reported around Verdun. In a series of strong blows near Samogneux big detachments of the enemy penetrate the French positions at various points. They are driven out by a gallant rally, the French lines being restored with considerable German loss. French raiders penetrate the German lines at Bethincourt Wood on a front of 1,700 yards and to a depth of 900 yards. Prisoners numbering 160, including several officers, were taken on the night of March 16. A Washington dispatch says that American military observers have concluded that the massing of men by the Germans on the Western front is for defense, and that the great offensive will never develop.

March 19.—Washington states that American observers are convinced that the German high command plans a defensive campaign instead of the long-talked-of drive. The initiative, it is believed, will be taken by the Allied and American forces. A new strategy, it is said, will be the pooling of the army reserves of the Allies, permitting overwhelming concentrations at selected points of attack.

A dispatch from the French front states that within twelve hours, between the evening of March 16 and dawn of March 17, the French in the Verdun region penetrated the strong system of German trenches, destroyed all the enemy's blockhouses and shelters which it had taken three years to construct and brought back 160 prisoners. The raiders suffered only slight losses.

London reports that French troops in the vicinity of Reims penetrate the German line for three-fifths of a mile destroying numerous enemy shelters. Artillery fighting continues violent on the right bank of the Meuse in the region of Hill 344. On the Belgian front Berlin reports that German storming detachments carry out a heavy raid, taking more than 300 prisoners. Practically all along the line in France and Flanders the firing continues to gain in fury. British troops make successful raids near Villers-Guislain, La Vacquerie, and Bois Grenier. Portuguese troops raid trenches east of Neuve Chapelle, bringing back prisoners and two machine guns. German raids near Fleurbaix and Bois Grenier are beaten off. Germany continues her threats of a great Western offensive, the heads of the German Army inviting a number of neutral correspondents to be present. The correspondents, it is stated, will start for the front to-morrow.

THE CENTRAL POWERS

March 14.—London reports that a strong German detachment has occupied Abo, on the coast of Finland west of Helsingfors, and troops are marching into the interior.

An Amsterdam dispatch states that the fighting in the Ukraine is increasing, the Maximalist commands receiving reenforcements from Czech and Austrian deserters.

The State Department at Washington hears from Stockholm that Americans who left Finland on a neutral ship after the German occupation have been taken prisoners. Twenty-five

Americans who left Helsingfors have been held by the Finnish Red Guard at Bjoerneborg. American Consul Haynes is reported to be one of the party.

March 16.—A dispatch from Bern, Switzerland, quoting a Berlin telegram, states that the German press admit that the stock of cereals in Ukrainia at the disposal of the Central Powers has been exaggerated.

March 17.—Amsterdam reports that strikes now in progress in Austria and Hungary are rapidly spreading and industrial upheavals are growing more serious.

THE SITUATION IN RUSSIA

March 13.—Berlin officially announces that German troops have entered Odessa.

March 14.—A statement from German Army Headquarters announces that Odessa was occupied in an agreement with the Roumanian Government.

A Reuter dispatch from Petrograd to London reports that the former Dowager Empress of Russia has applied to the Council of Commissaries for assistance. She declares that she is destitute because of the confiscation of the funds of the Imperial family.

March 15.—A dispatch from Petrograd to London states that the Moscow conference votes to support the Lenine treaty with Germany and her allies by 453 to 30. In the meantime the Central Powers are pushing annexation and seizures. Berlin announces the occupation of the town of Bachmach, 100 miles northeast of Kief, while Austria reports that the last narrow strip of Austro-Hungarian territory occupied by the Roumanians has been evacuated.

March 17.—A Tokyo dispatch states that Premier Terauchi and Foreign Minister Motono inform the Japanese Parliament that nothing has been decided in reference to the Siberian situation, altho the Japanese military is in a state of perfect preparedness.

A dispatch from London states that the Germans have occupied Nikolayev in addition to Odessa, according to a Reuter telegram from Petrograd. The fleet at Odessa has fled to Sebastopol. The Germans at once suppress the *Soviets* in both cities and seized the naval yards at Nikolayev, which is the chief grain center of Russia.

Peking says an authoritative dispatch from Blagovieshtchensk in Siberia, 500 miles north of Harbin, dated March 8, announces that all Bolshevik leaders, including the president of the local *Soviet*, have been arrested and imprisoned by the Cossacks and volunteer militia. The Bolshevik troops were disarmed and order restored.

March 18.—A dispatch from Stockholm states that General Mannerheim, commanding the Finnish Government troops, has captured the village of Heinola and taken 3,000 Red Guard prisoners.

London reports that the Supreme War-Council of the Allies has issued a statement condemning German political crimes against the Russian and Roumanian peoples and refusing to recognize Germany's peace treaties with these countries.

March 19.—Washington announces that complete assurances have been offered by Japan that her eastern Siberian plans do not include the invasion of territory save to insure against military supplies falling into German hands.

A Washington dispatch states that information has reached this Government to the effect that Germany, with the aid of Nikolai Lenine and the Bolshevik leaders in Russia, plans to start a Bolshevik revolution aimed at

TWELVE CYLINDER CARS

National

Today's Need for a Good Car

At no time in your experience could a man less afford the dubious economy of a cheaply priced article than today.

What you buy now, choose on the ground of its worth and usefulness in your service, and choose it on that ground alone.

This holds as true of the motor car to serve you, as of the machinery you may purchase for your factory.

The economy that stints in first-cost only to be undone in needless expenditures later, is an economy without basis in fact.

National cars cost a little more to buy than middle-class cars, because they are built to return a larger measure of usefulness to the owner.

They are made with the idea that they are to last several seasons, and require the minimum of attention and cost.

With either the six-cylinder or the twelve-cylinder airplane-type motor they are conspicuously able performers, and their gasoline and tire mileages are surprisingly high.

If you seek the combined efficiency and economy essential to present needs, you can make no better choice than a National.

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION - INDIANAPOLIS
Eighteenth Successful Year

We believe that the twelve-cylinder National will outperform any genuinely "stock" car in the world

National Dealers Now Offer Complete Range of Body Styles in Both

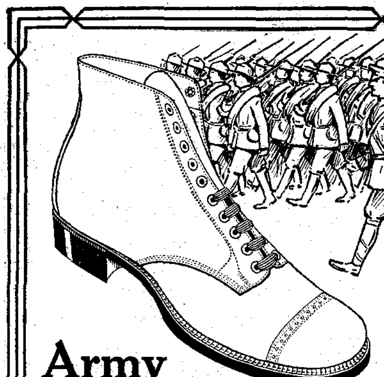
Six and Twelve Cylinder Models

7-Pass. Touring Car, 4-Pass. Phaeton, 4-Pass. Roadster, 7-Pass. Convertible Sedan

Open Car Prices—The Six, $2150; The Twelve, $2750

The Six Sedan, $2820; The Twelve Sedan, $3420

Government's War Revenue Tax Extra Charge



Army Shoes by Coward

The regulation last but put together on Coward shoe-making principles.

Made for hard duty, be it wet or dry, yet easy to the feet from the first wearing. Snug-fitting through the heel to prevent chafing on the long hikes. Fit for the campaign straight through in wear, in comfort and in military appearance.

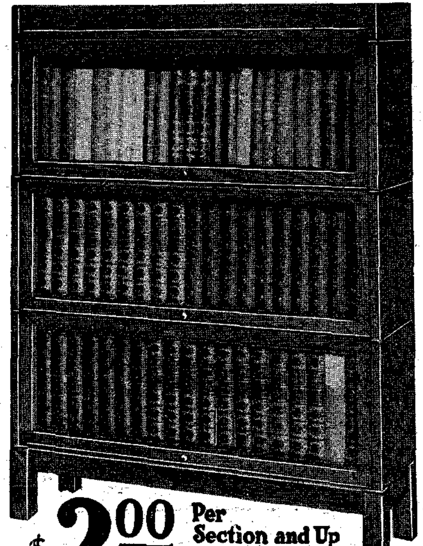
We are experienced in fitting by mail.

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St., N. Y. (Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled Sold Nowhere Else

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF"

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

A Good Bookcase for the price of a good book!



$2.00 Per Section and Up ON APPROVAL

Lundstrom
IT GROWS WITH YOUR LIBRARY
The UNIVERSAL BOOKCASE
Endorsed by Over 100,000 Users

Made for and universally used in the finest homes and offices throughout the country. They are made in sections, combining practical utility, economy and attractive appearance. Style illustrated is beautifully finished in SOLID OAK with **non-binding, disappearing glass doors;** price: top $1.50, leg base $1.75—combination complete $9.25. Other styles and grades at correspondingly low prices. On orders of $10.00 and over **we pay all freight** except to extreme western states where we pay part freight. Shipped **direct** from factory ON APPROVAL and at **considerable saving** TO YOU.

Write for new Catalog 23-M.

The C. J. Lundstrom Mfg. Co., Little Falls, N. Y.
Mfrs. Sectional Bookcases and Filing Cabinets
Branch Office: Flatiron Bldg., New York City

capitalism in Great Britain, France, Italy, and the United States.

THE WAR IN THE AIR

March 13.—Naples dispatches state that in the air-raid on March 11, bombs dropt promiscuously by a dirigible killed sixteen persons and wounded forty. The material damage was limited to private houses, asylums, and churches.

London reports that air fighting on the Western front has been resumed on an extensive scale. An official statement says that 14 German planes were brought down and eight driven out of control. Six British machines are reported missing. The British also report raids on German munition-works and barracks at Freiburg, where nearly ten tons of bombs were dropt, and at Bruges, where three tons of bombs were dropt on the docks. A German official statement says that 19 Allied airplanes were brought down on Tuesday on the Franco-Belgian front. The French War-Office reports three German aircraft destroyed, three bombing-planes brought down, and one damaged in the fighting on Monday.

London reports another air-raid on the northeast coast of England. No estimate of the damage or casualties is yet available. The War-Office report on the raid of the night before states that three enemy airships crossed the Yorkshire coast. Only one ventured near Hull, where it dropt four bombs. A house was demolished and one woman died from shock. The last previous *Zeppelin*-raid on England was on October 19, 1917. Since then the airships have suffered such heavy losses that they have been employed quite infrequently.

Paris reports four German machines brought down and fifteen trained aviators, mechanics, and pilots killed or made prisoners in the attack on the city on March 11.

March 14.—London announces that in last night's air-raid only one enemy machine crossed the coast, dropping four bombs on Hartlepool. The latest reports place the casualties at one man, one woman, and three children killed, and three men, one woman, and five children injured. Six dwellings were demolished and thirty damaged.

According to an official dispatch received in Washington one of the German airplanes which recently raided the French capital swooped close to the ground and emptied a machine gun into a group of non-combatants, including women and children.

A London dispatch states that under ideal weather conditions activity on all the battle-fronts of the West has greatly increased. British airplanes bomb St. Pierre Capelle, while over the trenches two airplanes and a balloon, which was adrift, were brought down. In a hot fight over the North Sea two British machines engage five German seaplanes, one of which was destroyed and another brought down. French aviators are reported to have accounted for fifteen German planes on March 12, twelve being destroyed and three badly damaged. Berlin reports that seventeen Allied airplanes and three balloons were brought down yesterday, and that three of the machines in the squadron that attacked Freiburg were sent to the ground. A delayed French dispatch states that on March 10 two German planes were brought down and that ten others fell within their own lines. Five machines were brought down on March 6 and 8.

March 15.—London dispatches state that air-fighting on all parts of the Western front continues active. On March 13, in an aerial battle between British and German airmen, twenty-four German machines were brought down. Five British planes are reported missing. Bombs were dropt on enemy works at Courtrai and Denain, and a British raid on Coblenz causes heavy damage, according to German reports. Similar activity is reported on the Italian front, Royal Italian Navy seaplanes taking a prominent part in the operations.

March 16.—British official report states that further military objectives in Germany are attacked by Allied airplanes and bombs dropt on barracks and munition-factories and the railway station at Zweibrücken. More than twelve tons of bombs were dropt on hostile rest billets, ammunition-depots and airdromes yesterday. Twelve enemy planes were brought down None of the British machines are missing.

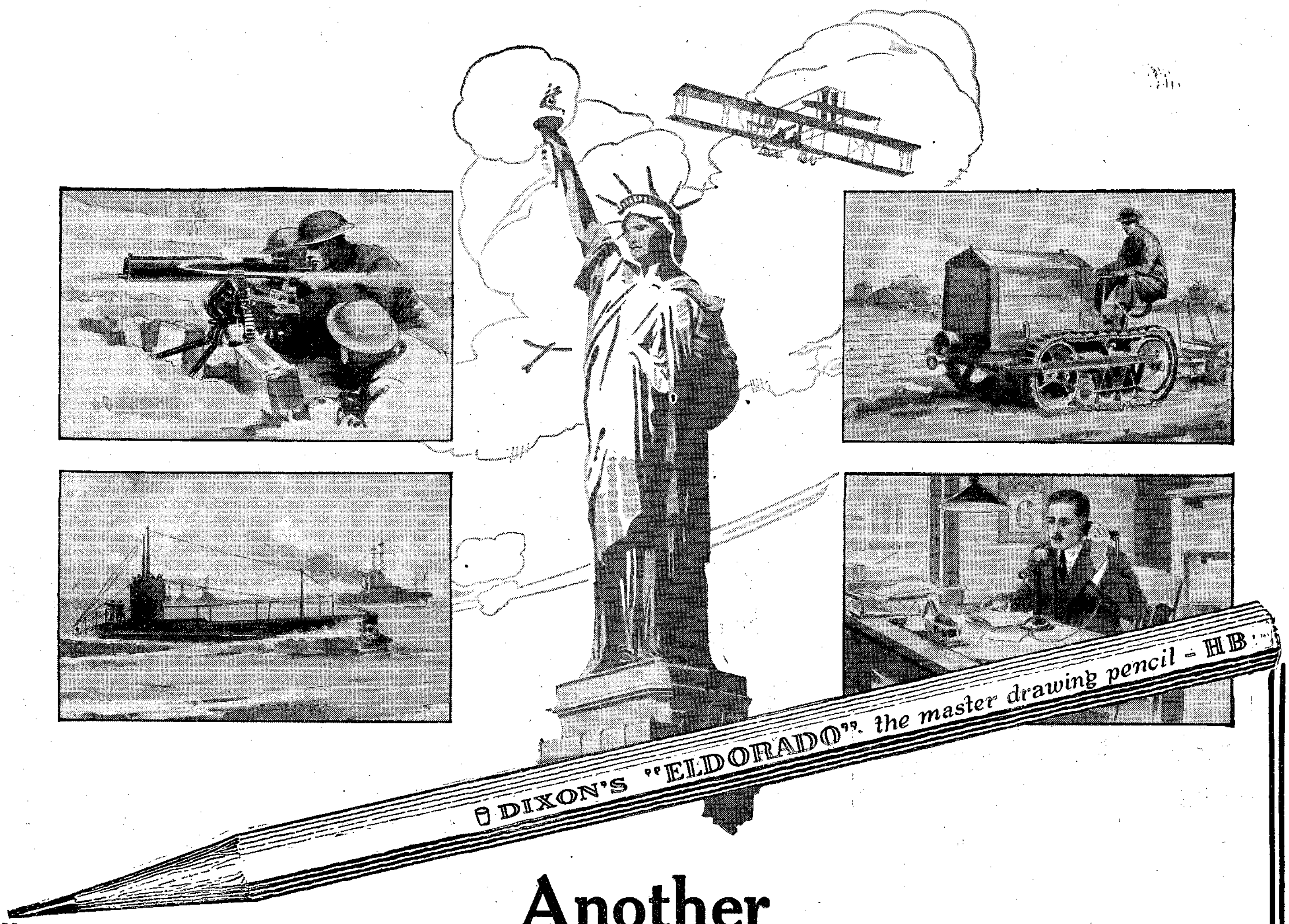
March 17.—Reports reaching London from Germany state that British aerial attacks on German towns are causing panics and that many persons are leaving Rhine cities for central Germany or Switzerland. A Berlin dispatch states that in February Entente aviators made 23 attacks on German towns. Twelve persons were killed and 36 injured. Attacks were also directed against industrial districts in Lorraine, Luxemburg, Saar, and Moselle. One biplane fell into the hands of the Germans. An official British announcement states that on March 17 the British again raided Germany, attacking the barracks and railway-station at Kaiserslautern (Bavaria). All the British machines returned after driving off a number of hostile craft. Sixteen hostile machines were brought down and seven disabled in engagements on March 16. Six British machines are missing.

March 18.—London reports that air-fighting on an extensive scale continues on all the fronts. British naval planes destroy five German machines in the period from March 14 to 17, according to an official announcement. Five other machines were brought down and two enemy observers killed. All the British craft returned safely. Italian aviators bring down five hostile planes and a naval airship raids an enemy aviation-ground. On March 16 French pilots destroyed two German planes, and five other enemy planes fell within the German lines. On March 13 and 14 four German aircraft, in addition to those already reported, were brought down. Berlin announces to-day that 24 Entente airplanes were brought down on the Franco-Belgian front, while French airmen bombed hospitals at Le Thour, north of Reims. According to the German statement the losses of Entente aircraft on the Belgian front in February totaled 18 captive balloons and 138 airplanes, 59 of which are alleged to have fallen behind the German lines. Berlin admits the loss of 61 airplanes and 3 captive balloons.

March 19.—A London dispatch states that as a result of air-fighting the Germans lost 292 planes in January, 273 in February, and 278 in the 17 days in March. The balance in favor of the British stands at 199. The Allied air-successes are reported to have had a marked effect on the work of the German artillery.

NAVAL OPERATIONS

March 13.—The British Admiralty reports the following movements of vessels and the losses by mine or submarine during the past week: Arrivals, 2,046; sailings, 2,062. British merchantmen of more than 1,600 tons sunk by mine or submarine, 18; under 1,600 tons, 3; and 1 fishing-vessel. Merchantmen unsuccessfully attacked, 8.


DIXON'S "ELDORADO" the master drawing pencil - HB

Another American Achievement

This time it is the perfect pencil, a pencil to keep pace with the essential present-day efficiency—a pencil so smooth, so firm and strong, so true to grading, that it makes work easier, quicker and more satisfactory in every business—in every profession.

DIXON'S ELDORADO

is the result of exhaustive experimentation and research work. The superiority of this product of American ingenuity has been abundantly attested by hundreds of the leading artists, architects, engineers, banks, accountants, business houses, colleges and schools.

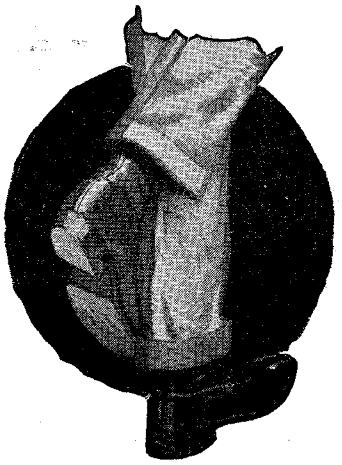
It makes no difference what line of work you are engaged in—if you use a pencil, Dixon's Eldorado *will save you effort, time and annoyance.* It glides over the paper so easily—the points wear so long without resharpening and they stand unusual pressure. And having found *your* pencil, the next one will be just like it, for the Eldorado is absolutely uniform.

The Eldorado is made in 17 degrees, from 6B (softest) to 9 H (hardest). Among them is a perfect pencil for every use.

Send for full-length samples

Write us your favorite degrees (or state the kind of pencil work you do), enclose *16 cents in stamps*, and we will send you full-length samples worth double the money. Then order your further supplies from your stationer.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, ***Department 41-J,*** **Jersey City, N. J.**



Why Endure Foot Misery?

DON'T continue to suffer. Throw off the handicap of sore feet. Rid yourself of the pain and discomfort. Be up and doing.

A Calocide foot bath brings instant relief. Pain ceases—swelling disappears—tender feet are made firm and healthy—misery is ended.

Excessive perspiration of the feet can positively be overcome by Calocide.

Cal-o-cide
FOOT REMEDY

is sold with this guarantee. Your complete satisfaction or money refunded. 25c at all drug stores and drug departments or direct from us if your dealer is out of Calocide.

Stubborn Corns are easily removed by using Medco Corn Plasters which are included in each package of Calocide.

THE MEDCO CO., Dept. E
Laboratories, Dayton, Ohio

PRICE 25¢
Calocide
FOOT REMEDY
CALOCIDE
FOR CHIROPODISTS AND PRIVATE USE

March 14.—London announces that the British hospital-ship *Guilford Castle* was unsuccessfully attacked at the entrance of Bristol Channel. She was flying Red-Cross flags and had all the hospital lights on. This is the second attack of German submarines on a hospital-ship within a month.

THE WAR IN THE EAST

March 13.—London dispatches announce that the British forces in Palestine have advanced to a depth of three miles in an attack on eleven miles of front in the coastal sector.

FOREIGN

March 14.—Peking announces that Tibetans have rebelled and are marching 10,000 strong into the Province of Czechuan where they captured several towns. They are armed with modern rifles.

March 15.—Washington hears that the Roumanian Cabinet, headed by Mr. Averescu, has resigned. A new Cabinet is being formed by Mr. Merghimalon.

A London dispatch states that King George sends for Henry P. Davison, chairman of the American Red Cross, who is in England, and thanks him for the contribution of $1,000,000 recently made by the American to the British Red Cross.

March 16.—An Enniskillen, Ireland, dispatch states that John Dillon, who succeeds John Redmond as leader of the Irish Nationalists, in replying to a congratulatory address, declares his first step will be to demand a free Ireland.

March 17.—A dispatch from Brisbane, Australia, states that Innisfail has been destroyed by a cyclone with the loss of many lives.

A Belfast, Ireland, dispatch reports serious rioting in the Nationalist quarter between Sinn-Feiners and the police.

March 19.—Thirty persons were killed and 1,500 injured in a recent explosion in a grenade factory, Paris reports.

DOMESTIC

March 13.—The Rhode Island senate, by a vote of 20 to 18, defeats a resolution for the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

The conference report on the Administration Railroad Control Bill is passed by the Senate by a vote of 47 to 8 after the clause limiting the taxing powers of States had been stricken out.

March 14.—Esther Cleveland, daughter of the late President, is married in London to Captain W. S. B. Bosanquet, D. S. O., of the Coldstream Guards.

The Delaware house of representatives ratifies the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 27 to 6.

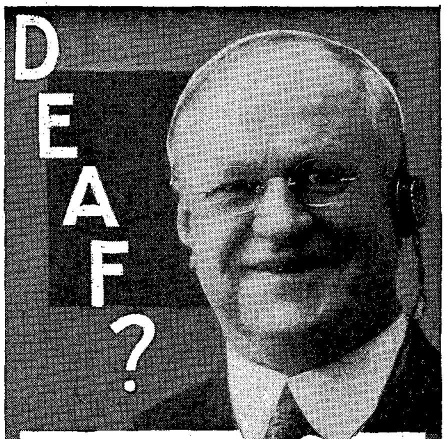
The Texas senate passes to a third reading the Statutory Prohibition Bill after so amending it as to make it apply to all beverages containing one-half of one per cent. alcohol. The bill has already passed the house.

March 15.—James Stillman, chief owner of the National City Bank of New York, dies at his residence in this city at the age of sixty-seven.

The Interstate Commerce Commission hands down a decision granting the 15 per cent. rate increase asked by the Eastern railroads, which will add $60,000,000 to their income.

The House, by a vote of 252 to 40, adopts the Daylight-Saving measure which provides for setting the clocks ahead at 2 A.M. on March 31, and turning them back on October 30.

March 16.—The Senate passes without division the Daylight-Saving Bill as amended by the House.



"I Now Hear Clearly"
You, too, Can Hear

Inasmuch as 325,000 users of the "ACOUSTICON" have had the same results from it as Mr. Garrett Brown, whose photo appears above, we feel perfectly safe in urging every deaf person, without a penny of expense, solely and entirely at our risk, to accept the

1918 Acousticon

For 10 Days' Free Trial — DICTOGRAPH PRODUCT — No Deposit No Expense

Since the perfecting of our new 1918 "ACOUSTICON," it is smaller, better and just as strong as ever.

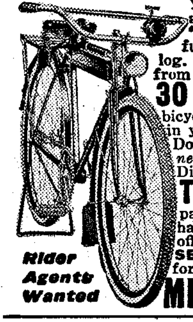
All you need do is to write saying that you are hard of hearing and will try the "ACOUSTICON." The trial will not cost you one cent, for we even pay delivery charges.

WARNING! **There is no good reason why everyone should not make as liberal a trial offer as we do, so do not send money for any instrument for the deaf until you have tried it.**

The "ACOUSTICON" has improvements and patented features which cannot be duplicated, so no matter what you have tried in the past, send for your free trial of the "ACOUSTICON" today and convince yourself—you alone to decide. Address

GENERAL ACOUSTIC CO., 1302 Candler Bldg., New York
Canadian Address: 621 New Birks Bldg., Montreal

Delivered TO YOU FREE



Your choice of **44 styles**, colors and sizes in the famous line of **"RANGER"** bicycles, shown in full color in the big new Free Catalog. We pay all the freight charges from Chicago to your town.

30 Days Free Trial allowed on the bicycle you select, actual riding test in your own town for a full month. Do not buy until you get our *great new trial offer* and low Factory-Direct-To-Rider terms and prices.

TIRES LAMPS, HORNS, pedals, single wheels and repair parts for all makes of bicycles at half usual prices. No one else can offer such values and such terms.

SEND NO MONEY but write today for the big new Catalog. **It's free.**

Rider Agents Wanted

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY
Dept. T-172 Chicago

The prevention of PYORRHEA (Riggs' Disease) and the correction of pyorrhetic conditions are the two dominating features of the present nation-wide oral health movement.

Clean, Sound Teeth, Firm Gums and Good Health go hand in hand.

PYORRHOCIDE
POWDER
(Antiseptic)

a remedial, medicated oral prophylactic is prescribed by dentists as an auxiliary in pyorrhea prevention and treatment. Used like a dentifrice, it aids in repairing SORE, BLEEDING, SPONGY, RECEDING GUMS—it removes the bacterial plaques which harbor the germs of pyorrhea and decay. It removes the daily salivary accretions which form the calcic deposits (tartar) on the roots of the teeth—this calcic deposit is ***the principal cause of painful gums, pus pockets, loose teeth and***

PYORRHEA

"FREE"—our educational booklet on pyorrhea—or send six cents in stamps for booklet and sample of Pyorrhocide Powder.

Sold by druggists and dental supply houses.

Price $1.00—Package contains six months' supply.

The Dentinol and Pyorrhocide Co.
Dept. D, 1480 Broadway, New York City

THE FARMER ON THE BATTLE-FRONT

(Continued from page 37)

the production of wheat and hogs, the leading war-foods. Therefore, there will be plenty of work this year on the farms for many additional people.

To give you some idea of what it means to feed our own nation and to help the Allies under present war-conditions, a few of the more important things called for by the national agricultural program for 1918 are cited below.

WHAT MUST BE DONE THIS YEAR—The acreage of spring wheat should be increased so that we may supply this essential breadstuff to the Allies in greater quantity. The acreage of corn must be kept near to the record acreage planted in 1917. Production of oats, barley, rye, rice, buckwheat, flaxseed, and grain sorghums must be maintained. Normal production of Irish and sweet potatoes is needed. The acreage of sugar-cane and sugar-beets should be as large as possible. Sorghum for sirup-making should be planted extensively. And so the long list proceeds, calling for extensive production of beans, peas, soy-beans, peanuts, and perishables. That there may be no lack of animal food, cattle-owners are urged to maintain the number of beef animals, produce more sheep for meat and wool, and to keep up their dairy herds.

This calls for a vast amount of human labor. Carrying through this national food-program this year not only demands the best efforts of the farmer, but may require that many men and boys go out from the cities to the farms to help in the work at critical times.

SERVICES GIRLS AND WOMEN CAN GIVE—High-school girls and women are not needed for the heavy field operations. In certain localities, however, they can render important service, such as dairying, fruit- and berry-picking or assisting farm housewives. Others can take the places of men in lighter town industries for a time so that the men may get out to the fields. Still others can render service in their own home-gardens and by canning, preserving, and drying perishables.

A PATRIOTIC SUMMONS TO AMERICAN BOYS AND MEN—*Follow your flag to the furrows!* There are many battle-fronts, many firing-lines in this Great War. How many of you will serve this summer in the first-line trenches of the farm in helping to produce victory crops of food? If you are willing to help produce food on the farm, write or have your teacher write to the nearest farm-labor office, the State farm-labor specialist, your county agent, your State agricultural college, or to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

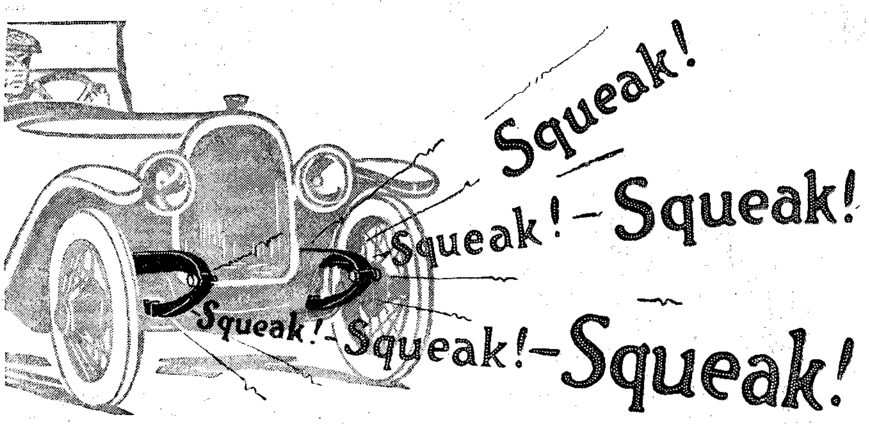
1. Prove that agriculture is the most important of all the industries in which man engages. Write a theme, in the form of a story, with imaginary characters, describing the situation that would result if, for a year, no food was grown.

2. Why is agriculture particularly important in war-times?

3. What conditions render farming in war-times especially difficult?

4. What was done in 1917 to meet the problems of farmers and to increase production? How did these measures result? What part did the Department of Agriculture play? Give some statistics as to crops produced.

5. What situation as to food-production faces the United States this year?


Squeak!
Squeak!—Squeak!
Squeak!—Squeak!—Squeak!

Stop it—with 3-in-One

Squeaking means friction. Friction means premature wearing out—expense.

Lubricate your auto springs with 3-in-One Oil—the easy way. Done in an instant. Keeps your hands clean.

Don't jack up the car. Don't loosen the clips. Don't use a spring spreader. Do nothing but just this: Squirt 3-in-One along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the springs. Its penetrating power is wonderful. It works its way between the leaves—lubricates them perfectly—stops the squeak.

3-in-One prevents rust forming between the leaves—the cause of nearly all spring-breakage. Apply 3-in-One once a week, then the leaves will always slide freely and the springs ride easier. New springs lose their stiffness if 3-in-One is used.

End Magneto Troubles

by oiling your magneto (any make) with 3-in-One, the oil that never clogs a bearing or burns at any rate of speed. It lubricates the delicate bearings perfectly and works out every vestige of gum and dirt. Result—a fat, hot spark at just the right firing instant. Magneto manufacturers recommend 3-in-One.

Ford Commutators

need 3-in-One. Makes cranking far easier. No dust or dirt can collect in the commutator when 3-in-One is used. The oil keeps it bright and clean. Every Ford owner should try this.

Keep Your Car Bright

by using 3-in-One on the varnished body surfaces. It beautifies the car and hardens the high finish. Prevents rust on the metal parts. Puts a fine polish on nickel parts. Brightens up the windshield. Preserves the upholstery and leather cushions.

The Handy Oil Can

full of 3-in-One, costs but 25c at all stores. Get a can for your car today.

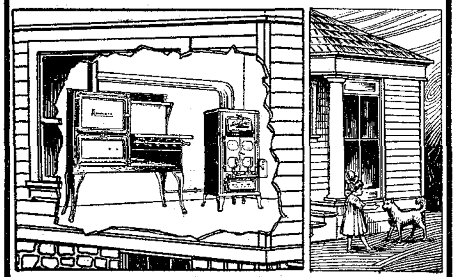
FREE Liberal sample of 3-in-One and Special Automobile Circular.

THREE IN ONE
3 IN ONE
CLEANS POLISHES
PREVENTS RUST
LUBRICATES

Three-in-One Oil Co.
165 KAS. Broadway New York

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

No Garbage Can Menace Here



You expose your children to constant danger with the disease-breeding, odorful garbage can. It attracts to your backyard disease-carrying flies and other insects, stray dogs and cats—they're bound to come in contact with your children.

Economically and hygienically dispose of your garbage as it accumulates—throw it into the

Isolator REFUSE INCINERATOR **Garbage Consumer**

and it's beyond sight—no odor, no more untidy household refuse awaiting removal to garbage can.

Uses gas automatically controlled—no heat radiation; costs 1½c to 3c daily to operate. Neat attractive appearance—requires less than two-foot space—illustration compares size with gas stove.

Interesting booklet free—write today. Other garbage and toilet types, too.

Buffalo Co-Operative Stove Co.
Established 1884 Buffalo, N. Y.

English Connectives Explained

The correct use of all Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs, clearly and thoroughly described and illustrated in *Connectives of English Speech*, by JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D. Cloth, $1.50; by mail, $1.63.
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY - - - - New York

You Can Afford Electric Light

You can now afford to have a private electric lighting system with all the comfort and convenience it brings. The

KEWANEE
ELECTRIC LIGHTING SYSTEM

is your electric lighting system because it is not only of low first cost, but of lowest maintenance cost. Not an experiment, its six years' performance for hundreds of users is your guarantee. Made in 28 different types and sizes to meet your particular requirements. Simple to install, easier yet to operate. The Kewanee Engine makes it possible to have either power from storage batteries or direct from the engine.

Kewanee Water Supply Systems give running water under strong pressure in every part of house and grounds; easy to operate and to maintain.

Write for **Kewanee Bulletins** on **Electric Lighting, Running Water** and **Sewage Disposal Systems.**

KEWANEE PRIVATE UTILITIES CO.
(Formerly Kewanee Water Supply Co.)
404 Franklin Street Kewanee, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1865

Essential Investments
Netting
4½% to 7½%

Just as it is necessary to conserve fuel and food and to buy Liberty Bonds, so is it of vital importance that your surplus funds go into *essential* investments.

Which investments are essential? Why are such investments now imperative if you would get the best return at the least risk?

These questions are answered in our brief folder, "Essential Investments," which we would be pleased to send you on request. Mention edition R.

An opportunity like the present to secure investments in essential industries at such high rates of yield is unprecedented and may not occur again.

May we be of service to you?

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St.
Chicago

ESTABLISHED 1865

THE RIGHT WORD English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions, by James C. Fernald, L.H.D., shows how to command it. Contains 8,000 discriminated Synonyms and nearly 4,000 Antonyms. Cloth, 724 pp. $1.50 net; postage, 12c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-60 Fourth Ave., N. Y. **IN THE RIGHT PLACE**

6% Farm Mortgages
WE NEED MORE FOOD

We need more food and it must come from the farm. The farmer must be financed. Our Farm Mortgages and Real Estate Bonds are safe, profitable and patriotic investments. Send for pamphlet "A" and offerings.

Denominations $100 and up.

E. J. LANDER & CO. Capital and Surplus $500,000
Grand Forks North Dakota

U. S. ORDERS
with

Marlin Arms — Downey Shipbuilding
Scovill Mfg. — Curtis Aeroplane
Remington Arms — Westinghouse Elec.

require high-speed crucible steel from the

CENTURY STEEL CO.

We offer a limited amount of treasury stock at par ($10) to yield 10%.

Send for Particulars

EARNEST E. SMITH & CO.
52 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges

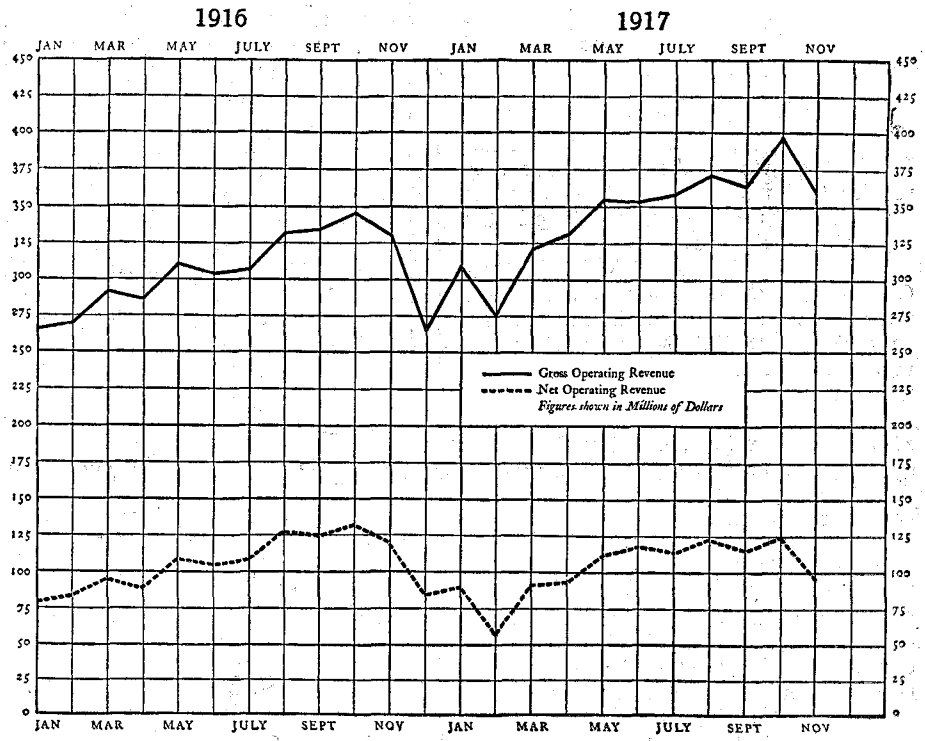
INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

RECENT RAILROAD EARNINGS, GROSS AND NET, AND EARNINGS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

BELOW will be found a chart, prepared by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, and published in *The Financial World*, showing the comparative trend of railroad earnings, gross and net, during 1916 and 1917. The reader will note how net operating revenues failed to rise in the same degree as gross — in other words, **note** the tendency toward reduced net earnings, in the face of greatly expanded operating revenues. While this tendency is "rapidly becoming more serious," the Railroad Control Bill is expected to correct it, "at least in so far as the income to be received by the carriers is concerned."

With the chart was presented a tabular statement showing the percentage of increase in the yield of good railroad bonds, compared with the income tax. It was pointed out that a $1,000 bond of each of the five issues tabulated below could now be purchased for about $3,980, as compared with a cost of about $4,621 a year ago. The five issues give an annual income of $210 and the yield to maturity at current quotations would be 5.34 per cent., or .77 per cent. more than the yield at January, 1917, prices. This percentage of increase in yield, it appears, "is equal to the percentage of total income tax on incomes up to $100,000." Following are the five issues and data with interest rate, prices, and yield in January, 1917 and January, 1918:

		Due	*January, 1917* *Price*	*Yield*	*January, '18* *Price*	*Yield*
Kansas City Southern....	3%	April 1950	71½	4.70%	59	5.73%
Long Island Refunding ..	4%	Mar., 1949	90⅛	4.58%	80	5.32%
N. Y. Central Debenture..	6%	May, 1935	113⅝	4.85%	94	6.60%
Southern Pacific Ref'd'g...	4%	Jan., 1955	95	4.27%	81	5.15%
Vandalia Consolid. "B"..	4%	Nov., 1957	91⅞	4.45%	84	4.92%



RAILROAD EARNINGS IN THIS COUNTRY FOR THE YEARS 1916 AND 1917.

The basis upon which the President was authorized to enter into agreements with the railroads was that they should be paid a rental for the use of their property equal to the average net operating railroad income for the three years ended June 30, 1917. Net income in the sense here used means, says *The Wall Street Journal*, "the balance of earnings after the deduction of operating expenses and taxes other than those imposed by the war-revenue act, and after adding or deducting, as the case may be, the net balance of equipment hire and rentals of joint facilities." The same paper has undertaken to make estimates of future earnings for a representative list of forty-six roads. In doing so it first remarks that calculations as to the results in income to individual companies "must begin with the net operating income as defined, to which must be added such items of other income as rents received for lease of road, dividend and interest on investments, profit on separately operated properties, and such minor items as miscellaneous rents." Then from the gross income thus made up must be deducted present fixt charges, including interest on bonds and other debt, rentals payable for leased roads, etc.

A table is presented to show for this representative list the dividends now being paid, the earnings in the calendar year 1917, the indicated earnings under Federal control, amount of stock issued, high price of the stock in 1914, low price of 1917, and the present or most recent quotations. It is explained that in figuring indicated earnings under Federal control as shown in the third column, no attempt was made to allow for war-taxes "because of the difficulty in applying the terms of the law without access to each company's detailed income and capital accounts." Deduction of war-taxes would, however, "in practically all cases, somewhat lower the share earnings, but in most cases the difference will not be great." Southern Pacific has set aside approximately $4,500,000 on this account, which is equivalent to 1.6 per cent. on the stock. This

Most Miles per Dollar for You Serves All

YOUR car, used on a thrifty basis, is helping the national cause while serving you. Keep it going to save time and prevent traffic congestion. And keep it on Firestone Cord Tires to save money.

Economy standards of today were anticipated in the building of Firestone Cord Tires. Their construction provides for far longer mileage at less cost per mile; more miles per gallon of gasoline; fewer delays because fewer tire troubles; less upkeep expense on car because of added resilience; greater safety because of easy, positive steering.

There are engineering reasons for all of these advantages. The tire body of surpassing strength is built of thousands of stout cords, each cord insulated with pure rubber. No two cords can touch to cause friction. Remember that—no two cords can touch to cause friction. Hence less internal heat to weaken the tire. Also greater resilience to absorb road impact, therefore less chance of internal injury.

Superior cushion stock, breaker strip and tread are other reasons. A reinforced bead, fixing the "hinge" or bending action at the widest point where it has least effect is still another reason.

Investigate. Most Miles per Dollar means more to you—to all of us, now than ever. Your dealer will supply you with Firestones.

FIRESTONE TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO
BRANCHES AND DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Firestone Tires

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY
NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING
NEW YORK

Getting the Facts for Investment

EVERY investor needs the best information obtainable.

The National City Company aims to supply that need, in addition to offering attractive securities for investment.

You are invited to call on the Company for information regarding any class of securities. There is neither charge nor obligation.

Our correspondent offices, located in twenty-four investment centers (many of them having private wires to New York), are able to place our entire facilities at your command.

The National City Company

National City Bank Building
New York

Bonds ***Short Term Notes*** ***Acceptances***

Not One Dollar Lost on a Danforth Farm Mortgage in Sixty Years

No Investor has ever foreclosed a Mortgage, taken a foot of land or lost a dollar on a DANFORTH FARM MORTGAGE.

For further information regarding our Farm Loans and Bonds, write for Booklet and Investors List No. 50.

A·G·Danforth·&·Co

BANKERS **Founded A.D. 1858**
WASHINGTON **ILLINOIS**

William R. Compton Co.

Specialists in

Government and Municipal Bonds

St. Louis New York Chicago
Cincinnati Pittsburgh

We advertise to emphasize to you the necessity for buying Government Bonds. Your country needs your money. Munitions, war material, ships, clothing and arms for our boys cost money.

WILL YOU HELP

and thus secure *Safety* of Principal, of Home, of Nation and of Liberty?

Buy your bonds from us—whether Government or Municipal. Our Service Department will aid you.

Write us. Do not wait. Show your colors.

Our prices conform to market values.

Send for our current list and booklets, "A Nation at War—Its Financial Needs" and "Bonds As Safe As Our Cities."

Address Department L-4

"Over a Quarter Century in This Business"

would reduce the indicated return to the company under Federal control to approximately 10.6 per cent. Atchison's war-tax reserve is found to be of like proportions, bringing the indicated return on stock down to around 10 per cent. Following is the table, except that ten of the lesser roads or systems in the *Journal's* compilation are omitted:

	Div. paid	*Earn'd 1917*	*Earnings Fed. Cont.*	*Stock (000 omitted)*	*High 1914*	*Low 1917*	*Present market*
	Per Cent.						
Atchison	6	14.0	12.1	$220,498	100⅜	75	86⅛
Atl. C. Line	7	15.5	12.0	67,559	126	79⅞	91¼
B. & O.	5	3.5	6.1	151,945	98½	38¼	53⅛
Bost. & Me.	..	....	2.5	39,505	55	15	22⅞
Cent. of N. J.	12	18.6	23.5	27,436	310	220	218
C. & O.	4	11.2	10.3	62,792	68	41¾	55½
Ch. Gt. W. pf.	2	3.0	3.3	43,926	41½	17½	20⅞
C. M. & S. P.	..	0	4.1	117,406	107⅛	35	40¼
Chi. & N. W.	7	10.1	9.4	145,151	136⅞	85	94
C., R. I. & P.	0	3.0	4.6	74,359	33	16	20¾
C. C. C. & St. L.	0	9.1	9.9	47,056	40	24	28
Del. & Hud	9	11.0	11.4	42,503	159½	87	111
D., L. & W.	20	36.3	41.0	42,277	203⅜	167½	175
D. & R. G.	0	0	1.6	38,000	19¼	5	3½
Erie	0	0	2.0	112,378	49	13⅛	15
Great North	7	10	9.6	249,478	134¾	79¼	91½
Ill. Cent	7	18.6	16.1	109,282	115	85¾	95
Kan. C. So	0	5.6	2.2	29,959	28½	13½	17¾
Lehigh Valley	10	12	11.8	60,501	83⅜	50⅜	59
L. & N.	7	22	15.0	72,000	141⅞	103	113
Mo. Pac	0	8.6	1.0	82,839	.....	19⅞	23
N. Y. Cent.	5	10.3	12.6	249,590	96⅝	62½	71
New Haven	0	1.5	3.4	157,117	78	21½	28⅜
N. Y., O. & W.	..	1.7	1.6	58,113	31⅝	17	20¼
Norf. & W.	7	14.9	13.7	120,445	105⅞	92⅝	104
North Pac.	7	8.0	9.5	248,000	118½	75	86
Penna*	6	7.8	8.7	499,265	57¾	40¼	45
Reading	8	18.9	21.6	70,000	86½	60⅛	77½
Seabd pfd	0	5.8	3.1	23,894	22⅜	16¾	17½
St. L. S. F.	0	6.0	0	50,447	.....	12	12
St. L. S. W.	0	6.1	2.7	16,356	26¾	22	21½
South Pac.	6	16.5	12.2	272,822	99½	75¾	86⅜
South Ry	0	9.3	4.2	120,000	28¼	21½	24¼
Union Pac.	10	16.6	14.1	222,293	164⅜	101¼	122½
Wabash pf A	4	9.6	5.9	46,200	.....	36¼	42¾

*Percentages figures before deducting sinking fund charges.

The writer notes that in a number of cases, notably with Southern roads, the returns under the Federal control plan "will be less than the most recent returns under private management." The reason is that these roads had "enjoyed a large volume of traffic and been comparatively free from such troubles as congestion, coal, and labor shortages." The Eastern roads, however, will generally receive better returns under the act than their earnings show for 1917. Returns for the Eastern roads are to be calculated on the basis of three test years after allowing for average hire of equipment payments, payments which they will not have to make hereafter. And this makes "a big difference" to them. The Eastern freight blockade of the past year ran up enormous car-hire debits against most of the Eastern roads and in favor of Western and Southern.

HOW LABOR SHIFTINGS HAVE INCREASED FROM 10 PER CENT. TO 150 PER CENT.

Upton Slingluff, who is the superintendent of the fidelity department of one of the large surety companies, has contributed to *The Eastern Underwriter* an article to show how remarkable has been the increase in changes among the employees of large corporations, in consequence of the draft, Government work, and other causes. He estimates that the changes have increased from a normal rate of 10 per cent. a year to 150 per cent. at the present time. Moreover, the number is increasing all the time because of calls by the Government for additional men, both in military service and in departmental work.

Surety companies, in consequence, have been having rather trying experiences, since corporations whose employees are insured for them against dishonesty have to notify the surety companies every time a new employee is put into a bonded position. Mr. Slingluff says these notifications of changes "are pouring into the registration departments of the surety companies with machine-gun rapidity and carelessness." He says further in detail on the subject:

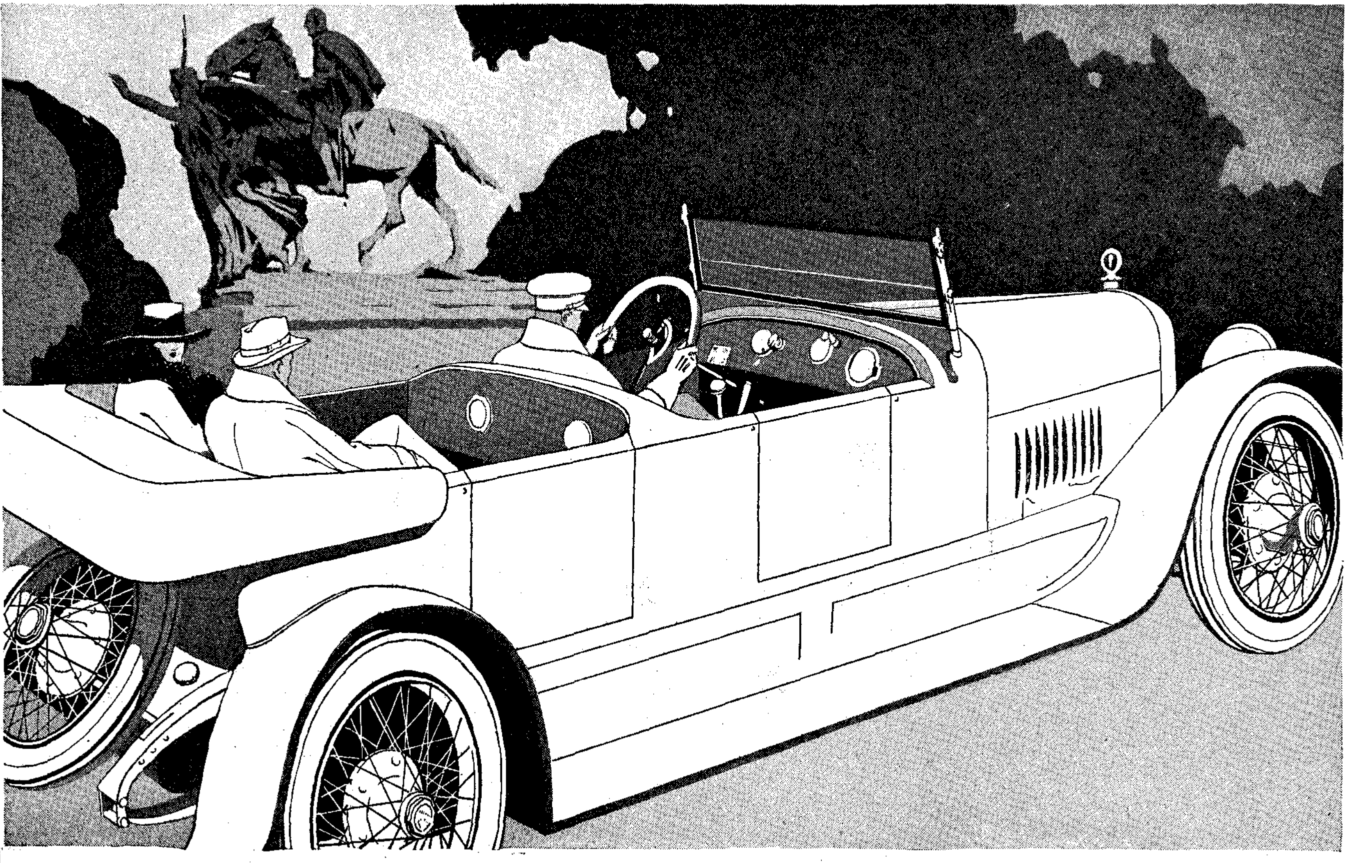
"The present increased percentage to 150 is figured on actual changes that took place between June 1 and December 1, 1917, on National Surety Company schedules. One railroad, bonding some 3,000 men and women under its schedule, formerly had an average turnover of about 20 per cent. a year. By actual count in the six months from June 1 to December 1 there were over 4,200 changes. This means an enormously increased volume of work for the surety companies with no additional compensation. The surety companies have been forced to make substantial additions to their clerical force handling these change notices. This has added very materially to the cost of operation and has brought about a realization of the fact that something must be done to offset this expense, as rates are based on a fixt cost of operation and an estimated percentage of the loss ratio based on actual normal experience.

"Moreover, the loss ratio has increased owing to the inability to keep the best class of employees. The surety companies have found it necessary to increase rates on certain lines of business because of these facts and to charge a minimum earned premium per employee covered to take care of the cost of the extra investigations and the added work necessary due to the abnormal number of changes.

"These changes are increasing proportionately all the time because the Government is calling for additional men for service and is extending its activities in many lines of business, building ships, food and fuel control, etc., which all take additional help. The consequence is that the labor market is called on to supply those necessary for the Government work, creating positions which must be filled by others. The new employees are less experienced, can not be selected as previously, but employers must take the best of what is procurable. This not only gives the surety companies increased work in keeping matters straight, but increases enormously the chances for loss as well as the operating expense.

"There are more changes because of incompetency. Many of those taken on to fill vacancies are found incompetent, and in some lines of business it is not a case of getting the best for the work but of taking what is available. The surety company examines and approves only as to honesty, as it has no means of judging as to capabilities, not knowing personally the employees. If the present situation is any indication of what is to come in the future these troubles will grow worse until the war is over, the armies mustered out, and the world settles down again to its paths of peace and contentment. Trouble will continue to increase in the way of changes rather than decrease as the labor-supply gets smaller and the call of the Government grows. There will be additional competition for employees when the summer season opens up, as then the agricultural interests will be competing for help with the mercantile lines and labor will go to the highest bidder, thereby causing still more changes.

"It is hard even for those who are in touch with the situation to realize conditions and the tremendous turnover of help on all lines. Under present conditions every employer of labor of any kind handling money or valuables must be careful to investigate all such employees, as there is an interval between employment and final examination and approval by the surety companies during which the greatest danger exists on account of the fact that persons



A Long Low Aluminum Body

A long low body, beautifully beveled and fashioned from aluminum gives the Jordan Sport Marine its final perfection.

Aluminum costs more, but is most economical in the end.

It takes that beautiful, velvety finish, and is free from rumbles, ripples and rust.

Custom made and fifty pounds lighter, the Sport Marine has square doors and is straight as an arrow from motometer tip to top cover.

The rakish effect is made complete by a snappy sport windshield, perfectly tailored top, five 32 x 4 wire wheels and five Silvertown cord tires.

You have your choice of two distinctive colors—Briarcliff green and Liberty blue.

Equipment includes Macbeth green visor lenses, traffic bumper, motometer, rim-wind sport clock, tonneau light, curtains that open with the doors, special speed gear ratio, 75-mile speedometer.

Price $2375 f. o. b. Cleveland.

JORDAN

JORDAN
Sport Marine

JORDAN

JORDAN MOTOR CAR COMPANY, *CLEVELAND, OHIO*

LA SALLE EXTENSION UNIVERSITY
I CAN
I WILL
SUCCESS

TRAIN

AT HOME

Do you want an important, high-salaried position? You can have one if you can do the work. LaSalle experts will show you how, guide you step by step to success and help solve your personal business problems. Our plan enables you to train during spare hours without interference with your present duties. Give us your name and address and mark with an "X" on coupon below the kind of position you want to fill. We will mail catalog and full particulars regarding our low cost monthly payment plan. Also our valuable book for ambitious men, "Ten Years' Promotion In One." Tear out and mail this coupon today. No obligation to you. Let us prove to you how this step has help thousands of ambitious men to real success.

☐ BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION: Training for Official, Managerial, Sales and Executive positions in Business.

☐ HIGHER ACCOUNTANCY: Training for positions as Auditors, Comptrollers, Certified Public Accountants, Cost Accountants, etc.

☐ INTERSTATE COMMERCE AND RAILWAY TRAFFIC: Training for positions as Railroad and Industrial Traffic Managers, Traffic Experts, etc.

☐ LAW: Training for admission to bar and executive-business positions requiring legally-trained men. Degree of LL. B. conferred.

☐ BANKING AND FINANCE: Training for Executive positions in Banks and Financial Institutions, Tellers, Cashiers, Trust Officers, Financial Managers, etc.

☐ BUSINESS ENGLISH: Training for positions as Business Correspondents, Business Literature and Copy Writers.

☐ COMMERCIAL SPANISH: Training for positions as Foreign Correspondent with Spanish-Speaking Countries.

☐ EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING: Training in the art of forceful, effective speech — Ministers, Salesman, Fraternal Leaders, Politicians, etc.

☐ BOOKKEEPING: Training for Expert Bookkeeping Positions.

LaSalle Extension University
"The World's Greatest Extension University"
Dept. 352-RA. Chicago, Illinois

(Name)

(Present Position)

(Address)

Ten Years' Promotion In One

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

First Mortgage
Real Estate Serial Notes

offer what the successful investor always demands—ample security and good returns.

These notes are secured by first mortgages *on improved property, the ground value* alone frequently having a value greater than the total of the loan. After careful inspection and investigation by our experts, we buy the entire issue of notes—in other words, back our judgment with our own money.

Banks and other careful investors throughout the country have found these notes attractive, because the original notes are delivered to them. The genuineness of each note is certified by us, thus preventing forgery or over-issue. Our profit is the commission we charge the borrower.

This plan enables you to invest $500 or multiples thereof; to choose maturities and diversify your investments. Interest 5%—5½% and 6%.

Write for our current investment list No. 105

Mercantile Trust Company
Capital and Surplus $9,500,000
Saint Louis
Member Federal Reserve Bank

are enabled to secure positions and abscond before the surety company can get notice of their employment and application to start their examination and see that they are bonded in sufficient amounts to protect against loss. The present condition is such that employers are not examining closely the personal records of those applying for positions and are taking any on they can get, knowing nothing about them and putting them in positions of more or less trust, sooner or later causing trouble and leading to financial loss.

"Every employer loses money every time he changes his employees. The salary question does not show the loss if he replaces the employee who leaves with one at the same salary, which is hard to do. But the loss incurred is in the time taken to break in the new employee, the salary of the old employee who is teaching the new one, the loss of effectiveness in the work done by the new employee compared with the old one, the loss caused by errors of the new employee and numerous other elements that enter into all this. It is safe to say that every new employee taken on costs the employer at least a month's or two months' salary, altho it does not show in the statement of the year's work.

"It behooves the employer, therefore, to use every endeavor to keep in his service, if possible, all old employees who are conversant with the business, *excepting, of course,* those leaving to enter the service of the Government, rather than let them go and take on new ones in their places, at the same time not forgetting when new ones are employed that they must be carefully investigated and bonded not only for the employer's protection, but for the moral effect which *the bonding company has toward keeping* employees in the straight and narrow path of honesty and uprightness."

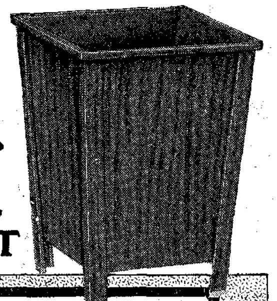
GRAIN THAT IS STILL IN FARMERS' HANDS

That American farmers still have more grain in their own hands than they had a year ago is a fact that has come as a pleasant surprize to many students of our economic conditions. The fact, however, is an official one, put out by the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and is based on returns from correspondents and agents. The estimates thus made up indicate that the amount of corn on farms March 1 was about 1,292,905,000 bushels, or 40.9 per cent. of the 1917 crop, against 782,303,000 bushels, or 30.5 per cent. of the 1916 crop on farms March 1, 1917, and 1,116,559,000, or 37.3 per cent. of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916. Another fact given out is that about 21.9 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where it was grown, against 17.6 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 18.17 per cent. of the 1915 crop, so shipped. The proportion of the 1917 crop which is merchantable is set down as about 60.3 per cent. (equivalent to 1,905,723,000 bushels), against 83.9 per cent. (2,154,487,000 bushels) of the 1916 crop and 71.1 per cent. (2,127,965,000 bushels) of the 1915 crop.

As to wheat, the amount on farms on March 1, 1918, was about 111,272,000 bushels, or 17.1 per cent. of the 1917 crop, against 100,650,000 bushels, or 15.8 per cent. of the 1916 crop on farms March 1, 1917, and 244,448,000 bushels, or 23.8 per cent. of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916. About 51.2 per cent. of the 1917 crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 56.7 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 61.7 per cent. of the 1915 crop so shipped. As to oats, the amount on farms to March 1, 1918, was about

Victor

WASTE BASKET



ALL VICTOR waste baskets are made of steel, attractively finished in either oak, mahogany or olive green. They have molded rubber cushion corners at the top and all seams are welded together by a patented process.

A Victor Basket for Every Desk

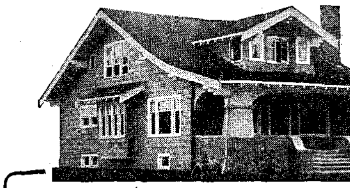
The Victor basket eliminates all danger of fire if a lighted match, cigarette, or cigar, is accidentally thrown into the basket. It is practically indestructible and its long life makes it the cheapest in the long run.

Ask for the Victor

When you buy a waste basket from your dealer, insist upon getting a "Victor." It is your guarantee that you are getting a basket that cannot be surpassed.

We manufacture a complete line of metal office furniture and suggest that you write for our complete catalog.

Metal Office Furniture Co.
Grand Rapids, Michigan



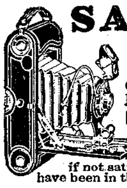
Design No. 524
Estimated
cost $2800

If you are planning a real home plan a bungalow and consult our

NEW BUNGALOW BOOK
1917 De Luxe Edition

Contains the cream of 1000 practical and distinctive bungalows actually built for $400.00 to $4000.00, suited to any climate, with photographs of the exterior and interior views, plans, size of rooms, cost, etc. Also valuable suggestions on bungalow building, written by experts. The largest exclusive bungalow book published, 112 pages. Price, postpaid, . . **$1.00** Worth many times its cost to any prospective builder. A smaller edition of same only 50 cents. Send check, money order or stamps. Money back if not satisfactory.

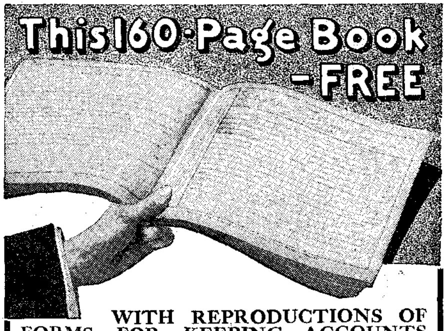
YOHO & MERRITT, Architects
313 Empire Building SEATTLE, WASH.



SAVE 25% to 60%
on slightly used
GRAFLEX-KODAKS

Cameras and Lenses of every description. Equal to new. Save money. Write now for **Free Bargain Book and Catalog** listing hundreds of money-saving bargains in slightly used and new cameras and supplies. **All goods sold on 10 days' Free Trial.** Money back if not satisfied. You take no chances dealing with us. We have been in the photographic business over 16 yrs. **Write now.**

CENTRAL CAMERA CO. Dept. 323 A, 124 S. Wabash Av. Chicago



WITH REPRODUCTIONS OF FORMS FOR KEEPING ACCOUNTS AND RECORDS OF ALL SORTS FOR EVERY KIND OF BUSINESS.

Packed with Information of the Utmost Value to manufacturers, jobbers, wholesalers, retailers, bankers, lawyers, advertising, sales and office managers, physicians, engineers, architects, accountants, solicitors, real estate and insurance men, railroad and steamship companies.

If you keep accounts or written records of any kind, you need this book. It will show you how you can simplify and facilitate the handling of business records—how you can save time—duplication—drudgery and brain fag—make your records instantly available and save 50% of the cost of keeping them.

WRITE NOW FOR YOUR FREE COPY OF MOORE'S MODERN METHODS

It May Be Worth Hundreds of Dollars to You

JOHN C. MOORE CORPORATION
1005 Stone Street Rochester, N. Y.

You'll play your head off!

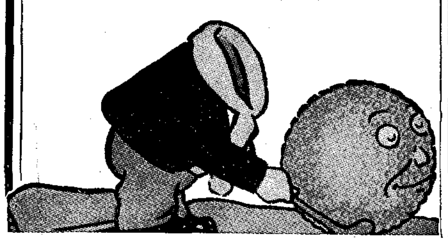
JUST think—a *medium sized* ball that will drive for wonderful distance *even against the wind.* This is the remarkable new

DUNLOP "30" GOLF BALL

It is intermediate in weight between "29" and "31." Being of medium size it does not lie as close as the smaller balls. *Ask your professional.*

No. 30, $1 each - - $12 per dozen
No. 29 (small size) - 85 cents each
No. 31 (small size) - $10 per dozen

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., Ltd.
Founder of Pneumatic Tyre Industry
BIRMINGHAM, ENG.
American Representative: T. W. NIBLETT
Suite 2014-S, 305 Fifth Avenue, New York



6 Glorious ROSES 25c

Hardy, Everblooming, Guaranteed True to Name. All bloom this summer. Mailed postpaid for . . .

Admiral Ward, Dark red.
Josephine, Salmon-pink.
Mrs. A. Carnegie, Snow white.
Lady Greenall, Orange-yellow.
Cherry Page, Carmine-pink.
Warrior, Scarlet.

10 Pkts. Flower Seeds

The following collection blooms from early summer to late fall: Aster, Sweet Alyssum, Marigold, Petunia, Pansy, Phlox, Poppy, Salvia, Verbena and Zinnia. Generous pkts. Extra special value postpaid 10c.
I will also mail 5 packets of Hardy Daisy seed (five colors) for 15c or I will mail the above 3 Collections, the 6 Roses, the 10 pkts. of Flower Seed and the 5 pkts. of Hardy Daisy Seed all for 40c.
I will send six new, hardy roses in large two-year size postpaid for only $1.25.

COMPLETE CATALOG FREE

Lists over 400 roses, all the newest and best. Dahlias, Ferns and everything for house and garden. Send for your copy now.

MISS JESSIE M. GOOD Box 235 SPRINGFIELD, OHIO

How to Paint Your Car like an Expert

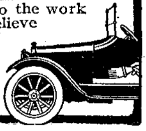
You know, and so do we, that you can buy car paint for less than one-half the price of **Auto Namel.**

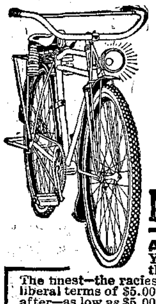
You also know, and so do we, that it takes a tubful of rhinestones to equal one real diamond.

Between car paint and **Auto Namel** there can be no comparison. **Auto Namel** is not paint. Paint requires skill. The astonishing thing about **Auto Namel** is that an amateur can give his car a piano finish equal to the work of an expert. Nobody can believe this but those who test.

Write for booklet and nine colors
Excellent opportunities for dealers

AUTONAMEL COMPANY
93-95 St. Paul St., Rochester, N. Y.





$5.00 Down
$5.00 Per Month
PAYS FOR THIS
New Arrow Bicycle

And remember, no raise in prices. You can still buy the New Arrow Bicyle at the old rock-bottom, before-the-war prices. The finest—the raciest bicycle on the road is offered to you on liberal terms of $5.00 down and small monthly payments thereafter—as low as $5.00 per month. The latest motor bike model with coaster brake, Fisk Thorn Proof Tires and newest features.

Write for Free Booklet Send your name and address today for free booklet that tells all about the New Arrow and our liberal offer. This offer is open to everybody including boys and girls under 21 years of age providing order is signed by parents or guardian.

Arrow Cycle Co., 19th St. and California Ave., Dept. 6753, Chicago, Ill.

595,195,000 bushels, or 37.5 per cent. of the 1917 crop, against 394,211,000 bushels, or 31.5 per cent. of the 1916 crop on farms March 1, 1917, and 598,148,000 bushels, or 38.6 per cent. of the 1915 crop on farms March 1, 1916. About 32.0 per cent. of the crop will be shipped out of the counties where grown, against 28.4 per cent. of the 1916 crop and 30.1 per cent. of the 1915 crop so shipped. Details as to the corn and wheat crops by States are given in the same statement:

CORN

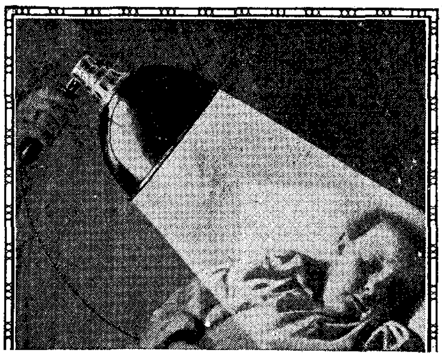
	Stock on Farms March 1, Thousands of Bus. (000 Omitted)		Price per Bu. Mar. 1, 1918	Percentage of Crop of Merchantable Quality	
State	1918	1917	Cts.	1917	1916
New York..........	5,208	3,570	200	40	65
New Jersey........	5,747	4,104	176	83	87
Pennsylvania........	23,918	16,965	193	63	81
Delaware..........	3,988	3,067	192	84	90
Maryland..........	14,040	11,320	189	83	89
Virginia..........	36,138	26,460	181	74	85
West Virginia......	7,506	6,094	200	61	78
North Carolina......	30,600	19,721	181	84	85
South Carolina.....	23,731	13,123	204	92	87
Georgia..........	39,600	30,380	180	89	88
Florida..........	5,550	4,305	159	84	84
Ohio..........	61,541	31,752	148	45	79
Indiana..........	85,443	54,144	131	40	85
Illinois..........	192,280	87,261	136	55	88
Michigan..........	6,020	9,075	172	10	63
Wisconsin..........	4,220	10,343	172	10	65
Minnesota..........	19,800	19,162	137	37	76
Iowa..........	151,959	110,048	134	46	92
Missouri..........	105,840	31,707	154	75	74
North Dakota.......	159	1,487	180	11	52
South Dakota.......	31,088	21,019	132	54	87
Nebraska..........	139,709	73,112	144	65	94
Kansas..........	35,892	13,205	161	61	76
Kentucky..........	55,282	36,176	168	67	86
Tennessee..........	52,240	29,640	170	83	87
Alabama..........	41,688	17,690	165	89	84
Mississippi..........	41,184	15,708	165	90	80
Louisiana..........	16,053	17,029	166	80	83
Texas..........	12,452	34,884	198	43	80
Oklahoma..........	6,298	10,665	174	52	82
Arkansas..........	28,896	13,992	166	90	77
Colorado..........	3,724	1,914	150	72	80
U. S..............	1,292,965	782,303	154.3	60.3	83.9

WHEAT

	Stock on Farms March 1, in Thousands of Bushels (000 Omitted)		Price per Bushel March 1, 1918	Percentage of Crop Shipped Out of County Where Grown	
State	1918	1917	Cts.	1917	1916
New York..........	1,677	1,596	209	40	38
Pennsylvania........	6,369	4,702	208	40	40
Maryland..........	2,869	2,080	211	60	59
Virginia..........	4,301	2,743	214	36	34
North Carolina......	2,246	973	231	5	5
Ohio..........	9,051	3,456	206	50	45
Indiana..........	4,675	2,527	208	56	55
Illinois..........	4,256	1,510	205	58	56
Michigan..........	2,586	2,390	205	50	52
Minnesota..........	13,912	5,546	206	60	51
Iowa..........	1,336	1,464	203	44	60
Missouri..........	3,856	1,492	199	55	42
North Dakota.......	11,760	11,011	201	60	65
South Dakota.......	11,966	5,958	198	69	65
Nebraska..........	2,753	15,081	198	50	70
Kansas..........	3,675	10,778	200	45	68
Kentucky..........	1,080	641	215	24	20
Tennessee..........	628	788	224	19	25
Texas..........	810	924	203	40	55
Oklahoma..........	1,782	1,775	195	45	65
Montana..........	2,515	4,871	196	50	65
Colorado..........	2,843	4,020	190	49	55
Idaho..........	1,798	2,110	183	66	60
Washington	3,506	4,516	192	70	70
Oregon..........	1,281	2,737	185	62	72
U. S..............	111,272	100,650	202.7	51.2	56.7

HOW WELL SAVINGS-BANKS HAVE WITHSTOOD THE WAR'S DEMANDS

From annual reports received in Albany, it appears, according to a dispatch to the New York *Sun*, that despite the demands made in connection with two issues of Liberty bonds the savings-banks of this State "made a very creditable showing during the year 1917." The total resources reported by the 141 New York State savings-banks on January 1, 1918, were $2,165,939,081. Here it may be incidentally said that by going back twenty years it appears that on January 1, 1898, the reported resources of the savings-banks of the State were only $869,751,244, showing that within these twenty years there has



Safe as Sunlight in Relieving Pain

Better Than Poultices or Hot Water

How often in the middle of the night have you wished for a ready, effective means of relieving pain—unless you had a Thermolite? This scientifically perfected appliance combines beneficial light with soothing heat—always ready—simply attach to electric light socket. Ordinary methods provide only surface heat. The Thermolite rays (*heat* and *light*) *penetrate* the tissues, removing congestion and relieving pain.

Thermolite
Heat and Light Infuser

The Thermolite can be used with every assurance of safety and results in treating muscular soreness, neuralgia, stiff neck, abdominal pains, backache and similar ailments. Ask your physician about Therapeutic Light and Heat.

Complete $7.50—ready to attach to current. You risk nothing as money refunded if not delighted after trial. Write for booklet.

H. G. McFADDIN & CO., 42 Warren St., New York
Originators of Scientific Lighting Devices

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

NOISE DUST RAIN SMOKE

YOU NEED IT NOW!

CHAMBERLIN
METAL WEATHER STRIPS
"THE STANDARD FOR 25 YEARS"

STORM windows serve you in the winter alone. Chamberlin Strips serve you twelve months a year—for the life of your building. Lighten house-cleaning by barring street dust and soot. Keep out rain, damp, noise. Prevent windows and doors from sticking or rattling. GUARANTEED TEN YEARS. Installed ONLY by skilled mechanics from our factory branches.

We equip windows, doors, casements or transoms—wood or metal—in new or old buildings.

WRITE for illustrated, descriptive book and list of users in your vicinity.

CHAMBERLIN METAL WEATHER STRIP CO.
Headquarters: 109 Dinan Building, Detroit, Mich.

St. Paul Dispatch
and
St. Paul Pioneer Press

the leading news and advertising medium in **The World's Base of Supply —The Great Northwest**

THE whole world is looking to the Northwest for its supply of iron, of food. In addition, the Northwest is contributing a great quota of manufactured goods and clothing. Never before has the Northwest been so busy or so prosperous—no other section can equal it in buying power.

The most effective method of reaching this rich territory is through the columns of the *St. Paul Dispatch—Pioneer Press,* the newspaper of intelligent service to advertisers. It blankets this territory, reaching 90 per cent of the English reading homes in St. Paul, and with a dominant representation in the homes of discrimination and larger buying power throughout the whole Northwest.

It is the key to the Northwest—the advertiser can obtain most effective and economical results through the *St. Paul Dispatch—Pioneer Press,* the old established newspaper of this territory, which enjoys a reader interest and esteem invaluable to its advertisers.

The photogravure section of the *St. Paul Sunday Pioneer Press-Dispatch* offers an exceptional opportunity for result-bringing artistic advertising. The Pond's Extract Company has completed a most satisfactory campaign, using three full pages in addition to smaller copy in this section.

This pictorial section makes its appeal to all classes and ages — it makes possible most attractive exhibitions of the advertiser's merchandise. It is unique in its human interest appeal. Rates and suggestions will be sent on request.

AVERAGE Circulation for February:

Sunday..................81,583
Daily (combined morning and evening).......146,157

(A. B. C. report and a booklet fixing circulation by towns furnished on request.)

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

O'MARA & ORMSBEE, Inc.
New York *FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES* Chicago

"The Right of the Child to be Well Born" is an instructive book on the science of eugenics, by George E. Dawson, Ph D., which urges wise preparation and fit selection for parenthood. *Cloth bound, 75 cents; by mail, 82 cents.*
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York

OUT OF WORK?
Read "How to Get a Position and How to Keep It."
By ROLAND HALL. 12mo, cloth, 56 cents
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

been an increase of $1,296,187,837, or approximately 150 per cent.

As to present conditions, the annual report of the State superintendent, Mr. Skinner, just issued, shows total withdrawals of $516,592,780, or $93,604,231 more than during the preceding year. At the same time, the total of new deposits during the period amounted to $477,280,362.30, or $11,398,299.17 less than the amount deposited during the preceding year. These figures give a total adverse comparison with the year 1916 of $105,002,530.76. The total of dividends that were credited to depositors during the year amounted to $72,223,374. The total amount credited to depositors during the year increased from $1,953,663,728 to $1,986,556,349 and the total resources of the banks increased $26,640,044.

Mr. Skinner reports that there was "an apparent gain in the number of depositors" as shown by an increase of 42,900 in the number of open accounts. This increase, notwithstanding conditions existing during the greater part of the year, is declared to have been probably due to "the general thrift movement and the emphasizing of the need of saving in order to finance the war as well as to promote comfort and happiness in times of peace." During the year the savings-banks purchased for themselves or their patrons Liberty bonds to the amount of over $91,000,000. Patrons of savings-banks are largely working people of small means, unaccustomed to bond-buying or investment, and yet they "have almost, without exception, engaged with enthusiasm upon the campaign that has been inaugurated for the sale of war-savings certificates and war-savings stamps."

Savings-banks have become especially interested in the thrift campaign from the educational point of view, "for they will, to a very great extent, reap the benefit of the lessons of thrift inculcated and practised during these times of stress."

COMMODITY PRICES LOWER

What *Bradstreet's* defines as "a slightly lower level," has appeared in commodity prices. At the same time, they "reflect a remarkable degree of strength." Some actual relief to the consumer has come in foodstuffs and in hides and leather, but cereals, other than wheat, textiles, and oils, "continue to advance to new high ground." Viewed in a collective sense, the movement "displays retrogression." The index-number for March 1 stood at $18.0732, a decline of a small fraction of one per cent. from the number for February 1. This recession, small as it is, was the first recorded since August, 1916. Whether the change indicates still lower prices the writer of the review thinks it would be hazardous to make predictions, "especially as the price situation in connection with such manufactured products as have not been subjected to governmental control is so strong." This is the case more particularly with textiles than with any other group of commodities, "tho it is to be noted that substitutes for wheat flour also exhibit great strength; and oils, demand for which is extraordinarily brisk, command inordinately high prices." Not much relief is expected from high prices for textiles, but in the food line, seasonal changes may make for lower quotations. Other points in *Bradstreet's* article are interesting:

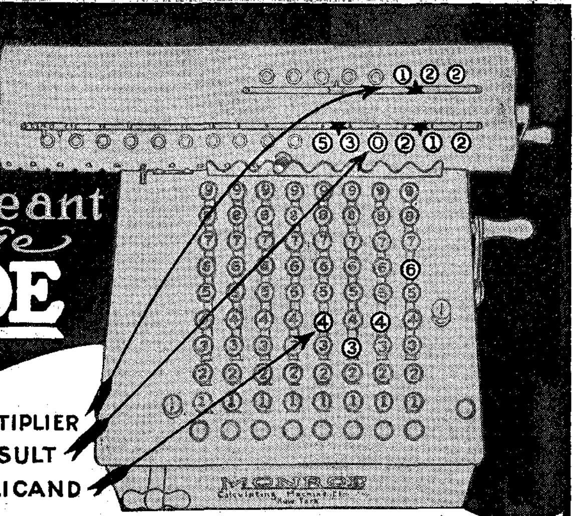
"As already stated, the index-number for March 1, $18.0732, declined two one-hundredths of 1 per cent. from the record level established on February 1; but on the other hand the figures show an increase of nearly 28 per cent. over March 1, 1917, of 58 per cent. over that date in 1916, and of 108 per cent. over July 1, 1914, shortly before the outbreak of the European War. Five groups—breadstuffs, textiles, metals, oils and building materials—attained new peak-points on March 1 this year. During a month's time twenty-eight commodities increased, while twenty-two declined and fifty-seven remained stationary. Thus, the preponderance of evidence discloses marked strength, and were it not for sharp declines in eggs, butter, leather, and tobacco, another record high index-number would have resulted.

"Six groups advanced during the period February 1 to March 1, while five declined, and two, fruits and coal and coke, remained stationary. Breadstuffs moved up owing to inordinately high prices for corn, oats, barley, and rye, with the last two commodities as well as corn selling, pound for pound, above wheat, thus revealing an anomalous situation. Live stock advanced a little because of higher quotations for beeves and sheep. Textiles ascended on all-around gains, the present level being probably the highest noted since the country resumed specie payments. Metals moved upward in very slight degree, thanks to a rise in lead. Oils worked higher, owing to increases in crude petroleum, linseed-oil, castor-oil and olive-oil. Here it is apropos to note that Pennsylvania crude petroleum, the grade we quote, commands $4 a gallon, the highest price registered since December, 1876, when $4.23¾ was reached. Linseed-oil fetches $1.51 a gallon, the highest level registered for at least thirty years, and this situation has developed notwithstanding light demand from the paint and varnish trade. However, short supplies of domestic and Canadian seed, with disappointing results from Argentina, plus, perhaps, operations of German interests in Buenos Aires, are factors that go far toward explaining the ascent in linseed-oil. Castor-oil scored a sharp advance during the month, not because of larger calls for medicinal purposes, but probably because of the wide use of this oil for lubricating parts of aeroplanes. Building materials advanced, owing to a rise in the price of window glass, the production of which is to be curtailed 50 per cent. as a war-measure. Provisions declined rather sharply owing principally to recessions in butter and eggs. Hides and leather also scored a noteworthy decline, as did naval stores, prices for which, barring rosin, are weak. Rosin, however, advanced, probably because of superactivity in ship-building. Chemicals and drugs receded, mainly as a result of a drop in the price of alcohol, and the miscellaneous group reacted to a lower level under the impulse of cheaper tobacco."

AS TO CONSCRIPTION OF WEALTH IN EUROPE AFTER THE WAR

For a year or more discussion has now and then been entered into as to the likelihood of a conscription of wealth taking place in Europe as a result of the colossal national debts the war has created. Roughly speaking, these debts have now reached about a third of the national wealth of the several countries. Great Britain, whose total wealth has been placed at about $75,000,000,000, had raised her debt, at the close of last year, to about $27,000,000,000. France, whose total wealth was $60,000,000,000, had a debt of over $23,000,000,000. Germany, with a total wealth equal to Great Britain's, had a debt estimated at about $24,000,000,000. In the cases of Russia, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, the respective debts approached much closer to the estimated wealth. In *The Wall Street Journal* recently was printed a table giving the income, total wealth, debt, interest on debt, and per capita wealth and debt of the principal belligerents, as well as those

What is meant by the MONROE Visible Check



Let us suppose you are operating a Monroe Calculating-Adding Machine. Take the simple problem of multiplying 4346 by 122, though larger numbers or more complex combinations can be handled just as readily. You simply set the first number on the keyboard, as with a standard adding machine, and after only five quick turns of the crank the multiplier and result appear in the upper dials as illustrated.

When you are through, *all* the factors of the operation remain in full sight as proof of correctness. This absolute visibility enables you to maintain a constant and automatic self-check at every stage.

Eliminates back-checking
Insures positive accuracy

The Monroe is notable for many other fundamental improvements. It is so simple that anyone, after a few minutes' practice, can do fast, perfect work. No trained operator necessary. Not only Adds but Subtracts, Divides and Multiplies as easily as other machines Add.

Has a range of utility that embraces any figure problem in any business.

Get the facts. Learn what America's biggest concerns say about the Monroe. Used everywhere.

Send in the Coupon

To Monroe Calculating Machine Co., Woolworth Bldg., New York, N. Y.

Please give us (check the item desired):

☐ Further information concerning the Monroe Calculating Machine and how it will save time in the figure work of our business.

☐ A demonstration in our own office.

Firm Name.................................

Individual's Name.................................

Address.................................

L-3

The Mulatto Musician

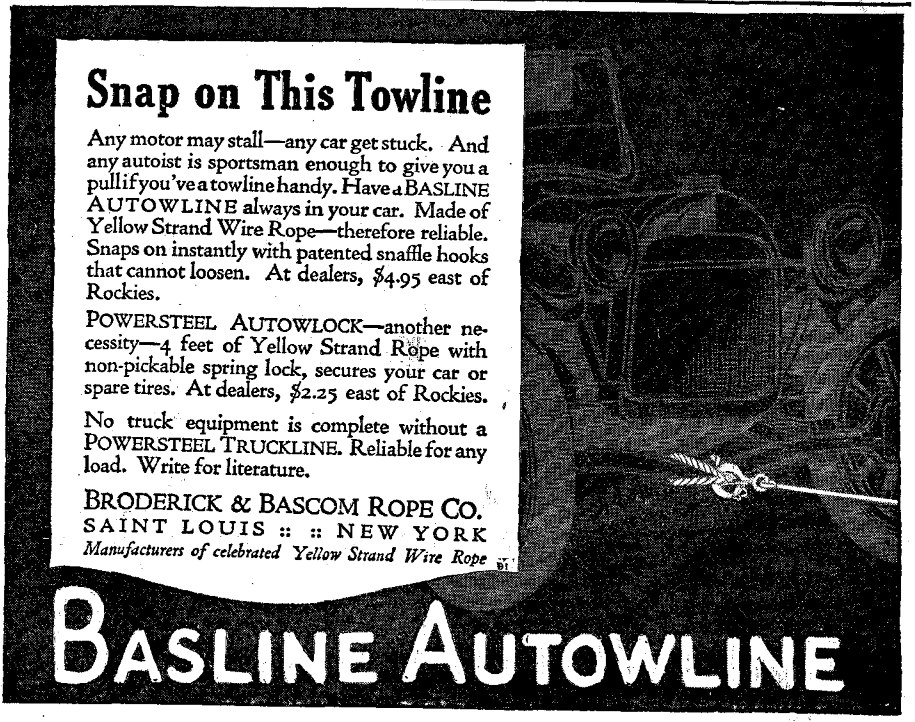
Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, Musician: His Life and Letters. A charming life-story of the man who caused the world to honor negroid genius. Appealing to music lovers and everyone interested in the development of the colored people. *Illustrated, by mail, $2.37.*

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK

A Working Grammar of the English Language

by James C. Fernald, L.H.D. English grammar presented so concisely, simply, accessibly, that it is of constant value to everyone who needs practical information. Cloth, $1.50; by mail, $1.62.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Dept, 74, New York



Snap on This Towline

Any motor may stall—any car get stuck. And any autoist is sportsman enough to give you a pull if you've a towline handy. Have a BASLINE AUTOWLINE always in your car. Made of Yellow Strand Wire Rope—therefore reliable. Snaps on instantly with patented snaffle hooks that cannot loosen. At dealers, $4.95 east of Rockies.

POWERSTEEL AUTOWLOCK—another necessity—4 feet of Yellow Strand Rope with non-pickable spring lock, secures your car or spare tires. At dealers, $2.25 east of Rockies.

No truck equipment is complete without a POWERSTEEL TRUCKLINE. Reliable for any load. Write for literature.

BRODERICK & BASCOM ROPE CO.
SAINT LOUIS :: :: NEW YORK
Manufacturers of celebrated Yellow Strand Wire Rope

BASLINE AUTOWLINE

There is Beauty in Every Jar
MILKWEED
50c and $1

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

This cream is distinguished from ordinary "face creams" by the fact that it contains certain qualities that give health to the skin. It does more than merely cleanse and soften. It helps your skin to health-beauty. For 25 years it has been used by particular women the world over. No other can win them from Ingram's Milkweed Cream.

"Just to show the proper glow" use Ingram's Rouge. Delicately perfumed. Safe. Comes in solid cake. No porcelain. Three shades. 50c.

Send us 10c in stamps for our Guest Room Package containing Ingram's Face Powder and Rouge in novel purse packets, and Milkweed Cream, Zodenta Tooth Powder, and Perfume in Guest Room Sizes. (77)

Frederick F. Ingram Company
Windsor, Ont. 77 Tenth St., Detroit, Mich.

OAK
After Centuries of Supremacy in Furniture

From the aristocratic dignity of the chateau to the sweet homeyness of the cottage or apartment.

AMERICAN OAK MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
write personal letters worth getting. Tell us of your special problems. Address Room 1415, 14 Main St., Memphis, Tenn. *Ask for Booklets.*

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

The After Bath Necessity
Air-Float
TRADE MARK
Air-Float
TALCUM POWDER

TALC
is found in so many American homes because of its many pleasing uses.

Its soothing and cooling feeling after the bath and its ability to prevent the displeasing effects of perspiration make it a real necessity.

Assorted Odors:
Rose, Wistaria, Corylopsis, Lilac, Violet. Also Borated, Baby Talc and Flesh Tint.

At Your Dealer's
Talcum Puff Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

of certain neutral countries, the figures being in millions of pounds:

	*Income	*Total Wealth	Debt Before the War	Debt Dec., 1917
Great Britain	2,200	15,000	708	5,525
Canada	200	1,400	67	231
France	1,650	12,000	1,316	4,700
Italy	600	3,200	578	1,850
Russia	‡1,400	‡8,000	989	5,800
United States	6,000	37,500	208	†621
Germany	2,000	15,000	§240	4,800
Austria-Hungary	800	5,250	489	3,490
Bulgaria	40	200	35	112
Turkey	80	600	137	320
Spain	150	1,100	392	398
Denmark	60	500	20	¶30
Netherlands	150	1,100	101	170
Norway	50	400	20	¶28
Sweden	120	1,000	34	¶56
Switzerland	100	800	11	51

	Interest on Debt Before the War	Interest on Debt Dec., 1917	£ per Capita Wealth	£ per Capita Debt
Great Britain	22	263	326	119
Canada	2,6	11,5	175	28,5
France	53	217	300	118
Italy	20	74	88	51
Russia	45	320	‡61	31
United States	4,5	21	361	6
Germany	8,5	236	257	71
Austria-Hungary	25	190	105	70
Bulgaria	2	6,7	45	25
Turkey	6	19	28	15
Spain	19	20	54	19
Denmark	0,7	1,2	167	10
Netherlands	3,5	6,3	170	26
Norway	0,7	1,1	160	11
Sweden	1,5	2,6	172	9
Switzerland	0,4	2,5	200	13

*Prewar estimate. †Advances to Allied countries deducted. ‡European Russia. §Exclusive of federal states. ¶Estimate.

Noting the common inquiry as to how some of the warring nations "will be able to continue raising funds if the war keeps on much longer as a question which may soon press for solution," the writer remarks that "Russia has already begun to talk of repudiation," and conscription of wealth "may yet see more tangible application in Europe, since it is being discust with more seriousness as time goes on." While conscription may not be resorted to during the war, it may be resorted to when peace is restored, "as a means of wiping out some of the tax burdens that face the people of Europe." Meanwhile, everywhere, new projects of taxation are being examined and methods, which only a few months ago would have been considered of a revolutionary nature, are calmly discust. In England the question of conscription of wealth was put forward some time ago by representatives of trade-unions, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply stated that he had never seen any proposal which seemed to him to be practicable for getting money by conscripting wealth, and that he did not up to that moment believe it possible. He explained how the great cost of the war had not fallen on wage-earners, but had been paid by those who had wealth. The burden should, in fact, as far as possible, be borne by wealth so that it would not be a handicap to the creation of new wealth after the war. He considered that it was a matter which did not chiefly concern the working classes, but people who had money, and that it was a question whether it would pay them best, and pay the country best, to have a general capital levy and reduce the national debt as far as possible, or have it continued for fifty years as a constant burden of taxation. His personal opinion was that it would be better both for the wealthy classes and the country to have this levy of capital, and reduce the burden of the national debt.

In conscription the main difficulty foreseen is "to find a system for mobilizing wealth and presenting it in a form which would render it available for the purposes of a levy, without causing any serious disturbance to capital and investments. Payments in any such levy should therefore, be spread over a period of years, instalments being payable in cash or in Government securities. How this plan might be worked out has been illustrated by assuming a levy of 20 per cent. of the wealth of the United Kingdom. That would mean that every year, for, say, ten years, 2 per cent. of the personal wealth existing at the date the levy was decided on would be given to the state. Such a plan might not prove "an intolerable burden to the class of individuals to whom it would apply."

HOW BUSINESS MEN ARE ANTICIPATING PEACE

That business men, here and in other countries, are "taking stock of the future" is the contention of the writer of the first of a series of financial and economic reviews to be published by the Guaranty Trust Company. Everywhere, throughout the world, the writer says, "men and nations are preparing for peace. Preparations are going forward not in a belief that peace will come in a month, or a year, or within any other fixt period, but in a conviction that no matter how far off peace may be, its known problems are of such magnitude and importance as to require immediate consideration." Discussion of this subject is continued as follows:

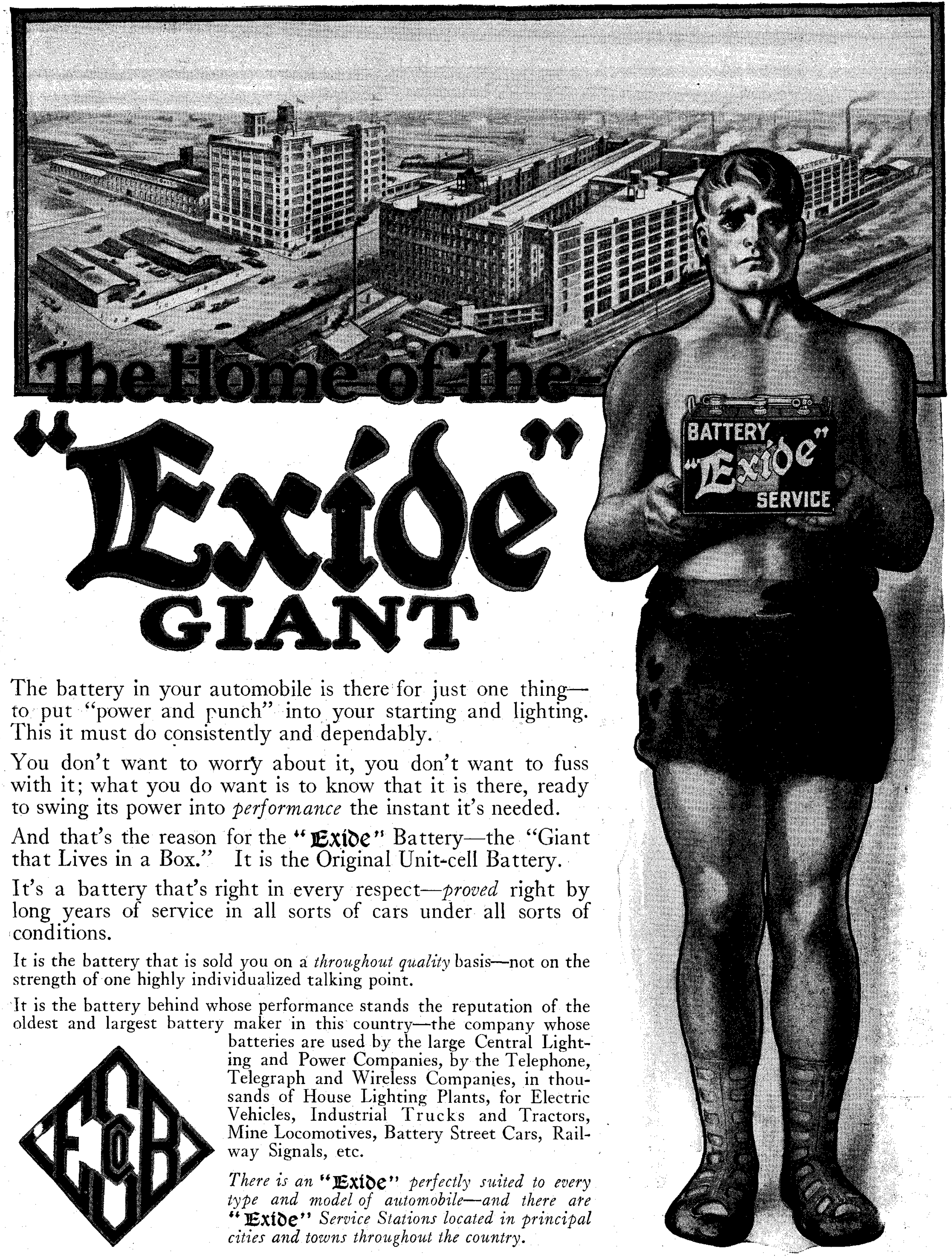
"Neutral countries, no longer able to import the things they require, are turning to their own fields and mines for food and raw materials. They are increasing their manufactures and developing their foreign trade. Out of this is growing not only an understanding of the wants of other peoples, the extent of their resources, and their methods of doing business, but also—and more important—an understanding of their own capacities. Accordingly, there is observable a growing spirit of enterprise and preparation not unlike that of the Renaissance which swept over Europe at the close of the Middle Ages.

"To come to any appreciation of what part the United States may play in world-affairs at the close of this war, and by what means it is to hold its position, a clear idea must be had of what the coming of peace will immediately involve. The warring countries for a considerable period must direct their efforts largely toward taking apart, or demobilizing, the vast and intricate war-machine, and toward rearranging society, not according to prewar standards, but according to the new requirements which a long and disastrous war has made unavoidable.

"It is beginning to be realized that the individual nation must organize for peace just as it did for war, if it is to give effective aid to mankind in reconstructing the structure of a civilization which it took 1,400 years to build up and less than three years to break down. The first step toward such an organization for peace, however, must be the clearing away of the débris of war. In this America will have the advantage of being able to turn more quickly to what may be termed development, as distinguished from demobilization and rebuilding.

"It has been estimated that 35,000,000 men are under arms or are directly connected with the military and naval services of the nations of the earth. Then come others whose talents and energies are directed toward supplying goods and services that are needed only because so many men and women have been withdrawn from production and distribution. These are merely indicators of the vast multitudes who are now doing things they did not do before the war, and who may or may not continue to do them after the war. In itself the demobilization of the fighters and their return to their own countries is a huge problem.

"While America will escape the burden of rebuilding, while her demobilization problem, difficult as it will be, is insig-



The Home of the "Exide" GIANT

The battery in your automobile is there for just one thing—to put "power and punch" into your starting and lighting. This it must do consistently and dependably.

You don't want to worry about it, you don't want to fuss with it; what you do want is to know that it is there, ready to swing its power into *performance* the instant it's needed.

And that's the reason for the "Exide" Battery—the "Giant that Lives in a Box." It is the Original Unit-cell Battery.

It's a battery that's right in every respect—*proved* right by long years of service in all sorts of cars under all sorts of conditions.

It is the battery that is sold you on a *throughout quality* basis—not on the strength of one highly individualized talking point.

It is the battery behind whose performance stands the reputation of the oldest and largest battery maker in this country—the company whose batteries are used by the large Central Lighting and Power Companies, by the Telephone, Telegraph and Wireless Companies, in thousands of House Lighting Plants, for Electric Vehicles, Industrial Trucks and Tractors, Mine Locomotives, Battery Street Cars, Railway Signals, etc.

There is an "Exide" perfectly suited to every type and model of automobile—and there are "Exide" Service Stations located in principal cities and towns throughout the country.

THE ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY CO.

1888 PHILADELPHIA, PA. 1918

New York
Denver
Cleveland

Boston
San Francisco
Atlanta

Chicago
St. Louis
Kansas City

Washington
Minneapolis
Pittsburgh

Detroit
Rochester
Toronto

"Exide", "Hycap-Exide", "Ironclad-Exide", "Thin-Exide", "Chloride Accumulator", "Tudor Accumulator" nificant compared to that of the European nations, and while we shall, accordingly, have a very important advantage over our commercial and industrial rivals, it should be remembered that the European nations will also have certain very material advantages. First of all, they will have the impetus given by their colossal national debts. To pay these will be the proud ambition of every honorable nation. None of them will care to face the world with a record of repudiation. To their purpose to pay they will bring a skill in manufacture bred through many years during which competition forced them to produce cheaply and quickly.

"They will have colonies, rich in raw materials, which have developed during the last three years a higher degree of productive efficiency. They will have an intimate acquaintance with the conduct of foreign trade and the framework, at least, of an organization upon which its success depends. They will have a system of foreign banks with staffs of trained men in charge. They will undoubtedly have a degree of governmental assistance and support with which American traders have heretofore been unacquainted.

"Aside from a favorable position at the opening of this race for commercial supremacy, America has certain other advantages of importance. At the foundation lies a huge gold reserve upon which can be built a structure of credit sufficient not only to finance our own enterprises, but also to give aid to those of foreign countries. To guide and assist these credit extensions we have a banking system characterized by some of our rivals as ideal. This system will lend itself to the extension of American financial houses into foreign countries. Already a beginning has been made, not only by the setting up of branch banks and foreign offices—establishments which may be termed money and credit depots for the advancing trade army—but also by the organization of merchandise banks, institutions with the usefulness and working of which European nations have long been familiar.

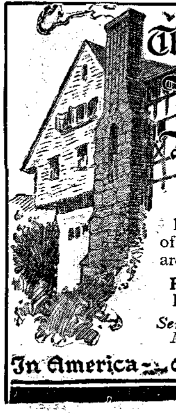
"This, in broad outline, is the situation. To the solution of these problems every great nation of the world, with the exception of the United States, is already giving the thought of its most able men. Under the auspices of their governments, financiers, manufacturers, traders, and workmen are being organized for the purpose of investigating and reporting on what will best serve to lift their respective enterprises out of the ruin of war. When all the resultant mass of information and opinion shall have been accumulated and organized it will be coordinated and will form the basis of policies which the governments are expected to adopt. Already it is evident that some of these policies may shatter traditions and ideals long adhered to, and will be bitterly opposed both by those who live in the past and those who dream of the future. Certain it is, however, that these problems of peace must be solved, and the nation that solves them with the largest measure of vision and practical insight will soonest get out of debt and resume a prosperous career.

"It is only when one turns to the problems of eventual peace that some realization may be had of the destruction of the last three and one-half years. The money cost alone has been estimated at $100,000,000,000. Literally millions of men, women, and children have been killed, have died, or have been rendered physically useless. Entire countries have been laid waste. In every warring country equipment for the production and distribution of goods, other than war-supplies, has been deliberately scrapped or allowed to deteriorate beyond hope of rehabilitation. Trade-routes on land and sea have been abandoned and new ones, to meet temporary needs, have been established.

"Wherever the inquirer turns he sees evidences of war's ravages among the material things which are the indexes of man's advancement. There is no less of tragedy in the destruction of a host of ideas, feelings, beliefs, sentiments, and personal attachments through which the moral, social, and spiritual aspirations of mankind were accustomed to express themselves."

In conclusion the writer emphasizes the fact that in this country "there has been, so far, no organized undertaking on the part of the Government looking to the solution of after-war problems." These problems must be solved, however, and "the nation that solves them with the largest measure of vision and practical insight will soonest get out of debt and resume a prosperous career." While the future political and military relations of this country to the rest of the world have been set forth by the President, neither he nor Congress "has approached the question of financial, industrial, and social reconstruction as a whole." Up to the present time the task before us "has devolved largely upon individuals, corporations, and associations who have no official standing." By them a great deal "has been done in a desultory, detached sort of way, but no medium for interchange of opinion except the press, or for cooperative effort, has been created." The fact is, in this writer's judgment, that the country "seems not yet to have sensed the facts that the day of individual efforts and purposes, as distinguished from cooperation and public service, has passed; that this war has established not only the interdependence of nations, but also the interdependence of individuals and classes within the nation, and that common understanding, counsel, and cooperation are surely to be the watchwords of the future."

Travel and Resort Directory



The Manor
Albemarle Park
Asheville, N.C.

Early Spring is delightful in the "Land of the Sky." Trains are running as usual.

Perfect Golf in a Perfect Climate

Send for Booklet "D"
Make Reservation

In America—An English Inn

THE GLEN SPRINGS

WATKINS, N. Y. **On Seneca Lake**
WM. E. LEFFINGWELL, Pres.

A MINERAL SPRINGS HEALTH RESORT AND HOTEL

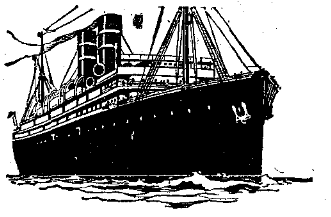
The only place in this country where the Nauheim Baths for Heart and Circulatory Disorders are given with a Natural Calcium Chloride Brine.

The Pioneer American "Cure" for Heart Disorders

FINE GOLF!

All outdoor sports and indoor recreations
Send for Illustrated Booklets

An Accident is liable to happen to anyone—perhaps your dearest friend. Preparedness—*knowing what to do till the doctor comes*—may save the life of that friend. Get **"Emergency Notes,"** Dr. Butler's book, and *be prepared.* Cloth, 50c postpaid, from
Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York



WARD LINE

Direct service on fast twin-screw steamers from New York to

HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings every Saturday

MEXICO FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS
To Progreso, Vera Cruz and Tampico

Frequent calls at Nassau, Bahamas
Literature and full information on request

New York and Cuba Mail S. S. Co.
Foot of Wall Street, New York

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

WANTED IDEAS.—Write for list of patent buyers who wish to purchase patents and What to Invent with List Inventions Wanted. $1,000,000 in prizes offered for inventions. Send sketch for free opinion as to patentability. Our four Guide books sent free. Patents advertised Free. We assist inventors to sell their inventions. Victor J. Evans & Co., Patent Attys., 759 Ninth, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

"MODERN" DUPLICATOR—A BUSINESS GETTER. $1 up. 50 to 75 copies from pen, pencil, typewriter. No glue or gelatine. 35,000 firms use it. 30 Days' Trial. You need one. Booklet Free. J. G. Durkin & Reeves Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Classified Columns

FARM LANDS FOR SALE

REAL ESTATE.—Our client has for sale $25,000 investment in city business block on corner at street car junction, which is leased to net 7½%. For particulars address
Joplin State Bank, Joplin, Mo.

Do you want a farm where largest profits are made? The South's great variety of crops and wonderfully productive climate make it the most profitable farm section of America. It is the place for the lowest cost meat production and dairy farming. It grows the largest variety of forage crops. Good lands, in good localities, as low as $15 to $25 an acre. Let us show you locations that will give the highest profits. Development Service, Room 57, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

FOR THE PHOTOGRAPHER

SEND US YOUR NEXT PHOTO FILMS or negatives for Development, Printing or Enlarging by our new, prompt, perfect system. Low prices. Sample roll developed 10 cents. Send name for details. Roanoke Photo Finishing Co., 235 Bell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

PATENTS AND ATTORNEYS

MILLIONS SPENT ANNUALLY FOR IDEAS! Hundreds now wanted! Patent yours and profit! Write today for free books—tell how to protect yourself, how to invent, ideas wanted, how we help you sell, etc. 211, Patent Dept., American Industries, Inc., Washington, D. C.

DON'T LOSE your rights to Patent Protection. Sign and witness form "Evidence of Conception." This form, book, and suggestions sent free. LANCASTER & ALLWINE, 211 Ouray Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS THAT PROTECT. Advice and books free. Highest references. Best results. Send sketch or model for search. Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

YOUR IDEA WANTED. PATENT YOUR INVENTION. I'll help you market it. Send for 4 free books; list of patent buyers, hundreds of ideas wanted, etc. Advice free. Patents advertised free. RICHARD B. OWEN, Patent Lawer, 45 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C., or 2278-V Woolworth Bldg., New York.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WONDERFUL CHANCE.—Your personal shirts and furnishings at wholesale rates. Good salary as local representative in spare moments. Send 15c for outfit.
Goodell & Co., 244 Duratex Bldg., New York

$348 ONE DAY IN SEPTEMBER, 1917. Ira Shook of Flint did it. Pierson of Montgomery started two stores since August, now ready for third. Higgins of Poughkeepsie started Sept. 18, 2,800 packages first day. Studer wrote Oct. 1 sold $90 one day. This is a big year for popcorn crispettes—Kellogg $700 ahead end of second week. Meixner, Baltimore, $250 in one day. Perrine, $380 in one day. Baker, 3,000 packages a day. Eakins, $1,500 profit in one month. We start you in business. No experience; little capital. We furnish every thing; teach you secret formula; how to succeed. Build a business of your own. The demand for crispettes is enormous. Every nickel sale nets almost 4 cents profit. A delicious food confection made without sugar. High prices and war conditions help. Profits $1,000 a month easily possible. W. Z. Long Co., 301 High St., Springfield, O.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD offer you the opportunity to establish business of your own in which others earn up to $6,000 a year. Exclusive contracts for selling Visual Instruction Equipment to schools and libraries. Only educated men with references, cash deposit guarantee required. Underwood & Underwood, Dept. C, 417 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

ADDING MACHINES

SAVES TIME, MONEY, LABOR—Costs less than the average mistake. THE RAY adds with speed and accuracy of highest priced machines. Also directly subtracts. Used by U. S. Government, International Harvester Co., B. & O. Ry., business and professional men everywhere. Complete for $25.00. Handsome desk stand free. Send no money, but write for 20-day free trial. RAY CO., 2128 Candler Bldg., New York.

HELP WANTED

$100 MONTH PAID Men—Women. Thousands Government War Positions open. Short hours. Pleasant work. Examinations everywhere. List positions free. Write immediately. Franklin Inst., Dept. N118, Rochester, N. Y.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"M. C. M.," Los Angeles, Cal.—"The New Standard Dictionary gives the hyphenated words 'topsy-turvy' and 'topsy-turvily.' Can the word 'turvily' be used as a word by itself?"

Evidently "M. C. M." has not read the following from page xii, column 2, of the New Standard Dictionary: "As a means of distinguishing a hyphenated compound from a syllabicated word, the German double hyphen is used for the first [a hyphenated compound] and an ordinary single hyphen for the second [a syllabicated word]." It is true, however, that in England the word is now frequently hyphenated, formerly having been used as a term consisting of two elements. Its early spelling was *topsy tervy* or *tirvy*, but from 1540 the second element was spelled *turvy* or *turvie.* Shakespeare, in the *First Part of King Henry the Fourth* (first folio edition, 1623), wrote (1597):

> *Hotspur.* . . . If we without his helpe, can make a Head
> To push against the Kingdome; with his helpe,
> We shall o're-turne it *topsie-turvy* downe.

The Lexicographer has not found any instance of *turvily* used alone, but *terve* and *terve* have been so used with the meaning "to fall down; topple over; turn upside down." Such a use may be found in "The Gest Historiale of the Destruction of Troy" (line 430), which dates from about 1400:

> Erthe dymmed by dene, ded men Roose,
> The gret tempull top *terved* to ground.

In the "Legends of the Holy Rood," that date from 1425, there occurs the following line (207): "Truyt [truth] and treget [deceit] to helle schal *terve.*" There is no evidence of the pronunciation of these forms nor indeed of any until 1440. Sir James Murray, quoting from "Psalmi Penitentiales," gives "To trecherie schulde we noght *terve* [*rime* kervel."

"L. H. K.," Oklahoma, Okla.—"(1) In addressing a firm, for example, 'Alfred G. Brown & Company,' is it incorrect to use the word 'Messrs.'? (2) Is the title *Esquire* reserved only for a member of the Bar, Parliament, Senate, or other high executive office? Or may the same be used at the option or discretion of the writer in addressing any one whom he may regard as above the ordinary, or held in esteem?"

(1) It is not incorrect. (2) In England the *esquire* ranks next below the *knight*, and the title belongs by right to the eldest sons of knights and to the younger sons of peers, and to their eldest sons in perpetual succession. It is given by courtesy to officers of the royal courts and household, sheriffs, justices of the peace, while in commission, etc., also often to literary or professional men. In the United States the title is given specially to lawyers and justices of the peace, but very commonly to any man as a mark of respect, especially in the address of a letter. Various officials, as Senators, Congressmen, Cabinet officers, and their assistants, commissioners of bureaus, governors of States, members of State legislatures, heads of State Departments, judges, mayors, etc., are usually addressed "The Honorable ——" or "Hon. ——," followed by the title of office, as "The Honorable —— ——, United States Commissioner of ——."

"E. B.," Howard, Kan.—"Please tell me if the 'r' in French is ever pronounced, and, if so, is it trilled? What is the prounciation of *fils* and *fille*, and plurals?"

The letter *r* is pronounced strongly in French, usually with a perceptible roll. But in some words ending in *er*, the *r* is silent, not, however, in *cher* (dear), *mer* (sea), etc. "*Fils*" is pronounced *fis*—*i* as in *police.* "*Fille*" is pronounced *fi'ya*—*i* as in *police* and *a* as in *sofa*, the syllabic division being almost imperceptible. The plurals are pronounced like the singulars.

"J. W. F.," E. Cleveland, Ohio.—"Why is a horse called a charger, as spoken in remarks about the statue of Robert E. Lee mounted on his favorite charger "Traveller" in Gettysburg Cemetery?"

Because a *charger* is a horse used in a cavalry charge. The word is defined as "one who or that which charges; especially a war-horse."

Get this free recipe book

Know the *Story* of Carnation Milk

THIS practical recipe book, pictured above, tells you how to use Carnation Milk for every milk use. It will give you new ideas for the preparation of war-time dishes.

The *story* of Carnation Milk has interested many a housewife—you, too, will enjoy reading of the modern sanitary methods of handling the product.

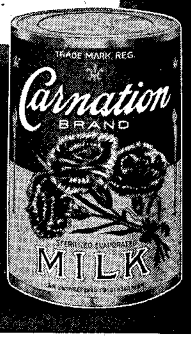
Carnation Milk adds a delicious flavor to foods prepared with it. Use it as cream in coffee, for cream soups, baked dishes, cakes, puddings, candies, etc.

Order a supply from your grocer today. Convince yourself of its pure milk richness and economy. For Booklet address Carnation Milk Products Company, 367 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Remember—Your Grocer has Carnation!

Carnation Milk

-From Contented Cows



CRAGMOR SANATORIUM

DUE to its success in the treatment of Tuberculosis, Cragmor's growth has been rapid. Therefore in 1914 a large new building was erected, making the institution one of the best equipped of its kind. It combines with this, ideal climatic conditions.

Write for free illustrated booklet.
Post Office Box 1087-C
COLORADO SPRINGS

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
-MADE AT KEY WEST-

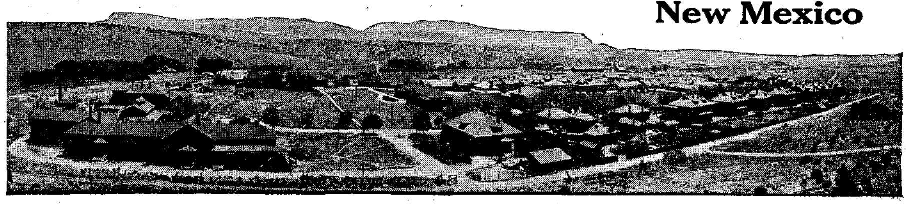
GET THE BOYS' AUTOGRAPHS
Before they GO OVER THERE.
WORLD'S WAR AUTOGRAPH ALBUM. (Souvenir) ingeniously arranged, artistic and durable cover. Illustrated. Original War Rhymes. $1.00 postpaid.
WAR SPECIALTY CO., 100 Light St., Balto., Md.

Saving Money for Authors
is the purpose of a handbook prepared by Frank H. Vizetelly, Litt. D., LL. D., Managing Editor of the "Standard Dictionary." Tells many possible economies learned from long experience. Explains copyright, how to market manuscripts, etc. ***"Preparation of Manuscripts for the Printer."*** Fifth revised edition just published. Cloth, 75c postpaid from
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, New York.

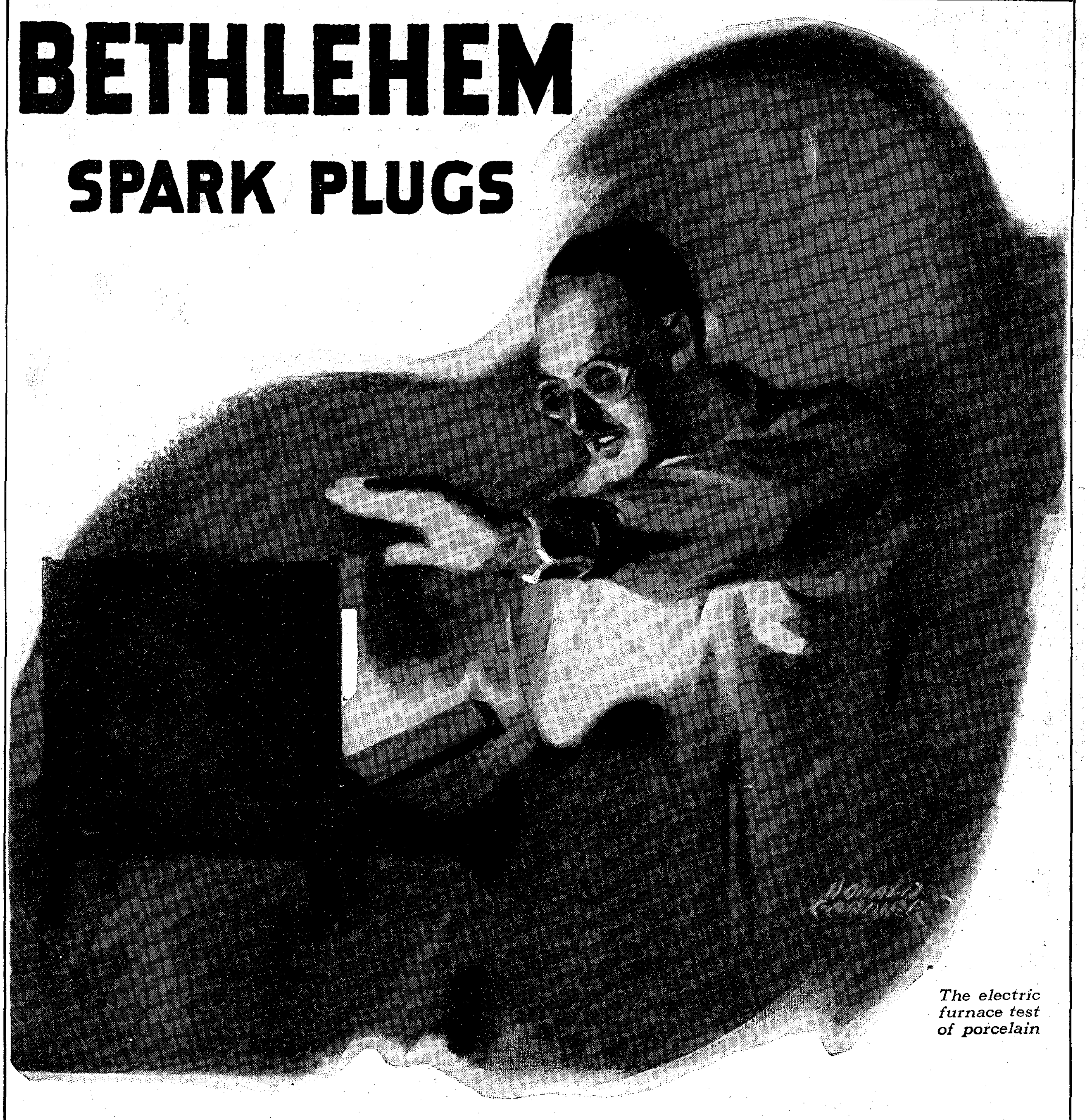
SILVER CITY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Silver City, New Mexico
Uncle Sam Treats Tuberculosis Here

An altitude of over 6,000 feet; more than 300 days of sunshine a year; winters so mild and dry you can sit outdoors with few wraps any day; summer nights so cool you'll want cover; mountain protection against wind and sand storms—this is the great combination of advantages here, which experts on tuberculosis, both U. S. Gov't and civil, have pronounced "the most perfect in the world for the treatment of tuberculosis." U. S. Gov't is now doubling capacity of its $1,500,000 sanatorium here. Silver City is the seat of the State Normal School—a modern, progressive city of 4,000, pure water, etc. Fine sanatoria and all accommodations for health seekers. Write today for literature.

C. W. Marriott, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Silver City New Mexico



BETHLEHEM
SPARK PLUGS



The electric furnace test of porcelain

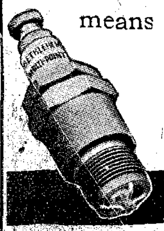
Service in Spark Plugs is Nine-tenths a Question of Insulation

TESTED in the terrific temperatures of the electric furnace—heated until it glowed like live coals on an open hearth—Bethlehem Porcelain in Government tests has given clear proof of its superiority in spark plug insulation.

Insulation is vital. No plug can successfully resist the intense temperatures and hammer-like blows of repeated explosions unless its insulation remains unaffected. The smallest crack, the slightest flaw, means short-circuit, in other words, no spark at the sparking point. In the thorough fashion in which Government tests are made, Bethlehem Porcelain has been shown to have three times the dielectric or insulating strength of other porcelains. Other tests prove it nine times stronger mechanically.

These facts—the logical development of the scientific study of ignition which The Silvex Company has been making—lend added emphasis to the value of specifying and insisting upon Bethlehem Spark Plugs for your motor.

The Silvex Company, BETHLEHEM PRODUCTS, South Bethlehem, Pa.
E. H. SCHWAB, *President*



MULTI-POINT

SINGLE POINT